A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

INSURRECTION

AT

BANARIS.

A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

INSURRECTION

WHICH HAPPENED

IN THE

ZEMEEDARY OF BANARIS

IN THE MONTH OF *AUGUST* 1781,

AND OF THE

TRANSACTIONS

OF

The Governor-General

IN THAT

DISTRICT;

WITH AN

APPENDIX

OF

AUTHENTIC PAPERS AND AFFIDAVITS.

CALCUTTA,

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, M DCC LXXXII.

CHARLES WILKINS SUPERINTENDANT OF THE PRESS.

Stack
Annex

THE following ſheets were written to guard the minds of my ſuperiors againſt the ſuſpicions to which all great political movements are liable, eſpecially ſuch as paſs at a diſtance from obſervation, and are attended with violent convulſions, or revolutions in any of the great dependencies or relations of Government, and to which from their conformity to that deſcription my late tranſactions in Banaris were particularly expoſed. On the ſame grounds they are now made public for the purpoſe of effacing the like unfavorable impreſſions from the breaſts of my countrymen, if I, or my actions, ſhall have been deemed of ſo much conſequence as to have drawn on me that effect of their attention. Had I been prompted by the vain ambition of diſplaying my own importance, a levity of which I have never betrayed any ſymptoms, I ſhould certainly have ſelected other paſſages of my public life, for the gratification of ſuch a diſpoſition. I claim no merit in having ſurmounted, by the ſucceſsful zeal and exertions of others, the troubles, of which though long before conceived, my own acts had accelerated the birth; unleſs I may be allowed a ſmall portion of applauſe, that I never ſuffered them to embarraſs the hands in which I had left the care of the ſuperior Government, nor myſelf to deſpair of the public ſafety.

WARREN HASTINGS.

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To EDWARD WHELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Eſquires
Members of the COUNCIL of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE *now the honor to ſend you the Narrative which I promiſed in my letter of the* 18*th of October, of the tranſactions and events which paſſed during the courſe of the late Inſurrection of this Province.*

I had begun it at the time of the date which is prefixed to it; but the buſy ſcenes which followed, both while I was at Chunar and after my return to Banaris, hindered me from proſecuting it till a few days before the date which I have ſubjoined to it. I did not chuſe to alter the introduction, although written at ſuch a diſtance of time from that in which the body of the work was executed, and even from the exiſtence of the events which are recorded in the latter; becauſe I found it not eaſy to give it a new form, without a total omiſſion of what had been already produced, while my mind was animated by the recent and actual ſcenes in which it was engaged, to an anxious and moſt feeling ſolicitude, not more for the iſſue of the impending conteſt, than for its conſequences on my own reputation. In the conſciouſneſs of the rectitude of my intentions, I had allowed myſelf to uſe an appeal the moſt ſolemn and moſt ſacred that could bind my relation to truth, or impreſs the conviction of it on the hearts of others; nor could I conſiſtently with my own ſenſe of its obligation withdraw it, or coldly place it after the Narrative already written, and written under the check which I had impoſed upon it. I know not whether

I ſhall

I ſhall be clearly underſtood: If I am not, yet let this endeavour to explain a ſeeming impropriety in the conſtruction of this performance be accepted for its apology.

I have only to add my hope, that as I have received the moſt cordial ſupport in the paſt events from you, my reſpectable and moſt reſpected Aſſociates in the adminiſtration, and as it has been my unvaried ſtudy to prevent your ſuffering any embarraſſment from them; my conduct in them may alſo receive its firſt reward in the teſtimony of your approbation.

I have the honor to be,

BANARIS.
31ſt December 1781.

GENTLEMEN,
your moſt obedient, and
moſt faithful ſervant

WARREN HASTINGS.

ERRATA.

ERRATA.

Page 2. *Line* 15. *for* ſuit *read* ſuite.

— 7. — 2. *for* Senaſſees *read* Seneaſſes.
— 29. — 2. *for* acquivalent *read* equivalent.
— 34. — 26. *for* indeffinite *read* indefinite.
— 35. — 1. *for* accomodation *read* accommodation.
— 39. — 24. *for* Vazeer's *read* Vizeer's.
— 58. — 16. *for* Nobob *read* Nabob.

A

NARRATIVE &c.

CHUNAR 1ſt September 1781.

IN whatever manner the ſcene may cloſe in which I am now engaged, the calamities with which it opened will not fail, in their firſt impreſſion, to influence in ſome degree the minds of all men in forming their judgment of it. In the following narrative, if I can truſt to my own ſentiments; or if thoſe who ſhall read it will credit this declaration of them, I ſhall leſs ſtudy to efface that impreſſion, than ſeek to diveſt my mind of all partial bias, and to deliver all the paſt tranſactions and occurrences with the ſtricteſt and moſt faithful regard to truth; in which if I fail, I fail unknowingly: And may the God of Truth ſo judge me, as my own conſcience ſhall condemn or acquit me of intentional deception.

THE motives and objects of my journey were various. With theſe the deſign of my tranſactions at Banaris had but a remote and ſecondary connection. I left Calcutta on the 7th of July. At Buxar Rajah Cheit Sing paid me the cuſtomary duty of reſpect, by advancing to that place, which lay the neareſt to the boundary-line of his Zemeedary. He brought with him a great fleet of boats, which, as I afterwards learned, were crouded with two thouſand armed and choſen men. This circumſtance was noticed by many of the gentlemen who accompanied me,

and was certainly a deviation from the eſtabliſhed rules of decorum; not only ſuch as are obſerved from vaſſals to their ſuperiors, but even ſuch as paſs between equals. An inſtance of this will be remembered by many to have happened at Banaris in the year 1773, in the meeting which took place there between the late Vizeer Shujah-ud-Dowlah and myſelf. He had left his Capital with a large retinue; but hearing that I came unattended, he diſmiſſed his followers, and met me with a ſtate as humble as mine.

I received the Rajah with civility, and without any expreſſion of diſpleaſure. I left Buxar the next morning, and received a ſecond viſit from the Rajah in my boat. After a ſhort ſpace he deſired to ſpeak to me in private. The particulars of our converſation I do not exactly remember: I can only relate the ſubſtance of it. He profeſſed much concern to hear that I was diſpleaſed with him, and contrition for having given cauſe for it; aſſuring me that his Zemeedary, and all that he poſſeſſed were at my devotion; he expreſſed his fears for Owſan Sing who had been ſome days in my ſuit, and of the intrigues of his relations; and he accompanied his words by an action either ſtrongly expreſſive of the agitation of his mind, or his deſire to impreſs on mine a conviction of his ſincerity, by laying his turband on my lap. I replied, that I had not ſeen Owſan Sing, nor concerned myſelf about him, nor ſhould I deſcend to be a party in his family diſagreements; that my buſineſs was with him, and with him only; that what he had heard, or might have conjectured, of my diſpleaſure was true, and I entered into a full diſcuſſion of the cauſes of it; that I had been already once deceived by his oaths and proteſtations, and ſhould not ſuffer my purpoſe to be changed, or my duty to be over-ruled, by any verbal conceſſions or declarations, which were made with little coſt, and for the obſervance of which I had no pledge, nor warrant to credit them. He pleaded his inability to anſwer my charges againſt him; admitted that he was in every reſpect faulty; but deſired that I would forget the paſt, and form my opinion of him on his future behavior. I declined any further converſation upon the ſubject, and he took his leave.

As the preceding converſation was accidental, and made no part of the plan which

which I had concerted in my own mind for my conduct with the Rajah, I kept no minutes of it, nor ſhould have thought it deſerving of a place in this narrative, but for the weight which he has ſince given to it, and that it might not be imputed to me as a deſigned ſuppreſſion, if I made no mention of it. I ſhall proceed to relate the ſubjects to which it alluded, and add the purpoſes which I had in contemplation concerning them.

On the firſt intelligence of the war with France, in July 1778, it was reſolved in Council that Rajah Cheit Sing ſhould be required to contribute an extraordinary ſubſidy, for the expence which this new exigency had impoſed on our Government; and the ſum was limited to five Lacks of Rupees for the current year. After many excuſes and proteſtations of inability, he at length conſented, with a very ill grace, to the payment, and with a much worſe diſcharged it. The next year the ſame demand was repeated, and he attempted in like manner to elude it, affecting to borrow money in ſmall ſums, and to ſell his plate and jewels to raiſe it; nor was it paid at laſt till he had reduced the board to the extremity of ordering two battalions of Seepoys to the neighbourhood of Ramnagur, and quartering them upon him with their pay charged to his account, unlil the whole payment was completed.

Early in the following year about the month of May, he deputed Lalla Suddanund, who was his Buxey, and the confidential manager of his affairs, on a private commiſſion to me to ſolicit my forgiveneſs of his paſt conduct, and to give me aſſurances, confirmed by oath, of his future ſubmiſſion to the orders of my government, and compliance with my advice. I accepted his excuſes, and promiſed him an oblivion of all that had paſſed of exceptionable in his conduct, and my future protection and every good office in my power, ſo long as he adhered to his profeſſions; requiring only as the pledge of their ſincerity, that he would immediately notify his ready and unreſerved conſent to the demand which would be made upon him, this being the period for it, of the ſubſidy for the current year, and that he would uſe no delay in diſcharging it. I at the ſame time explained to Suddanund the nature of the demand, its conformity to the cuſtoms of all ſtates

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in times of extraordinary emergency, and aſſured him that though he muſt expect a repetition of it every year ſo long as the war laſted, yet it could not be juſtly drawn into a precedent for exacting an increaſe on his regular and ſtipulated rent; and ſo far as it could depend upon me, I gave him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, and I believe, very ſolemn aſſeverations, that it ſhould not. Suddanund vowed the fulleſt obedience on the part of his maſter; the demand was accordingly made; and the Rajah anſwered it with a liberal and unreſerved declaration of his acquieſcence. I expected the immediate payment of the whole ſum according to his promiſe, and I placed a reliance upon it ſo far, as to deſtine the appropriation of it to the ſupport of the detachment, which was then acting in the province of Malva, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Camac, not apprehending any policy which could warp him from the ſtrong obligation of ſuch an engagement, and from the evident intereſt which he had in fulfilling it. I was miſtaken. The firſt payment was made in different periods in the courſe of a month, amounting to about a Lack of Rupees; and there, as I recollect, he ſtopped, and even deſcended to the meanneſs of writing to ſolicit the forbearance of the remainder, that it might be included in the regular payments of the enſuing year which was then approaching. I am not poſſeſſed at this time of the materials for aſcertaining the dates of the demand and of his letter written in acquieſcence of it, nor the dates and correſpondent ſums of the ſubſequent payments; but I deſire that theſe may be inſerted by the Secretary as a note to this page of the narrative.† It is ſufficient to

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ſay

†NOTE by the SECRETARY.

Demand, Secret Conſultation 22d June 1780.

Acquieſcence expreſſed in a letter from the Reſident dated 21ſt July Public Conſultation 7th September 1780.

Dates of payment viz. - -	30th July 1780. - - - - - - -	37,000
	31ſt Do. - - - - - - - -	20,000
	2d Auguſt - - - - - - - -	27,500
	5th Do. - - - - - - - -	15,500
	20th September - - - - - -	1,00,000
	24th Do. - - - - - - - -	47,000
	18th October - - - - - - - -	3,000
	20th Do. - - - - - - -	2,50,000
	Rs.	5,00,000

ſay that the demand was made, and the whole payment conſequently due in July; that it was not until the month of October, nor until the ſame conſtraint was practiſed to compel his obedience as had been uſed in the preceding year, by an order for the advance of two battalions of Seepoys for that purpoſe, that the balance of the ſubſidy, which was two lacks and a half of Rupees, was diſcharged. In the mean time the reſident received an order from the board to remit the money, as he received it, by bills to the Pay-maſter of Lieutenant-Colonel Camac's detachment; but theſe from the lateneſs of the receipts were not ſent until the detachment had ſuffered the extremity of diſtreſs from the want of money, and very great deſertions; all which calamities I charge to Rajah Cheit Sing's account, as it is certain that my reliance on his faith, and his breach of it, were the principal cauſes that no other proviſion had been made for the detachment, and that it ſuffered ſuch want in conſequence.

It is with the greateſt tenderneſs that I recur to the paſt diſſentions in our government; but I am compelled to it on this occaſion for the elucidation of the conduct of this man, which had the appearance of being invariably guided by the reports which were made to him of the ſtate of my influence. When he deputed his Buxey Suddanund to me in the manner which I have mentioned, an apparent harmony had taken place in our Councils, with the general expectation of its being permanent. The powers of our government whenever united, and, if I may uſe the term, conſolidated, by ſuch an event, will ever recover the reſpect which is due to them, eſpecially from thoſe who have rendered themſelves obnoxious to its terrors. The ſubject which produced the ſubſequent conteſt between Mr. Francis and myſelf originated a little before the departure of Suddanund from the Preſidency, but was not perhaps either generally known, or known to have grown into a decided breach, till the latter end of July. A reference to the proceedings of that period will prove the grounds of this ſuppoſition. It was the preſcribed duty of Cheit Sing's Vakeels in Calcutta to furniſh him with every little anecdote which bore any relation to the ſtate of our government. I believe that the deliberate manner in which he made the firſt payment of the ſubſidy of that year was

dictated

dictated by the doubts ſuggeſted of the firmneſs of my authority; and I am morally certain that his ſubſequent excuſes and delays in the payment of the reſidue of the ſubſidy were cauſed by the belief that I was no longer able to enforce it; and poſſibly, for ſuch was the report, that a few months would cloſe the period of my adminiſtration altogether. That I had his ſolemn promiſe in the manner which I have recited to pay the ſubſidy, I as ſolemnly affirm; and his letter aſſenting to the payment, which is recorded on our conſultations, is a ſtrong preſumptive evidence of it; and that he evaded the performance of his promiſe, that he attempted to the utmoſt of his power to elude it altogether, is alſo proved by the record of the dates of the different payments, the minutes of the board relating to them, and the order of the board for the march of a detachment for the purpoſe of compelling him to perform it. That this order had a principal effect in bringing him to a compliance I believe; but I alſo attribute a ſhare of it to the approaching departure of Mr. Francis, which was publiſhed and generally expected.

I OWE it in candor to the gentleman whoſe name I have reluctantly repeated in this digreſſion, to obviate an inference which might otherwiſe be unwarilydrawn from it, by declaring that I mean not by the moſt diſtant hint to impute any part of this policy to him, and in my heart do totally and deliberately acquit him of any concern in it; however in the reſentment of inſtant diſappointment I may have ſuffered my mind to catch ſuch a ſuſpicion; although I believe that, if I have, it has been ſacredly confined to my own breaſt.

THIS was the firſt direct charge which I had to prefer againſt the Rajah. The ſecond was ſimilar in its quality and principle. On the 2d of the month of November 1780, a reſolution paſſed the board, that a letter ſhould be written to the Nabob Vizeer, adviſing him to require from the Nabob Fyz-Oolla Khan the number of troops ſtipulated by treaty, expreſſed, as it was then underſtood to be, 5000 horſe; and that the like demand ſhould be made on Rajah Cheit Sing for all the cavalry in his pay which he could ſpare for our ſervice. At that time we ſtood in need of every aid that could be deviſed to repel the multiplied dangers which ſurrounded us. The Rajah was ſuppoſed to maintain a very large and expenſive ſtanding force, and

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the ſtrength of his cavalry alone was eſtimated at two thouſand. I had formerly experienced their utility in the war with the Senaſſees, in which they were ſucceſſfully employed, and liberally rewarded. The demand was formally made both in a letter from myſelf, and in perſon by the Reſident, Mr. Fowke, in the eaſy and indefinite terms mentioned above. His anſwers were evaſive, pleading (as I recollect, for I am not in poſſeſſion of them) the ſcantineſs of the eſtabliſhment, its employment in enforcing the collections, and the danger of theſe failing, if the detachment were withdrawn. At length a more peremptory order was ſent to him, and repeated by the preſent Reſident, Mr. Markham. The number required was 2000, and afterwards reduced to the demand of 1500, and laſtly to 1000, but with no more ſucceſs. He offered 250, but furniſhed none.

These inſtances of contumacy and diſobedience, criminal as they were in themſelves, and aggravated by the extreme and known diſtreſſes and dangers of the ſuperior ſtate, to which he owed not only perſonal fealty, but every voluntary aid which all the reſources of his Zemeedary could contribute, appeared to me of leſs conſideration as ſuch, than as they were evidences of a deliberate and ſyſtematic conduct, aiming at the total ſubverſion of the authority of the Company, and the erection of his own independency on its ruins. This had been long and generally imputed to him. It was reported that he had inherited a vaſt maſs of wealth from his father Bulwant Sing, which he had ſecured in the two ſtrong fortreſſes of Bidjeygur and Lutteeſpoor, and made yearly additions to it; that he kept up a large military eſtabliſhment both of cavalry, of diſciplined and irregular infantry, and of artillery; that he had the above, and many other fortreſſes of ſtrong conſtruction, and in good repair, and conſtantly well ſtored and garriſoned; that his Aumils and Tenants were encouraged and habituated to treat Engliſh paſſengers with inhoſpitality, and with enmity; that he maintained a correſpondence with the Marattahs, and other Powers who either were, or might eventually become, the enemies of our ſtate; and if the diſaffected Zemeedars of Fyzabad and Behar were not included in the report, which I do not recollect, we have had woful proof that there was equal room to have ſuſpected the like intercourſe between them; and

laſtly

laſtly, that he was collecting, or had prepared, every proviſion for open revolt, waiting only for a proper ſeaſon to declare it, which was ſuppoſed to depend either on the arrival of a French armament, or on a Marattah invaſion.

This deſign had been greatly favored by the unhappy diviſions of our government, in which he preſumed to take an open part. It is a fact that when theſe had proceeded to an extremity bordering on civil violence by the attempt to wreſt from me my authority in the Month of June 1777, he had deputed a man, named Sumboonaut, with an expreſs commiſſion to my opponent; and the man had proceeded as far as Moorſhedabad, when hearing of the change of affairs which had taken place at the Preſidency, he ſtopped, and the Rajah recalled him.

It may perhaps be urged in favor of Rajah Cheit Sing, that he was juſtifiable by the principle of good policy in ſeeking a ſtate of independency; that we had no natural right to his vaſſalage, having acquired it, with all our other rights of dominion, by no other charter than the ſucceſsful ſpirit of enterprize. Were this truly the caſe, it would reduce the relation between us to the primitive law of nature; and it would be equally incumbent on us on that ground alone, to uſe every means to confirm and perpetuate his ſubjection, as it would be allowable in him to emancipate himſelf from it. But ſomething more, I apprehend, was due both as a political, and even moral obligation from him. His father Bulwant Sing derived the degree of independency which he poſſeſſed, during the latter period of his life, from the protection and intervention of our government. His Son Cheit Sing obtained from our influence exerted by myſelf the firſt legal title that his family ever poſſeſſed of property in the land of which he till then was only the Aumil, and of which he became the acknowledged Zemeedar, by a Sunnud granted to him by the Nabob Shujah-ud-Dowlah at my inſtance in the month of September 1773. On the ſucceſſion of the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowlah the rights of ſovereignty which were held by him over the Zemeedary were transferred by treaty to the Company. Thoſe rights were indiſputably his, and became by his alienation of them as indiſputably the Company's; and every obligation of fidelity and obedience which is due from a Zemeedar to the ſuperior Magiſtrate by the conſtitution of Hindoſtan

ſtan became as much the right of the Company from Cheit Sing, as it had been due to his former ſovereign, with the additional ties of gratitude for the ſuperior advantages which he was allowed to poſſeſs with his new relation. The unexampled lenity of our government in relinquiſhing to him the free and uncontrouled rule of his Zemeedary ſubject to a limited annual fine, and the royalties of the mint, adminiſtration of juſtice, and police, ought to have operated as an additional claim on his fidelity; but evidently ſerved to ſtimulate his ambition, and perhaps to excite in his mind an opinion that he poſſeſſed an inherent right of ſelf-dependency.

I conſidered Cheit Sing as culpable in a very high degree towards our ſtate, and his puniſhment, of which I had given him frequent warnings if he did not amend his conduct, as an example which juſtice and policy required equally for the reparation of the wrongs which its dignity had ſuſtained, and for the future preſervation of its authority. I was reſolved to draw from his guilt the means of relief to the Company's diſtreſſes, and to exact a penalty which I was convinced he was able to bear, from a fund which I was alſo convinced he had deſtined for purpoſes of the moſt dangerous tendency to the Company's dominion. In a word, I had determined to make him pay largely for his pardon, or to exact a ſevere vengeance for his paſt delinquency.

Those who have been accuſtomed to regard Cheit Sing as a vaſſal or tributary Prince may revolt at the idea of treating him with ſuch indignity, and call it an oppreſſion. They will ſuppoſe nothing due from him to the Company but the payment of his ſtipulated tribute, and that the pledge of his exemption from every other claim. I ſuſpect too that the deeds which paſſed between him and the Board on the transfer of the Zemeedary to the Company in 1775 are by many underſtood to bear the quality and force of a treaty of optional conditions between equal ſtates. To ſuch I reply, that ſuch an opinion is itſelf criminal to the ſtate of which he was a ſubject, and that he was himſelf amenable to its juſtice, if he gave countenance to the belief. He paid no tribute to the Company; but a fixed annual rent. The deeds by which he held his Zemeedary, and the Company their

claim to their portion of its revenue, were a Sunnud or grant, and a Potta or leaſe, executed on the part of the Company; and a Cobooleeat or agreement, and Kiſtbundy or account of payments to be made by inſtallments, on his part. Theſe, excepting the ſpecial priviledges allowed to the Rajah, of the Mint, the Cutwallees of Banaris and Jowanpoor, the Fowjdary and Aumeeny; that is ſo far as they relate to the Zemeedary alone, are drawn preciſely in the ſame forms as inſtruments of the ſame denominations interchanged with the Zemeedars of Bengal. I refer to the inſtruments themſelves, which will make a number in the Appendix to this narrative, in which it will be ſeen on how different a tenure, and how infinitely below independency, he really held his Zemeedary. The Sunnud and Cobooleeat are counter-parts of each other. The former preſcribes the revenue which was to be paid, and the duties which were to be performed, as the conditions on which the Rajah was confirmed in the poſſeſſion of his Zemeedary; and of theſe conditions the Cobooleeat is a pledge or engagement for the performance. In the firſt the *Government and Sovereignty* of the Zemeedary transferred by the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowlah to the Company, are ſtated as the baſis of it: The Zemeedary is confirmed to him: A ſtrict *obſervation and execution of the duties incumbent on him; — to behave with moderation and kindneſs to the Reyots and People; to promote the cultivation and increaſe of the inhabitants and produce of the lands;* — to preſerve the peace and *puniſh the diſturbers of it;* and to pay a yearly rent of twenty three lacks, forty thouſand, two hundred and forty-nine Mahidar Rupees in monthly payments agreable to the Kiſtbundy; are moſt ſtrictly and poſitively commanded and enjoined: And the officers of the Zemeedary are commanded to regard him as the Zemeedar, *and to acknowledge his authority in the ſeveral acts appertaining thereunto.* I muſt obſerve that in the tranſlation of the Sunnud the yearly revenue is in one place through the negligence of the tranſlator expreſſed by the word *t ibute;* but it is not on the tranſlation, nor on the will of a tranſlator, that the rights of the Company depend. I affirm the word to be falſe, as it is inconſiſtent with the proper term *revenue* immediately following in the ſame tranſlation, and with the ſame term *revenue* occurring in the tranſlation of the Cobcoleeat or agreement.

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The Cobooleeat alſo ſets off with ſtating the Company's ſovereignty as the baſis of the agreement, and acknowledges the grant made by the Company to Rajah Cheit Sing of the Zemeedary, and other priviledges recited in the Sunnud: And it proceeds to expreſs, that *it ſhall be his duty to do everything that may be neeſful and uſual for the intereſt of the country; to provide for the welfare of the inhabitants; to be attentive to the increaſe and ſecurity of cultivation and improvement of the revenues; to uſe his endeavours — to expel robbers &c. and pay the annual revenue of Government* in the manner preſcribed by the Sunnud.

To obviate miſapprehenſions I think it proper to remark, that in the above recitals I have abridged the text where it was too prolix and involved for literal quotation, and given the ſubſtance in the cloſeſt ſenſe of it; but where I have uſed the original words of the tranſlations I have diſtinguiſhed them by Italic letters as ſuch. The copies in the appendix will ſhew with what fidelity I have conformed to the text in both inſtances.

I have dwelt with a greater ſtreſs, and with a more minute exactneſs, on the foregoing ſubject, becauſe it is on this point that the juſtice and propriety of my conduct muſt wholly turn. If Rajah Cheit Sing poſſeſſed the Zemeedary of Banaris in his own right, and with an inherent and excluſive authority; if he owed no allegiance to the Company, nor obedience beyond the payments of a ſtipulated tribute; I am liable to condemnation for exacting other duties from him, and for all the conſequences of that exaction; and he is guiltleſs: but if the Company poſſeſſing the acknowledged rights of his former ſovereign held an abſolute authority over him; if in the known relation of Zemeedar to the ſovereign authority, or the power delegated by it, he owed a perſonal allegiance and an implicit and unreſerved obedience to that authority, at the forfeiture of his Zemeedary, and even of his life and property, at the diſcretion of thoſe who held or fully repreſented the ſovereign authority; if in corroboration of the general and implied obligation, he was bound to it by written engagements and ſpecific conditions; I am warranted in my aſſertion of the rights of government which were fully and wholly delegated to me; and he alone is reſponſible for his oppoſition to them, and for all the

the conſequences which have attended that oppoſition.

Whether I have exerciſed the power veſted in me with juſtice and with moderation, will appear from the preceding relation, and the following parts of this narrative.

Before I quit this digreſſion, I muſt further treſpaſs on the patience of the board, and of thoſe for whoſe judgement it is ultimately written, by a more pointed application of the above to my own perſonal conduct and character.

I will ſuppoſe for a moment, that I have erred; that I have acted with an unwarranted rigor towards Cheit Sing, and even with injuſtice. Let my motive be conſulted. I left Calcutta impreſſed with the belief, that extraordinary means were neceſſary, and thoſe exerted with a ſtrong hand, to preſerve the Company's intereſts from ſinking under the accumulated weight which oppreſſed them. I ſaw a political neceſſity for curbing the over-grown power of a great member of their dominion, and making it contribute to the relief of their preſſing exigencies. If I erred, my error was prompted by an exceſs of zeal for their intereſts operating with too ſtrong a bias on my judgment. But rare are the inſtances in which the judgment ſuffers the bias of ſuch an operation; and much ſtronger is the preſumption, that acts prompted by an unmixed attention to the public intereſts are founded on juſt principles, than that they are the reſult of a miſguided judgment.

Poſſibly it may be ſuſpected, -- and may God forgive thoſe who know me, and countenance the ſuſpicion; I have no title to an exemption from it with others: — that I was influenced by a ſecret and mercenary intereſt. I have heard of the practice of holding out the terrors of authority, and the denunciations of diſgrace, diſmiſſion, and war, as the inſtruments of private rapacity. Though the charge if true, is capable of poſitive conviction, yet I know of no direct evidence which could refute it, where it were falſe; for no one can be conſcious of the receſſes of another's mind. I can therefore only offer ſuch preſumptive proofs of my intention as the nature of it will admit, and accident has provided. Theſe are my early and confidential declarations, and the atteſtations of thoſe to whom they were made. In a point of ſuch public moment, independently of the near intereſt which I have

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in eſtabliſhing the truth of it, Mr. Wheler will pardon my appeal to him, although in one light it may tend to involve him in a participation of the reproach of thoſe who may regard every ſeverity ſhewn to Cheit Sing as criminal, however founded. He will doubtleſs recollect the converſation which I had with him on the ſubject, on the eve of my departure from Calcutta; our mutual opinion of Cheit Sing's paſt conduct; mine of the juſtice and policy of exacting an exemplary puniſhment for it by a large pecuniary mulct; the ſum to which I then declared my reſolution to extend it; my conviction of his ability to pay it; and the two alternatives on which I had reſolved, if he refuſed to ſubmit to it. He will alſo remember, that I beſpoke his confidence in the means which I ſhould uſe for this end, and his ſupport in the iſſue of them. I entreat him to give me his formal and circumſtantial atteſtation of theſe facts, and that he will permit it to be inſerted in this part of my narrative. ‡ After ſuch an appeal it would be as ſuperfluous as indelicate to call in the aid of other teſtimonies, if all that were required were no more than to aſcertain that I did hold ſuch a converſation as that which I allude to with him. The concluſion will be much ſtrengthened by its agreement with declarations made by me on the ſame ſubject, and nearly at the ſame point of time, to

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‡ Mr. Wheler.

I have the pleaſure to comply with the Governor General's requeſt; and will cheerfully record in this place what I at preſent recollect to have paſſed between us at the time, and on the circumſtances which he mentions.

I well remember that on the eve of the Governor General's departure from Calcutta, the conduct of Cheit Sing late Rajah of Banaris was a principal ſubject of a confidential diſcourſe between us, and that he beſpoke my ſupport of the meaſures which he intended to purſue towards him. I recollect that the Governor General thought the Rajah's offences were ſuch as to require early puniſhment; and as his wealth was great, and the Company's exigencies preſſing, it was thought a meaſure of policy and juſtice to exact from him a large pecuniary mulct for their relief. The ſum to which the Governor declared his reſolution to extend the fine was forty or fifty Lacks. His ability to pay it was ſtated as a fact that could not admit of a doubt; and the two alternatives on which the Governor declared himſelf to have reſolved, if Cheit Sing refuſed to comply with the requiſition, were to the beſt of my recollection, either a removal from his Zemeedary entirely, or by taking immediate poſſeſſion of all his forts, to obtain out of the treaſure depoſited in them the above ſum for the Company.

to others. I ſhall therefore require ſimilar atteſtations † from Major Palmer my military Secretary, and from Mr. Anderſon my appointed Aſſiſtant on this deputation. With theſe references and their reſult, I ſhall make my laſt and ſolemn appeal to the breaſt of every man who ſhall read this; whether it is likely, or morally poſſible, that I ſhould have tied down my own future conduct to ſo decided a proceſs and ſeries of acts, if I had ſecretly intended to threaten, or to uſe a degree of violence, for no other purpoſe than to draw from the object of it a mercenary atonement for my own private emolument, and ſuffer all this tumult to terminate in an oſtenſible and unſubſtantial ſubmiſſion to the authority which I repreſented: Whether it is likely, or morally poſſible, that I ſhould have choſen to irritate the feelings of my colleague in office, and expoſe myſelf to all the effects of his indignation, by ſo wanton and unneceſſary a deception; or lower my own dignity and character, and afford ſo baſe an example to my inferiors, by pretending to make them privy to acts which I never meant to perform, and from which I could not depart with any poſſible ſhew of reaſon, but the manifeſt ſacrifice of my integrity. A man actuated by ſuch a motive, and poſſeſſing the truſt which I held, would have uſed a cover to his venality: He would not have compromiſed himſelf by poſitive declarations of what he would do, much leſs by detailing his intentions in a ſeries of trials, as they might ſucceſſively fail; but would have been contented with diſtant and indefinite intimations and ſuggeſtions, which obviouſly left his actions open to inquiry and variation; which could not ſubject him to the imputation of inconſiſtency, if they were productive of no effect; and which he might uſe as juſtifications, if his artifices ſhould chance to operate with the effect oſtenſibly portended by them.

I now return to my narrative.

I arrived at Banaris on the morning of the 14th of Auguſt; the Rajah ſome hours later. I forbad his coming that evening to my quarters, as he had intended; and required him to defer his future viſits until he ſhould receive my permiſſion, as I had ſome previous matters to ſettle with him, of which he would be informed by the Reſident, whom I ſhould depute to him the next morning for that purpoſe.

† v. Appendix.

My

My narrative will be beſt continued, nor will the thread of it be broken, by the following copy of my report of my proceedings, and of the conſequences which attended them, to Mr. Wheler, then the only effective member of the Board.

" To Edward Wheler Esq ;
" S I R,

" I arrived at Banaris on the 14th inſtant. My tranſactions with the Rajah " being of a moſt important nature to the preſent and future intereſts of the Com- " pany, I have determined to inform you of them without delay, in the order in " which they have occurred.

" The firſt ſtep which I judged it neceſſary to take, as the ground on which my " future proceedings with the Rajah were to be conducted, was to recapitulate " in writing the ſeveral inſtances of his conduct which for ſome time paſt have " repeatedly drawn upon him the ſevere reprehenſions of the board, and to demand " a clear and ſatisfactory explanation.

" This paper I ſent to the Rajah by the hands of Mr. Markham, who was di- " rected to require an immediately anſwer. Late in the evening his anſwer ar- " rived.

" The following are copies of both. "

No. I. ' To Rajah Cheit Sing.

' It is about 16 months ſince Lallah Suddanund, your Buxey and confidential ' ſervant, came to Calcutta charged with an expreſs commiſſion and authority, ' to make excuſes for your paſt conduct, and to give me aſſurances, confirmed by ' oath, of your future ſubmiſſion to my advice and the orders of my government. ' As a teſt of your ſincerity I required an immediate and unreſerved acquieſcence in ' the demand, which at the ſame time was made to you in the name of the Governor General

'General and Council, of a ſubſidy of 5 Lacks of Rupees for the expences of the war. 'With this demand you oſtenſibly complied in your anſwer to my letter; and 'the Buxey promiſed me verbally in your name, and in terms ſo ſtrong as amount-'ed to the fulleſt aſſurance, that there ſhould be no delay in the payment. Re-'lying on this agreement and promiſe, I gave orders to Mr. Fowke, who was 'then Reſident at this place, to receive the Money, and remit it to Colonel Camac 'for the pay of the army which had been ordered to march towards the province 'of Malva, and I made no other proviſion for it: Such was my confidence in your 'faith. But you deceived me; and after having made the firſt payment of a few 'Rupees, either conſulting the temper of the times, or conforming to a preme-'ditated deſign, you by ſhifts and pretexts withheld the remainder, until the ar-'my, for whoſe uſe it was intended, was reduced to the laſt ſtate of diſtreſs. Ma-'ny hundreds deſerted, and had an enemy at that time appeared againſt them, 'their total deſtruction had been inevitable. In all this time daily application 'was made to you by the Reſident, and I wrote repeated letters to you; but you 'paid no regard to either. Beſides this I required in the name of the Governor 'General and Council by letter, and ordered Mr. Fowke to repeat the requiſition 'in perſon, that you ſhould furniſh a body of horſe to aſſiſt and act with the ar-'mies of the Company; and when Mr. Markham ſucceeded Mr. Fowke, I gave 'him an order to repeat the demand, which he did accordingly with frequent and 'almoſt daily importunity, limiting the number to 1500, and afterwards te 1000. 'To this demand you returned evaſive anſwers, nor to this hour have you contri-'buted a ſingle horſe-man.

'I paſs over other inſtances of your conduct, in which, through the means of 'your ſecret agents, you have endeavoured to excite diſorders in the government 'on which you depend; and your neglect of the duty which you owe to it, and 'to the ſubjects of this Zemeedary, by ſuffering the daily perpetration of robber-'ies and murders, even in the ſtreets of the city of Banaris itſelf, to the great and 'public ſcandal of the Engliſh name, and in violation of one of the conditions on 'which you received the confirmation of this Zemeedary. But as the two fore-

going

' going inſtances amount to a direct charge of diſaffection and infidelity to the go-
' vernment on which you depend, and happened at a time in which it was your
' duty more eſpecially to have exerted yourſelf in the ſupport of its intereſts, I have
' therefore judged it proper to ſtate them to you thus fully in writing, and to re-
' quire your anſwer to them ; and this I expect immediately. '

' No. II. From RAJAH CHEIT SING to the Hon'ble the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

' I received your letter delivered to me by Mr. Markham, and I have under-
' ſtood every particular of its contents. Sir, after the arrival of Sheakh Ally
' Nucky, I obſerved all the orders which you ſent me ; and I received the letter
' which the deceaſed Sheakh brought me, informing me that every ſuſpicion was
' now completely removed from your mind, and that I muſt conſider you, as for-
' merly, attentive to me. But I have not experienced from you the ſame genero-
' ſities as formerly. I ſent you repeatedly letters repreſenting to your conſidera-
' tion my unhappy circumſtances ; but you never honored me with any reply.
' For this reaſon I ſent my Buxey Suddanund to your preſence, enjoining him to
' repreſent to you the firmneſs of my obedience and attachment ; to lay before
' you the particulars of my ſituation ; and to learn the diſpoſition of your mind
' towards me. He arrived accordingly in your preſence, and repreſented every-
' thing in a proper manner. I have never deviated in the ſmalleſt degree from
' theſe profeſſions ; and the benefits and civilities with which you have honored me
' have given me the greateſt ſatisfaction ; and I have conſidered you as the ſource
' from which I derived the fulfilment of all my wiſhes and deſires. It is my firm
' hope that I may be always favored with your directions. In this manner I com-
' plied, with the utmoſt readineſs, with the order you ſent me for the payment
' of 5 Lacks of Rupees on account of the expences of the war. I ſent firſt one
' Lack of Rupees with an anſwer to your letter. Afterwards, having paid to Mr.

' Fowke the ſum of one Lack and ſeventy thouſand Rupees, I ſent a letter requeſt-
' ing a further allowance of time to enable me to make ſome preparations. To
' this I received no reply, it being no time for delay. notwithſtanding this, I
' was not a moment inattentive to this concern, and as ſoon as my Buxey arriv-
' ed, I paid immediately the remaining part of the ſum. The remitting of this
' to the army did not depend on me: If any delay happened on this head, I could
' not help it. If beſides the payment of the money, the remittance of it alſo to
' the army had reſted with me, a delay of this kind ſhould not have happened. I
' have encloſed in this Letter a paper ſpecifying the particular ſums which have
' been advanced, with their dates.

' With reſpect to the horſe, you deſired me in your letter to inform you of
' what number I could afford to ſtation with you, and I ſent you a particular ac-
' count of all that were in my ſervice, amounting to 1300 horſe, of which ſe-
' veral were ſtationed at diſtant places; but I received no anſwer to this. Mr.
' Markham delivered me an order to prepare 1000 horſe. In compliance with
' your wiſhes I collected 500 horſe, and as a ſubſtitute for the remainder 500 Eurk-
' andazes, of which I ſent you information; and I told Mr. Markham they were
' ready to go to whatever place they ſhould be ſent. No anſwer however came
' from you on this head, and I remained aſtoniſhed at the cauſe of it. Repeatedly
' I aſked Mr. Markham about an anſwer to my letter about the horſe, but he told
' me he did not know the reaſons of no anſwer having been ſent. I remained a-
' ſtoniſhed. With reſpect to the Sepoys I received firſt an order to ſtation two
' of my companies, which I did. I was then deſired to give a Tunkaw for the pay-
' ment of the Sepoys, and likewiſe to pay the Captain; which has been done
' every month.

' Excepting Abdullah Beg and his attendants none of my people, either de-
' pendants or ſervants, or others in any ſhape connected with me, have ever gone
' to Calcutta. My enemies, with a view to my ruin, have made falſe repreſen-
' tations to you. Now that, happily for me, you have yourſelf arrived at this
' place you will be able to aſcertain all the circumſtances relative to the horſe, to

my

'my people going to Calcutta, and the dates of the receipts of the particular ſums
'above-mentioned. You will then know whether I have amuſed you with a falſe
'repreſentation, or made a juſt report to you. I have given my Amuils moſt
'particular injunctions, and have taken a penalty-bond from them, that they
'ſhall keep no thieves in their diſtrict. What power have they to act otherwiſe?
'But if ever a murder or robbery is committed in the country, I have been care-
'ful to impale, or otherwiſe puniſh the culprit. If a perſon having committed
'a delinquency ſhould eſcape to ſome other place ſo as to elude all diſcovery, in
'that caſe I am helpleſs; but to the utmoſt of my power I endeavour to fulfil
'your orders. I have never ſwerved in the ſmalleſt degree from my duty to you.
'It remains with you to decide on all theſe matters. I am in every caſe your ſlave.
'What is juſt I have repreſented to you. May your proſperity increaſe!

'ACCOUNT of five Lacks of Rupees advanced for the expences of
'the War.

'1ſt Shaabaun	1,00,000 Rs.
'29th Ramzan	1,70,000
'7th Shewal	1,30,000
'18th Shewal	1,00,000
	'5,00,000 Rupees.'

"THIS anſwer you will perceive to be not only unſatisfactory in ſubſtance,
'but offenſive in ſtile; and to be a vindication of himſelf, than a recrimination
'on me. It expreſſes no concern for the cauſes of complaint contained in my let-
'ter, or deſire to atone for them; nor the ſmalleſt intention to purſue a differ-
'ent line of conduct. An anſwer couched nearly in terms of defiance to requi-
"ſitions of ſo ſerious a nature, I could not but conſider as a ſtrong indication of
"that ſpirit of independency which the Rajah has for ſome years paſt aſſumed,
'and of which indeed I had early obſerved other manifeſt ſymptoms both before,

and

" and from the inſtant of, my arrival.

" Under theſe alarming appearances of the Rajah's conduct and diſpoſition, I " conceived myſelf indiſpenſably obliged to form ſome immediate and deciſive plan " for obviating their conſequences, and for the preſervation of the Company's " rights and intereſts in this Zemeedary. To have left him in the full exerciſe of " powers he had notorioufly abuſed, and which it was to be apprehended he would " employ to the moſt dangerous purpoſes, was totally inconſiſtent with the max- " ims of juſtice and prudence. To diveſt him entirely of the Zemeedary, though " juſtifiable on the grounds ſtated above, would have been attended with an ap- " pearance of ſeverity, and might have furniſhed ground for conſtructions unfavor- " able to the credit of our Government, and to my own reputation, from the na- " tural influence which every act of rigor exerciſed on the perſons of men who ſtand " in elevated ſtations, is apt to impreſs on the minds of thoſe who are too remote " from the ſcene of action to judge by any evidence, but of the direct facts them- " ſelves, of their motives or propriety.

" Thus circumſtanced, and attentive to theſe oppoſite conſiderations, I laid down " the following plan for my future proceedings.

" I firſt directed the Reſident to repair to the Rajah, who reſided at his houſe ſi- " tuated on this ſide of the river, at the diſtance of about two miles, and gave " him the following inſtructions. "

' No III. Mr. WILLIAM MARKHAM

' Reſident at B A N A R I S.

' Sir,

' It is my order that you proceed early to morrow morning to the houſe of Ra- ' jah Cheit Sing with your uſual guard, and put him in arreſt. You will re- ' quire his immediate ſubmiſſion, informing him that you act under orders given ' you by me; and in caſe of his refuſal, you will wait the arrival of two com- ' panies of Sepoys belonging Major Popham's detachment, who are directed to ' follow and aſſiſt you in the execution of this ſervice. Having ſecured the Ra-

' jah,

' jah, you will keep him in your cuſtody until further orders. '

' BANARIS, 15th Auguſt 1781. ' I am, &c. '
' 10 at night. '

" On the next morning Mr. Markham went according to his foregoing in-
" ſtructions, and was followed by two Companies of Grenadier Sepoys belonging
" to Major Popham's detachment. The Rajah quietly ſubmitted to the arreſt ;
" and Mr. Markham returned to me with the following letter from the Rajah,
" leaving him under the charge of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott, and Simes. For
" the particulars which paſſed at this interview I refer you to the following re-
" port which Mr. Markham delivered to me on his return. "

' No. IIII. LETTER from RAJAH CHEIT SING.

' At this time Mr. William Markham being come to me, has informed me that
' your Highneſs's orders are, that I ſhould remain under a guard. My protect-
' or. I before repreſented to you on board your pinnace, that I was the ſervant
' of the Honorable Company, and was ready from my heart and ſoul. What-
' ever may be your pleaſure, do it with your own hands : I am your ſlave.
' What occaſion can there be for a guard ? '

' No. V. REPORT of Mr. MARKHAM.

' To the Hon'ble WARREN HASTINGS Esq ;
' Governor General &c. &c.

' Hon'ble Sir,
' I this morning, in obedience to your orders of laſt-night, proceeded with a
' few of my Orderlies, accompanied by Lieutenant Stalker, to Shewallah Ghaut,
' the preſent reſidence of Rajah Cheit Sing, and acquainted him it was your plea-

ſure

' ſure he ſhould conſider himſelf in arreſt ; that he ſhould order his people to be-
' have in a quiet, orderly manner, for that any attempt to reſcue him would be at-
' tended with his own deſtruction. The Rajah ſubmitted quietly to the arreſt,
' and aſſured me, that whatever were your orders he was ready implicitly to obey :
' He hoped that you would allow him a ſubſiſtence ; but as for his Zemeedary,
' his forts, and his treaſure, he was ready to lay them at your feet, and his life if
' required. He expreſſed himſelf much hurt at the ignominy which he affirmed
' muſt be the conſequence of his confinement, and entreated me to return to you
' with the foregoing ſubmiſſion, hoping that you would make allowances for his
' youth and inexperience, and in conſideration of his father's name, releaſe him
' from his confinement, as ſoon as he ſhould prove the ſincerity of his offers, and
' himſelf deſerving of your compaſſion and forgiveneſs.

' Nearly a quarter of an hour after this converſation Lieutenant Scott arrived
' with the two Grenadier Companies of Major Popham's detachment, to whoſe
' and Lieutenant Stalker's care I left the Rajah, having given them the follow-
' ing inſtructions ; that they ſhould diſarm every ſervant of the Rajah's ; that
' they ſhould allow him any ſuch eight or ten Kiſmutgars for the attendance of
' his perſon as he ſhould approve of ; that theſe men ſhould be ſhewn to the Se-
' poys leſt any deceit ſhould be practiſed ; but that they might indulge him in
' any requeſt conſiſtent with the ſecurity of his perſon.

' I am now returned to acquaint you with my proceedings, and to receive any
' further inſtructions which you may think neceſſary.

' I have the honor to be,

' BANARIS
' 16th Auguſt 1781.

' HON'BLE SIR,
' Your moſt obedient humble ſervant
' (ſigned) WILLIAM MARKHAM. '

" As the Rajah in the above letter had deſired that Mr. Markham might be
" ſent back to him, I was preparing inſtructions for that purpoſe, when I receiv-
" ed another letter from the Rajah, of which the following is a tranſlation. "

' No. VI.

' No. VI. LETTER from the RAJAH.

' I am the ſervant of the Sirkar, and am ready from my heart and ſoul in the ' performance of your orders. My honor was beſtowed on me by your highneſs: ' It depends on you alone to take away, or not to take away the country out of ' my hands. In caſe my honor is not left me, how ſhall I be equal to the buſineſs ' of the Sirkar? Whoever with his hands in a ſupplicating poſture is ready with ' his life and property, what neceſſity, can there be for him to be dealt with in ' this way? '

" FROM the apparent deſpondency in which theſe letters were written, I thought " it neceſſary to give the Rajah ſome encouragement, and accordingly wrote him " the following anſwer. "

' No. VII. LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

' I have received your two Arzees from the hands of Mr. Markham, and under- ' ſtand their contents. That Gentleman will wait on you in the afternoon, and ' explain particulars. Set your mind at reſt, and do not conceive any terror or ' apprehenſion. '

" To this I received the following reply. "

' No. VIII. ' Letter from the RAJAH.

' Your gracious letter has been received, and has made me acquainted with your ' commands. You order that in the afternoon Mr. William Markham will come ' to me, that I muſt not ſuffer any apprehenſion to diſturb me, but remain at ' eaſe in my mind. My Protector! Wherever you ſpread your ſhadow over my ' head, I am entirely free from concern and apprehenſion; and whatever you, who ' are my maſter, ſhall as ſuch determine, will be right. '

" AT this time I had prepared Mr. Markham's ſecond inſtructions; but before he

" could ſet out with them, intelligence came that large bodies of armed men had
" croſſed the river from Ramnagur, and had proceeded to the Rajah's houſe. What
" follows is a ſcene of ſuch horror, that it is with the greateſt reluctance I ſubmit
" to the painful duty of relating it. The guard placed over the Rajah conſiſted
" of two companies of Grenadier Sepoys, as above mentioned, from Major Pop-
" ham's detachment, commanded by the officers already named; who were ſta-
" tioned in an encloſed ſquare which ſurrounded the apartment where the Rajah
" was. The Reſident's guard had returned with him. It now appeared that theſe
" troops had taken no ammunition with them. Major Popham ſent another com-
" pany of Sepoys under an officer, with ammunition, to reinforce and ſupport
" the firſt party. When the latter arrived at the Rajah's houſe they found it
" ſurrounded, and all the avenues blockaded, by a multitude of armed men who
" oppoſed their paſſage. The minds of this tumultuous aſſembly becoming ſoon
" inflamed, ſome of them began to fire upon the Sepoys within the ſquare; and
" immediately, as if this had been the concerted ſignal, made an inſtantaneous
" and fierce attack on the Sepoys; who wanting their accuſtomed means of de-
" fence, were capable of making but a feeble reſiſtance, and fell an eaſy ſacrifice
" to the ſuperior numbers of their aſſailants, who cut almoſt every man of this
" unfortunate party to pieces. The officers, it is ſuppoſed, were the firſt victims
" to their fury; but not until they had by aſtoniſhing efforts of bravery, and
" undiſmayed amidſt the imminent dangers which ſurrounded them, involved a
" much ſuperior number of their enemies in their fate. In this general report
" of them all accounts concur, though varying in circumſtances. I yield to my
" own feelings in beſtowing this juſt but unavailing tribute to theſe unhappy
" gentlemen.

" In the midſt of this confuſion the Rajah found means to eſcape through a wick-
" et which opened to the river, and the banks being exceedingly ſteep in that
" place, he let himſelf down by Turbands tied together into a boat which was
" waiting for him, and conveyed him to the oppoſite ſhore. Thoſe who had ef-
" fected his eſcape followed him acroſs the river in the ſame tumultuous manner

" in

" in which they had aſſembled, leaving the party of our Sepoys which had laſt
" arrived, in poſſeſſion of the houſe. On the firſt intelligence of this commotion
" I had directed Major Popham to repair immediately to his camp, which was a-
" bout two miles from the Reſident's, and at the ſame diſtance from the Rajah's
" houſe, and to march inſtantly with the remainder of his detachment to the ſup-
" port of the party.

" This order was executed with all poſſible expedition; but Major Popham ar-
" rived too late, and had the mortification to be a ſpectator of the effects of a maſ-
" ſacre, which he could neither prevent nor revenge. He returned to me imme-
" diately, and made the following report. "

' No. IX. MAJOR POPHAM'S REPORT.

' Conſequent to an order for the detachment under my command to proceed to
' the ſupport of the Grenadier Companies under the order of Lieutenant Stalker,
' I carried it with as much expedition as poſſible to Cheit Sing's palace, which I
' found to be entirely evacuated by the Rajah's people who were already landed on
' the oppoſite ſide of the river.

' Of the two companies commanded by Lieutenant Stalker very few remained
' alive, and the majority of thoſe appeared to be ſeverely wounded. The bodies
' of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott, and Simes were lying within a ſmall diſtance of
' each other, ſhockingly mangled, and without any ſigns of life.

' It may be neceſſary to obſerve that Lieutenant Birrell was diſpatched with
' one company of Sepoys upon the firſt rumor of the Rajah's coercive intentions;
' but the fate of the companies which preceded him was decided prior to his being
' able to enter the palace: There were however ſome of the Rajah's people,
' whom he effectually cleared it of. In his attack he met with ſome loſs. My
' utmoſt endeavors have hitherto proved inſufficient to procure an exact detail of
' the killed and wounded in this unfortunate tranſaction. I thought it neceſſary
' to leave a company with a Subaltern in the palace.

' BANARIS ' (Signed) WILLIAM POPHAM
' 16th Auguſt 1781. ' Major '

" I cannot learn with certainty what is become of the Rajah, but the prevailing " report is that he fled from Ramnagur, his uſual reſidence on the other ſide of " the river, in the middle of the night, and proceeded with his Zenanna and effects " to Lutteefpoor, a ſtrong fort of his ſituated about ten miles from Chunar. He " was accompanied by Sujan Sing, his brother, and Munnihar Sing a relation and " ſon by adoption of Rajah Bulwant Sing. He has alſo had the precaution to " take with him Ranny Goolaub Kooer, the widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing his " father, her ſon-in-law Doorgbijey Sing, and his two ſons, her grandſons. In " them he poſſeſſes every member of his family who can have any plea to diſpute " with him the right of inheritance from his father Rajah Bulwant Sing, if that " were ever a queſtion, his right to the Zemeedary being derived excluſively from " Sunnuds which his father never poſſeſſed, but which were firſt granted to Cheit " Sing by the late Vizeer Shujah-ud-Dowlah through the influence of our govern- " ment in 1773, and ſince repeated by ſimilar grants from our government, when " the ſovereignty was ceded to the Company by the preſent Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dow- " lah.

" I have made choice of Bauboo Owſan Sing who held the office of Dewan dur- " ing ſeveral years of the life of Rajah Bulwant Sing, and for a conſiderable peri- " od ſince the acceſſion of the preſent Rajah, to adminiſter the revenues and go- " vernment of this country in the quality of Naib, until it can be determined to " whom the Zemeedary may legally belong, and who may be in a capacity to re- " ceive it.

" To this effect I have cauſed a proclamation to be made through the city of " Banaris, and have notified it by circular Perwannahs to all the Zemeedars and " and Aumils of the Zemeedary.

" To enforce the execution of theſe acts, to maintain tranquillity and order in " the country, and protect the inhabitants, I have ordered one battalion of Se- " poys from Chunar-gur, the remainder of Major Popham's detachment from " Mirzapoor, and one regiment of Sepoys from Dinapoor, to march immediately " to Banaris.

" The

" The detail of theſe proceedings ſhall be tranſmitted to you in a ſubſequent " letter. I do not expect they will detain me here much beyond the time I had " preſcribed to myſelf, which was about ſeven or eight days.

" I have the honor to be with the greateſt eſteem,

" Sir,

" Your moſt obedient humble ſervant

(ſigned) " WARREN HASTINGS. "

" P. S. The delay occaſioned in copying this letter from its great length has " afforded me an opportunity of contradicting the latter part of it, and I have " now the ſatisfaction to add, that Ranny Goolaub Kooer, together with her ſon- " in-law, Doorgbijey Sing, and his two ſons, are ſafe at Banaris. I have " this morning received a viſit from Doorgbijey Sing, and his eldeſt ſon, Mehip- " narain. "

I HAVE read over the preceding letter with great attention, but can find nothing in it, with the advantage of recent and better means of information, to correct; nor do I know that it requires a comment. That which I am now about to make may appear trivial; but I make it as it impels me by its preſent impreſſion. The Rajah in his reply to the charges which I had preferred againſt him inſiſts much on the many letters which he wrote to me praying to be diſpenſed from his obedience to the orders of government, and my neglect to anſwer them; and this charge againſt me he repeats in a manner not the moſt reſpectful. I do not know but it may be true. He had received poſitive orders, and thoſe had been repeated. It was his duty to obey them, not to waſte my time with letters of excuſe, to cavil with my anſwers for evaſions, or with my ſilence for delays. His Vakeel was in daily attendance on me, and knew my mind ſufficiently upon theſe ſubjects; and what he knew I am ſure he wrote to his maſter. As to his plea of inability to pay the reſidue of the ſubſidy *without preparation*, that is, without contriving the means to raiſe the money, after having ſacredly promiſed the full and inſtant diſcharge of it, it was as inſolent as we now know too ſurely that it was moſt egregiouſly falſe.

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It was truly reported that Cheit Sing after his eſcape from Shewallah Ghaut immediately fled to Lutteeſpoor, taking his family, and his whole force, with him, except the ordinary guard which had been early appropriated in the time of his father Bulwant Sing, under the command of Gudgerauge Sing, who had the title of Kelladar, to the charge of Ramnagur. This was a vaſt pile of irregular but maſſy buildings conſtructed of ſtone on the river-ſide, and within the bed of the river. To its original ſtrength Cheit Sing had added two or three ſmall baſtions of ſtone and earth: A large town had grown round it, which rendered the approach to it ſuſpicious; and the intricacy of the apartments and paſſages of the palace was ſuch, that a cautious officer would heſitate under almoſt any encouragement to enter it. I had early information that it was in effect evacuated, and I believed it; but not being certain, I did not chuſe to hazard a repulſe, nor had I a force equal to any operation of doubtful ſucceſs, much leſs of enterprize. My whole ſtrength had conſiſted originally of ſix companies of Major Popham's regiment, about ſixty Sepoys which I had taken from the garriſon of Buxar for the protection of my boats, and a few men who had been newly recruited for the Reſident's guard, who had yet neither arms nor diſcipline. Of Major Popham's regiment 82 men had fallen in the maſſacre of Shewallah Ghaut, and 92 were wounded. The whole number of killed and wounded of every corps and denomination was 205.

Every circumſtance of an event and time ſo critical to the preſent exiſtence, and to the permanency of the Britiſh intereſts in India, will merit notice in a relation of this kind. If Cheit Sing's people, after they had effected his reſcue had proceeded to my quarters at Mahadew Daſs's garden, inſtead of crouding after him in a tumultuous manner, as they did, in his paſſage over the river, it is moſt probable that my blood, and that of about thirty Engliſh gentlemen of my party, would have been added to the recent carnage; for they were above 2000 in number, furious and daring from the eaſy ſucceſs of their laſt attempt, nor could I aſſemble more than 50 regular and armed Sepoys for my whole defence. Let it not be thought that I attribute too much conſequence to my own perſon when I ſuppoſe the

the fate of the Britiſh Empire in India connected with it. Mean as its ſubſtance may be, its accidental properties were acquivalent to thoſe which, like the magical characters of a Taliſman in the Arabian mythology, formed the eſſence of the ſtate itſelf; repreſentation, title, and the eſtimate of public opinion. Such a ſtroke as that which I have ſuppoſed would have been univerſally conſidered as deciſive of the national fate; every ſtate around it would have ſtarted into arms againſt it; and every ſubject of its own dominion would according to their ſeveral abilities have become its enemy. What really paſſed approaching to ſuch an effect from the ſole apprehenſion of ſuch a cauſe more than warrants the concluſion of what would have followed the cauſe itſelf, had it exiſted.

The effects of the firſt conſternation having ſubſided, a number of men, reputed 2000, returned to Ramnagur on the 18th under the command of Ramjeeawun, a confidential and domeſtic Chief of the family.

The remainder of Major Popham's detachment, conſiſting of four companies of Sepoys, one company of Artillery, and the company of French Rangers, lay at Mirzapoor.

Theſe were ordered to march immediately to Ramnagur. Lieutenant-Colonel Blair was ordered to detach a battalion of Sepoys from the garriſon of Chunar on the ſame deſtination. It was intended that as ſoon as theſe corps had joined, and were properly equipped for ſervice, Major Popham ſhould take the command, and proceed againſt the forces quartered in Ramnagur. I wrote an order expreſs to Captain Blair who commanded the battalion from Chunar, commanding him to halt at a ſecure diſtance from Ramnagur, and wait for further orders; and Major Popham, whom I had afterwards veſted with the command in form, wrote a ſimilar order to Captain Mayaffre, the officer commanding the reſidue of his detachment, with an additional caution to avoid hoſtilities and attend to the ſafety of the whole party, of which being the ſenior officer he would have the command till Major Popham aſſumed it. To enſure the ſucceſs of his operations on that ſide, he had choſen a convenient and open plain on the ſhore oppoſite to Ramnagur for a battery of two mortars which were expected from Chunar; nor

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can there be a doubt that a place ſo peculiarly ill formed for ſuch a mode of attack, and in no ſtate of defence againſt a wary aſſailant, would have proved an eaſy conqueſt. Unhappily the ill-timed ambition of a raſh individual defeated this plan, and had nearly cauſed the deſtruction of the whole party. Captain Mayaffre unwilling, as it appears, for no other poſſible motive can be aſcribed to ſo precipitate and irregular a conduct, to loſe the opportunity which his preſent and caſual command afforded him of acquiring a military reputation, without plan, without inquiry, againſt the advice of his officers, and againſt order, ordered the detachment to march into the narrow lanes of the town, where they were oppoſed by the fire of an enemy ſurrounding them unſeen; and the party which entered was in an inſtant annihilated rather than defeated. Twenty-three men of the corps of Rangers, with their commander Captain Doxat who led the attack, were killed, and ten wounded. The 1ſt battalion of the 6th regiment of Sepoys commanded by Captain Blair which followed loſt 57 killed and 41 wounded. The whole loſs ſuſtained in all the corps was 107 killed, and 72 wounded. Captain Mayaffre was killed. The detachment inſtantly retreated. The retreat appears to have been conducted by Captain Blair, and in a manner that did him much credit. The enemy purſued with little effect, their numbers gradually leſſening till the detachment arrived within four miles of Chunar, which it regained the ſame evening.

This unfortunate affair happened on the morning of the 20th of Auguſt.

I conſidered myſelf now as plunged in a decided war, and made every proviſion both for its ſpeedy termination, and for its confinement to the ſcene in which it had opened.

Orders were written and diſpatched in multiplied copies to the different military ſtations for aſſiſtance; to the Reſident of the Vizeer's Court for a ſupply of treaſure, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair for an inſtant reinforcement. The detail of theſe orders will be found in the Appendix. Very few reached their deſtination, the communication with every quarter being intercepted, and all the country in arms againſt us, and our emiſſaries, unuſed to this dangerous ſervice, either made

made priſoners, or not daring to execute it, and ſecreting their diſpatches. Two of my letters reached Colonel Blair, who ordered Captain M' Dougal with the 2nd battalion of the 6th regiment to march on the next day, which was the 21ſt, to Banaris. I now paſſed an interval like that of a dead calm preceding a violent ſtorm, and fraught with all the ſymptoms of its certain approach. Succeſſive notices were brought to me by various channels of preparations making at Ramnagur for an aſſault on my quarters, which ſtood in the midſt of the ſuburbs of Banaris, and conſiſted of many detached buildings within one large enclofure, ſurrounded by houſes and trees, which intercepted every other proſpect. The whole force which I had left amounted to about 450 men. The reports of an intended aſſault, which was fixed for that night, grew ſtronger as the day advanced; the boats on the other ſide of the river were ſeen to be in motion; and beſides the moral certainty of the real exiſtence of ſuch a deſign, the obvious advantages which it preſented to the enemy who had nothing left to fear, and nothing elſe to do, precluded all heſitation but on the choice of expedients for defeating it. There were but two, which were, to wait the danger and try the chance of repelling it, or to retreat to a place of greater ſecurity or of equal advantage for the encounter. The confined ſtate of the place, of which any deſcription will be inſufficient to convey an adequate idea, rendered the firſt plan impracticable. We had not a force ſufficient to guard all the defences of that place, nor a ſtore for the proviſions of a day, even for that ſmall number. The only arguments for it were the diſgrace of a flight, and the conſideration of our wounded Sepoys whom it might leave at the diſcretion of a mercileſs enemy. The former conſideration yielded to the ſuperior weight of neceſſity: The latter to the impoſſibility of protecting the wounded men in either caſe, as they were quartered at the diſtance of near a mile from Mahadew Daſs's garden; nor would it have been poſſible in their condition, and in the multiplicity of preſſing exigencies which the reſolution to remain would have created, to remove them. Yet theſe conſiderations held me ſuſpended during the whole courſe of the day. In the evening it became neceſſary to come to a final determination, as the delay of a few hours might

now

now preclude every option. I conſulted Major Popham. He declared the defence of that place impoſſible and adviſed a retreat to Chunar. There were other Field-officers with me. I aſked for their opinions ſeparately. They clearly and unheſitatingly agreed in the ſame advice. My opinion had been determined from the inſtant that I received the certain information of Captain Mayaffre's defeat. I had not yet received the news of Captain M' Dougal's march, nor any anſwer to the letters which I had written to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair for a reinforcement; nor could I know whether theſe had reached him. I yielded to the reluctance of a few minutes. My reſolution was taken, and declared, and orders given to form our little corps, that we might have time to gain the open country before the enemy having notice of the deſign could croſs and attack us at the diſadvantage of the ſtreets, lanes and broken ground which we had to paſs before we could reach it. Theſe orders were iſſued between ſeven and eight o' clock, and by eight the the line was in motion, having been much retarded and impeded by an incredible tumult of ſervants, Palankeens and baggage of every denomination, which for a time threatened a total obſtruction to our march. Fortunately this enormous maſs took the wrong road, which left the right with a free and undiſturbed paſſage for the Sepoys. On the way we paſſed Captain M' Dougal's battalion about nine o' clock. We ſent him timely notice of our movement: He turned and joined us. Early the next morning we arrived at Chunar.

It is proper to mention that as ſoon as I had formed my reſolution to leave Banaris, I ſent my Moonſhy to the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan to inform him of it, and to recommend the wounded Sepoys to his care, believing that the Rajah from a conſideration of policy would not chuſe to moleſt them, eſpecially as he could have no motive or object to it but revenge, if he would ſhew a determined reſolution to protect them. The ſame requeſt I made to him in writing after my arrival at Chunar. I owe him the juſtice to atteſt that he faithfully and liberally complied with my requeſt. He viſited them himſelf, and furniſhed them with proviſions and with money, and appointed native ſurgeons to attend them, and as they were able to bear it he cauſed them all to be removed to his own quarters.

Many

Many reports and ſuſpicions have prevailed of his being concerned in ſome of the deſigns which were formed againſt us. I can neither credit nor refute them. The evil imputed to him is at beſt doubtful: The good which he did is certain, and he is entitled to the entire merit of it.

I avail myſelf of this repoſe in my narrative to relate another inſtance of private merit in Beneram Pundit the Vakeel or miniſter of the Rajah of Berar, and his brother Biſſumber Pundit. Theſe perſons had come to pay their cuſtomary attendance at my quarters about the time that the line was already on the march. They immediately joined it. Some time after I ſaw, and ſpoke to them, expreſſing ſome concern to find them in that ſituation. They were on foot without a ſingle ſervant or attendant. I ſuffered them to accompany me till we came to the plain and halted. I then thanked them for the proof which they had ſhewn of their attachment, with which I was ſatisfied, and deſired them to return, as they had a large family in Banaris which would be expoſed by their continuance with me to the reſentment of Cheit Sing, and perhaps to the worſt effects of it; nor could by their preſence afford me any ſervice which could repay what I myſelf ſhould feel of compunction for ſuffering them to be expoſed to ſuch hazards. They refuſed me in a peremptory manner, without compliment, or the oſtentation of performing meritorious ſervice; and perſiſted, although I as peremptorily inſiſted on their return. I then deſired that the elder brother who was corpulent, and of a conſtitution leſs equal to fatigue, would return, and the younger only remain; but could not prevail. A few days after my arrival at Chunar I caſually mentioned to them my diſtreſs for proviſions, which was occaſioned principally by the want of money; for ſuch was our total loſs of credit that we could not raiſe a ſufficiency even for the ordinary wants of our ſmall detachment; and it was with great difficulty, and a degree of violence that Lieutenant-Colonel Blair extorted from the Shroffs of Chunar, who had lived and grown opulent under the protection of the garriſon, the ſmall ſum of 2,500 Rupees, which was diſtributed among all the Sepoys, and afforded a ſatisfactory relief. Beneram Pundit immediately, and with an eagerneſs which belonged to his character, told me that he had a Lack of Ru-

pees in ready-money lying in his houſe at Banaris, which I might take, if I could find any means to receive and convey it to Chunar; and the younger brother adviſed, as the ſimpleſt expedient, to ſend a battalion of Sepoys for that purpoſe, which could eaſily go and return without interruption, as there were no troops ſtationed near the town on that ſide of the river, offering to accompany it himſelf, and to bring away the money. I rejected this propoſal for an obvious reaſon, and preferred the trial of the means which the Shroffs are ſuppoſed to practiſe for the conveyance of money on ſuch occaſions. I accepted a draught on their family for the ſum, payable to Contoo Bauboo, my Dewan, who had been left in Banaris, and ſent it incloſed in a letter to him, with directions to concert with Gopaul Daſs the means of conveying it to Chunar. This proved ineffectual. Contoo Bauboo could not be found. Gopaul Daſs was ſeized, I forget at what exact period of time, and ſent a priſoner to Lutteeſpoor; and in a ſhort time after Contoo Bauboo was alſo taken, and conveyed to the ſame place of confinement. I was obliged therefore to wait for a more favorable opportunity, which never happened while I remained at Chunar. After my return to Banaris, Beneram again repeated the offer. I accepted it, and received the whole amount on the inſtant, giving him a note in the Company's name and in the uſual form for the ſame.

Examples of fidelity and national attachment merit the firſt reward of being recorded. In me it is a duty both of public and private obligation to relate what I have related. Their merit is national; for under whatever impreſſions their aſſiſtance was offered, its object was the national ſervice; nor can my perſon in ſuch an inſtance be ſeparated from my public character.

On the 20th or 21ſt, I forget which, I received a letter from Rajah Cheit Sing, filled with expreſſions of ſlight concern for what had paſſed, and profeſſions, but indefinite and unapplied, of fidelity. I did not think it becoming to make any reply to it, and I think I ordered the bearer of the letter to be told that it required none.

On the morning of the 21ſt a perſon came to Mr. R. Johnſon, who was one of my party, and deſired his interpoſition with me to receive a letter and meſſenger from the

the Rajah in the evening with propofals for an accomodation. The like application was made by Myrza Abdullah Beg, the Rajah's Vakeel, to my Dewan Contoo Bauboo; and with my permiffion Contoo Bauboo returned to his own houfe in the evening to meet the Vakeel by appointment for that purpofe; by which means he miffed the opportunity of going off with me, the intelligence of my intention reaching him too late for him to join me, or his infirm ftate of body not admitting of his taking fo hafty a refolution. The fubftance of the meffage, as it has been fince delivered to me by Abdullah Beg in writing, was to exculpate himfelf from any concern in what had paffed, which he charged to the infolent behavior of a fervant of the Refident who was prefent, and the refentment of his own people; and to profefs his obedience and fubmiffion to my will in whatever way I fhould dictate.

I regarded this as an artifice to gain time, fince the meffage, whatever were the fubftance of it, might as eafily have been delivered in the morning as in the evening, and the meffenger might have obtained an eafy acceſs to me without the intrigue and myftery of feeret and indirect applications.

I have been fince confirmed in this opinion by the two following anecdotes, and their exact coincidence with the defign to which I attribute that juft recited.

On the morning of the 21ft, while preparations were making to crofs Captain M'Dougal's battalion, three men, two ftrangers, and all volunteers, went fucceffively to Colonel Blair with intelligence that a defign was formed to efcalade the fort of Chunar with a numerous force on that night, and an earneft caution that he fhould not diminifh the ftrength of his garrifon.

The intelligence and advice delivered by each were expreffed nearly in the fame words. When M'Dougal's battalion was on the road, three men, ftrangers and volunteers like the former, came to him fucceffively with intelligence that a large body of armed men lay wait to intercept him at a village called Beeteeburr, and warned him not to proceed. He proceeded, but did not meet a man. Lieutenant-Colonel Blair caufed a more than ordinary watch to be kept on that night in the fort, but not a man appeared to attack it. Not one of thefe emiffaries has ever been feen fince.

As

As it had been my original intention to make but a ſhort ſtay at Banaris, the Nabob Vizeer in the expectation of my viſit had already left his capital, and advanced to a ſhort diſtance to meet me. I conſidered that his preſence would prove of much ſervice by its influence on our credit; and his troops, rabble as they were, might ſerve to keep the country in awe, and to divide the attention of the enemy. But theſe advantages would invert the relation of our alliance, and give him a ſuperiority in our meeting which would defeat the purpoſes of it: Beſides that I did not think it conſiſtent with the dignity of our government to employ a foreign aid for the ſuppreſſion of a rebellion of its own ſubjects. I therefore wrote a letter to the Nabob requeſting him to return to Lucknow, and remain there until I ſhould have leiſure from the actual diſturbances to proſecute my original journey. The Nabob refuſed to comply with this injunction, and on the firſt intimation of my difficulties reſolved to join me; and he executed this purpoſe with ſuch apparent earneſtneſs, that he made his firſt ſtages with no other attendance than about 100 horſe, and about four companies of his body-guard, with his uſual domeſtic attendants. As ſoon as I was informed of this, to remove any unfavorable impreſſion of my former letter under the conſtruction of diſtruſt, I wrote another to the Nabob expreſſing the warmeſt ſenſe of ſuch a teſtimony of his attention, apologizing for what I had before written from an unwillingneſs to involve him in a ſcene of trouble, and expreſſing my deſire to ſee him at Chunar according to his own wiſhes.

In the mean time I had received ſeveral intimations imputing evil deſigns to the Nabob, and warning me to guard myſelf againſt them; and eſpecially to be careful that I did not expoſe myſelf to the effects of concealed treachery by viſiting him without a ſtrong guard. Many circumſtances favored this ſuſpicion. No ſooner had the rebellion of this Zemeedary manifeſted itſelf, than its contagion inſtantly flew to Fyzabad and the extenſive territory lying on the north of the river Dewa, and known by the names of Gooruckpoor and Bareech. In the city of Fyzabad Nawaub Allea and Jenauby Allea, the mother and grand-mother of the Nabob, openly eſpouſed the party of Cheit Sing, encouraging and inviting people

people to enlift for his ſervice; and their ſervants took up arms againſt the Engliſh. Two battalions of regular Sepoys in the Vizeer's ſervice under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, who had been entruſted with the charge of that diſtrict, were attacked and ſurrounded in various places; many of them cut to pieces, and Colonel Hannay himſelf encompaſſed by multitudes narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate. The Nabob Vizeer was charged with being privy to the intrigues which had produced and fomented theſe diſturbances, and the little account that he ſeemed to make of them ſerved to countenance the ſuſpicion. I can truly ſay for myſelf, that I never afforded it the ſlighteſt degree of credit, neither his character, the tenor of his paſt conduct, the expectations which I knew he entertained of aſſiſtance and relief from myſelf, nor his inability to ſupport himſelf without the protection of our government, allowing me for a moment to entertain a thought ſo injurious to his fidelity, and ſo contrary to probability. Yet I was not perfectly free from apprehenſions ſimilar to ſuch a ſuggeſtion. The Nabob was ſurrounded by men baſe in their characters, and improvident in their underſtandings, his favourites, and the companions of his looſer hours. Theſe had every cauſe to dread the effect of my influence on theirs; and both theſe, and the relations of the family, whoſe views of conſequence and power were intercepted by our participation in the adminiſtration of his affairs, entertained a mortal hatred to our nation, and openly avowed it. Theſe all joined in preſcribing the moſt pernicious and fatal counſels to the Nabob, repreſenting this as the time to deliver himſelf from what they deſcribed as the yoke of ſervitude. Although he firmly rejected all their perſuaſions, and I was aſſured of it, yet he himſelf was at their mercy; and it was in their power to uſe both his authority and his perſon for the perpetration of their own deſigns; nor could I uſe any precaution to avoid them, which would not appear to proceed from a diſtruſt of the Nabob himſelf. I never communicated my apprehenſions, nor acted from them; and had the ſatisfaction of receiving the Nabob, of maintaining an intercourſe with him with every mark of the moſt ſecure and mutual confidence, and of parting with him with every demonſtration of mutual ſatisfaction.

I had before written to Colonel Morgan for affiſtance. I now repeated the order; and as the iſſue of a war begun with ſuch diſadvantages on our ſide, and with the total loſs of the country, was doubtful, I added an order to follow with his whole force, with another to Colonel Sir John Cumming, who commanded at Futtehgur, to ſupply his place at Khaunpoor. I conſidered that if we were ſucceſsful with a leſs exertion, it would be eaſy to countermand theſe orders before the troops could have advanced far in the execution of them; but if we failed of ſucceſs, and ſuch orders were not ſent, it might be too late to iſſue them with any hope of effect from them, or even of their being received, ſince the communication which was now very difficult and uncertain, might then be abſolutely precluded. None of my letters reached Colonel Morgan till he had taken his reſolution. Reports were conveyed to him of my ſituation, and paſt miſadventures. The ſudden failure of intelligence convinced him of the truth of what he heard; and juſtly concluding that orders had been ſent which had been ſtopped in their way to him, he at once reſolved to execute their ſuppoſed and obvious purport, and detached a force ſuperior to that which I had required, to my aſſiſtance. It conſiſted of two regiments of Sepoys, thirty European Artillery-men, and two companies of the European regiment, with four ſix-pounders, one howitz, tumbrils, ammunition, draft and carriage cattle. For the greater expedition he ordered this detachment to proceed by water. The zeal of the officers ſo well ſeconded that of their commander, that although it appears that the reſolution was taken on the 29th, the whole were embarked, and in movement on the 31ſt of the month. Major Crabb commanded the detachment.

A long interval of time, which acquired its full meaſure from the magnitude of the events which were expected to grow out of it, and their uncertain production, paſſed in total ignorance of the ſucceſs of the various orders which had been diſpatched, and of the ſuccors which might be preparing for us. One half of the province of Owd was in a ſtate of as complete rebellion as that of Banaris. Futteh Shah had invaded Sirkar Saurun in our own province, Bahar, ſupported by ſupplies of money, and encouraged with promiſes of more, from Cheit Sing; many of

of the Zemeedars of Bahar had diſcovered ſymptoms of diſaffection; and reports were made to me of levies of men openly entertained for the enemy from our own ſubjects in that province; even the wretched ſubjects of Napaul dared to ſeize by force ſome villages to which they had a claim, and had ſometime before ſupplicated the attention of our government to it. In my impatience for advices I dreaded that every packet would bring a freſh accumulation to our diſtreſſes, and the news of commotions in every quarter. At this period a letter found its way to me from Colonel Muir, who commanded the army employed againſt Mahdajee Sindia, informing me of overtures made by that Chief for a ſeparate peace. This had been one of the objects of my journey to this quarter; but eagerly as I had fought ſuch an event, I was proportionably mortified to learn with what facility it might have been accompliſhed, and how unſeaſonably our domeſtic misfortunes had happened to defeat ſo fair a proſpect of it. I had no money, nor credit equal to the ſupply of 3000 Rupees; and by an unfortunate train of official perplexities, which had happened ſome time preceding this, both Major Popham's regiment, the Rangers, and all the corps of the garriſon of Chunar, were four months in arrears. This was our ſituation.

What force could be ſpared from the garriſon of Chunar, added to Major Popham's regiment, was formed into a detachment under his command, and encamped on a plain about a mile to the eaſtward of Chunar. The greateſt ſtrength of the enemy was collected at Pateeta, about ſeven miles from Chunar in the ſame direction.

On the 27th of Auguſt Lieutenant Pollhill arrived with ſix companies of Sepoys belonging to the Nabob Vazeer's body-guard ſtationed at Illahabad. He was ordered to encamp on the oppoſite bank of the river for the purpoſe of keeping our communication open with that ſhore. On the 29th he attacked and defeated a conſiderable body of troops under the command of a principal chief, named Shehaub Khan, who was ſtationed at a ſmall fort and town called Seeker, within ſight of Chunar. The advantages gained by this ſucceſs were the removal of that part of the enemy, and the acquiſition of a conſiderable booty in grain, which had been the object of the enterprize.

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On the 3d of September Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his battalion and two companies of his own grenadiers to furprize the camp at Pateeta. They marched at three in the morning, and arrived at the ground by day-light; but found it abandoned, and the enemy waiting for them in complete order at about a mile beyond it. A bloody action enfued; in which the enemy, as might be expected from men flufhed with recent fucceffes, fought with a defperate intrepidity. Our Sepoys began to break into diforder, when by a well-timed and fucceefsful attack of the enemy's guns by two companies of grenadiers headed by Lieutenants Fallon and Birrell, the fortune of the day turned in our favor, and the field was left to our poffeffion, with four guns and four tumbrils. One of the guns, its carriage being broken, was fpiked and left. The other three, with one of the tumbrils loaded with as much ammunition as it could carry, were brought away. The other three tumbrils, with 200 Maunds of loofe powder, were blown up. About 1500 round fhot of different weights, and moftly hammered, were found and left in a village adjacent.

Our lofs in this action was very great. We had 48 men killed, and 85 wounded. That of the enemy was unknown, but muft have been confiderable. Their guns were well ferved, and it was from their execution that we principally fuffered. It was remarkable that they had all the apparatus of our artillery, fuch as port-fires, tubes, chain and quilted grape fhot &c. equal, or nearly equal, to the production of an European laboratory. Samples of each kind will be fent to the board. Their artillery did not anfwer to the quality of the ftores. One gun was of modern caft, and with its carriage, which was not bad, faid to have been made at Rammagur. The others were of a very old caft and conftruction, and their carriages bad and much worn. This was the general character of all the ordnance taken in the courfe of the war.

Dearly as this victory was purchafed, with the expenditure of one fourth of the party, it was yet a victory, afcertained and acknowledged; and had its due effect of impreffing the enemy with difcouragement, and our own men with confidence; and it was an earneft of our future fuccefs in the public opinion, which at all times

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of high importance to our political influence, was eſpecially ſo at this, in which the minds of all men were ſuſpended for the deciſion of the part which they were to take, either in the immediate conteſt, or in their own conduct as dependant on it.

I muſt not omit in this place an inſtance of vengeance which marks the ſanguinary character of Cheit Sing, and too ſtrongly proves, that if the other exceſſes committed by his people were not authorized by his expreſs order, they were perpetrated under the influence of his example, and the knowledge of his inclination.

Fourteen men of the corps of Rangers had been left ſick at Mirzapoor when the remainder of Major Popham's detachment marched under the command of Captain Mayaffre to Ramnagur. They were made priſoners, and ſent to Lutteefpoor. They arrived there on the 3d of September, about the ſame time that news was received of Captain Blair's action at Pateeta, which happened on that morning. What provocation they gave, or whether any, is not known. It is ſurmiſed, but I know not the authority, that one of theſe unhappy men expreſſed a joy on hearing that our arms had been ſucceſsful. They were all butchered on the ſpot, and almoſt in the immediate preſence of the Rajah; except one man who made a ſhift to crawl with a mangled body to the neighbouring woods, where he ſubſiſted for a few days; returned to the fort, received mercy, and is ſtill living, and in our camp. (a)

On the 10th of September at about 7 in the morning Major Crabb's detachment appeared on the oppoſite ſhore. It conſiſted of the corps already related. It had proceeded as far as Illahabad by water, but much retarded in its courſe by ſtrong and adverſe winds; on which account, the courſe of the river alſo winding very much between Illahabad and Chunar, Major Crabb had prudently diſembarked the men and ſtores, and marched them by the high road, remanding the boats to Khaunpoor, whither indeed their return would have been impracticable, had they paſſed the boundary of this Zemeendary.

Major

(a) The particulars of this maſſacre have been ſince ſerved with ſome uneſſential variations from my relation of it, in an affidavit of the ſurviver, which will be annexed.

Major Roberts with his regiment, and a Lack of Rupees in ſilver, arrived on the 13th of September from Lucknow, to which place, as I have before related, he had been ordered to repair for the guard of my perſon in my intended viſit to to that capital. A further ſupply of 50,000 Rupees was a few days after received from the Nabob's Aumil of Illahabad.

The money was immediately diſtributed among all the troops in equal proportions, and by ſatisfying their wants facilitated Major Popham's preparatives for the commencement of active operations.

I have a pleaſure in teſtifying that, diſtreſſed as the Sepoys had been for the want of money, they had never manifeſted the leaſt ſymptom of diſcontent. I had frequently viſited the camp, and paſſed the lines each time in review. Once, and only once, I heard one or two voices of complaint, but neither clamorous nor diſreſpectful.

On the 11th, the Nabob Vizeer arrived at his encampment, which had been formed on the oppoſite ſhore. I choſe to make him the firſt viſit, which was performed on the ſame morning, and was returned by him on the next.

Hyder Beg, the Nabob's ſecond miniſter, arrived at the ſame time. He had been deputed early to meet me at Banaris, and had arrived there about two days after my departure from it. Inſtead of following me to Chunar, he had ſuffered himſelf to be detained by Lalla Bucherauge, the Shroff, who had promiſed to accompany him with a ſupply of money. In the mean time a ſudden and great ſwell of the river rendered the Burna Nulla, behind which he was encamped, impaſſable. The Rajah's people at the ſame time carried away all the boats; and after a long and fruitleſs negociation with them for an unmoleſted paſſage, which he did not think it prudent to attempt at the hazard of an oppoſition, he at length did attempt it, and met none. His indeciſion on this occaſion furniſhed ground for various ſuſpicions; but I know, and had aſſurances from a perſon in my ſuite who had taken refuge with him, and acquired his confidence, and on whoſe authority I could implicitly rely, that they were wholly devoid of foundation. I had a pleaſing and incontrovertible evidence of his fidelity ſoon after the concluſi-

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on of our troubles, in a letter which Captain Blair picked up at Lutteefpoor, and which I fhall add to the appendix ; not merely as a juftification of the minifter, but as a relief to the dry and unentertaining materials with which it is affociated, if it fhall convey the fame opinion of the good fenfe of the writer to other minds as it has done to mine.

On the 15th Lieutenant Polhill croffed and joined Major Popham's camp. The whole detachment now confifted of the following ftrength. Viz.

1 company of European Grenadiers commanded by Captain Grant.			
1	do.	do.	Captain Harrifon.
1	do. French Rangers	do.	Lieutenant Wade.
30	European Artillery-men	do.	Captain Hill.
1	Regiment of Sepoys, the 7th,	do.	Major Crabb.
1	do. do. the 19th,	do.	Major Balfour.
1	do. do. the 30th,	do.	Major Roberts.
1	do. do. the 35th,	do.	Major Popham.
1	Battalion, the 1ft of 6th Regiment	do.	Captain Blair.
6	Companies of the Nabob's Body-guard	do.	Lieutenant Polhill.

The following is a catalogue of Cheit Sing's whole force which has been fince delivered to me by one of his principal officers ; and as it made a part of a fworn affidavit, I admit and credit it as genuine. It is certainly not exaggerated.

" L I S T of the eftablifhed Forces in the fervice of Cheit Sing, Cavalry,
" Sepoys, Matchlock-men, &c.

Cavalry - - - - - -	1700
Select troops, or Body-guard, Horfe and Foot - -	700
Sepoys - - - - - -	1150
Matchlock-men - - - - -	1800
Attached to Bullum Dafs, Horfe 300, Foot 500, - -	800
With Soojaun Sing, Cavalry and Infantry 500, with two guns, Sepoys and Artillery-men 340, - - -	840
Carried over	6,990

Brought

Brought over - -	6,990	
With Munnear Sing, Cavalry and Infantry - -	700	
TOTAL eſtabliſhed Troops - - -		7690

TROOPS entertained after the arrival of Cheit Sing at Lutteeſpoor.

Firſt, entertained at Lutteeſpoor Matchlock and Sword-men	2000	
Second, Nujjeeb Sword-men from Lucknow - -	1000	
TOTAL - - -		3000

TROOPS aſſembled from different places.

Horſe and Foot with Juggur Dew Sing - -	500	
Matchlockmen arrived with Bukht Sing by order from the Rajah	1200	
With Gomaun Sing, ſent for by the Rajah, Matchlock-men	500	
From the Fougedar of Biddevee arrived, Matchlock-men -	1000	
Rajepoots of the tribe of Rugbunſee from Kurraukut -	3000	
Arrived with Dillun Sing Fougedar of Mukurun Badſhapoor, Matchlock-men - - - - -	1500	
Cavalry & Infantry arrived with Rezza Cooli Khan from Mirzapoor - - - - -	300	
Rajepoots collected from Agoree and Purwah by Dia Lutchoo	500	
Of the tribe or caſt of Khummaur collected by Soojaun Sing	1000	
Sword and Matchlock-men with Ramjeeawun - -	2000	
		11,500
TOTAL Troops in the Service of Cheit Sing -		22,190

" To which are to be added huſband-men and adventurers who took up arms vo-
" luntarily, making the foregoing number amount to near forty thouſand. "

THESE forces were divided between Lutteeſpoor, Pateeta, and Ramnagur. The beſt reputed of them were at Pateeta, and the great maſs compoſing the laſt corps, with a part of the others, at Lutteeſpoor with the Rajah, who had fixed his reſidence at that place ſince his flight from Shewailah Ghaut.

Before I proceed it may not be improper to ſtate the other reſources on which he,

he not very unreaſonably depended for lengthening the war, if not for ſucceſs in the courſe of it.

Firſt, his fortreſſes, of which there are many, and ſome of conſiderable extent and ſtrength, erected in various parts of the Zemeedary. Of theſe the two principal are Bidjeygur and Lutteeſpoor. Ramnagur ſcareely deſerves to be named with them, and Pateeta has been rendered conſiderable only by its having been a capital ſcene of his oppoſition, and of our victories.

Bidjeygur is a fort erected on the ſolid rock of a hill riſing to the height of 745 perpendicular feet from the level ground. It lies about fifty miles in a ſouth-eaſt direction from Chunar. It was the depoſitory of all his and his father's treaſures.

Lutteeſpoor is a large fort built with ſtone, and ſurrounded by hills, and either from neglect or deſign obſtructed from diſtant view by trees and thick ſhrubs ſurrounding it. It lies about 14 miles eaſtward from Chunar.

Pateeta is a very large town ſurrounded by a rampart of earth extending to a great diſtanee beyond it to the hills adjoining. The fort itſelf is a ſmall ſquare houſe of ſtone, itſelf fortified with four round towers, and encloſed with a high rampart, and a ditch, which is in moſt parts broad and deep. Its greateſt advantage againſt an enemy to whom delay was defeat, was that it was inviſible to its aſſailants.

Ramnagur has been deſcribed already. The other forts, whatever their conſequence under a different train of ſucceſſes might have been, are of none to the events of this narrative.

His next great reſource was his wealth, on which he looked, and thought himſelf invincible; an expreſſion which I borrow from one of the meaneſt of his dependants. It is credibly affirmed that he inherited from his father, Bulwant Sing, a complete Crore of Rupees, to which it is believed that he made conſiderable additions.

The diſtreſſes of our government, and the power and number of its enemies, may alſo be reckoned, though negative, yet amongſt his reſources. The reſt were

deluſory.

delufory, which the falfe and violent counfels of his brother, Soojaun Sing, and his Buxey, Suddanund, impofed on his inexperienee, and the pliancy and aptitude of his difpofition.

It would break the attention, and perplex the thread of the narrative, to relate every diftinct event in its exact order of time: I have therefore in the minuter points endeavoured rather to arrange them according to their relation to the greater, or to find a place for them in the vacant intervals and paufes of it. It may be proper in this place to mention, that during the time of inaction which fucceeded to my arrival at Chunar, I received feveral letters from Cheit Sing, befides letters from Mr. Barnet, and one from Contoo Bauboo, who were both his prifoners at Lutteefpoor, which were written by his order. Thefe were all alike in fubftance, containing acknowledgments and profeffions of fubmiffion to my authority; affertions of his own innocence, charging the maffacre at Shewallah to the Chubdar whofe infults provoked the refentment of his fervants whom he could not reftrain, and claiming a merit from his having in the three paft actions been the fuffering party, though fucceefsful, and in none the aggreffor; adding general offers of accommodation, and in the letters written by his order a pompous difplay of his inexhauftible wealth, the multitude and bravery of his forces, and the devoted affection and fidelity of all his fubjects. I refufed to anfwer them, letting him know that they were written with too much prefumption, in the ftyle of equality, and with inapplicable profeffions, which were no better than none. Some of thefe letters will appear in the appendix: The reft were loft.

It had been intended to begin our operations with the attack of Ramnagur; partly becaufe it had been the fcene of our firft difgrace, and principally becaufe the repoffeffion of the capital, which would follow the capture of Ramnagur, would, it was thought, redeem our credit with the public, and be deemed equivalent, in the diftant reports of it, to the complete recovery of our authority over the country; as the exiftence of a fugitive chief in the wilds and mountains would be little regarded, when he was expelled from the capital of his government and the feat of his collections. For this purpofe battering cannon and mortars were ordered

ordered to Major Popham's Camp, and every other preparative made for a ſiege. This cauſed the delay of ſome days. In the mean time a man, named Bundoo Khan, a native and inhabitant of the town of Chunar, gave information, that as the Rajah's force was principally collected at Lutteeſpoor and Pateeta, and was daily accumulating, it would become exceedingly difficult to diſlodge him, if he was allowed to gain too great ſtrength there by a proceſs of detailed and conſecutive operations; that the approaches both to Pateeta and Lutteeſpoor were ſtrongly guarded, and eſpecially thoſe of Lutteeſpoor, which he deſcribed as unaſſailable, but with a great and certain loſs, on this ſide, the only road to it lying through Pateeta; and even if carried, untenable from the ſtrength of the paſs behind it, of which the enemy would keep poſſeſſion in defiance of all our efforts, and againſt any ſuperiority of numbers. This paſs takes its name from the adjacent village of Suckroot. He adviſed a divided plan of attack, to be executed at the ſame point of time; one on the fort of Pateeta, the other on the paſs of Suckroot; of which, our forces coming on it by ſurprize, it being unguarded and eaſier of acceſs from above, might eaſily obtain poſſeſſion, and by that means gain the ſame advantage over the garriſon of Lutteeſpoor, as that would have over us if we firſt took poſſeſſion of the fort; with the command of every road of communication, if, which he did not doubt, we ſucceeded againſt Pateeta. He offered to conduct the party which ſhould be deſtined on the ſervice againſt the paſs of Suckroot, by a road unfrequented, and unknown, which he deſcribed with a minute, and as it has ſince appeared, correct detail. The confidence with which he ſpoke, and the conſiſtency of his aſſertions and reaſonings upon them, acquired a great additional ſtrength from his former recent conduct. He had accompanied Captain Blair in both actions of Ramnagur and Pateeta, and had been very ſerviceable to that officer by his knowledge of the ground, and by his advice in the application of it. His ſervice on both occaſions had been gratuitous, nor did he profeſs any motive for that which he now offered, but the intereſt and ſafety of a large family, which depended on our ſucceſs.

Major Popham at once ſaw the propriety of his advice, and adopted it. The evening

evening of the 15th was appointed for the firſt execution of the plan. In the mean time it was concealed with the moſt profound ſecrecy. As a ſecurity for the fidelity and ſteadineſs of Bundoo Khan he had a promiſe of a Jagheer in perpetuity for himſelf and his family, if the enterprize ſucceeded. This engagement has been ſince amply performed. Major Popham formed his army into two diviſions, one deſtined for the more diſtant enterprize, and commanded by Major Crabb. It conſiſted of the 7th regiment Major Crabb's, the 1ſt battalion of the 6th regiment, Lieutenant Polhill's 6 companies of the Nabob's body-guard, four ſix-pounders and a $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch howitz. Theſe corps were told off, and began their march about 11 that night. Major Popham began his march with the other diviſion at about 3 o'clock in the morning to Pateeta.

On his arrival there he found the works much ſtronger, and the approach more hazardous, than he had expected from the deſcription which had been given of the place. He applied for the two battering cannon, and the mortars which had been originally intended for the attack of Ramnagur, and remanded on the change of plan. They were ſent, but made no impreſſion; and he reſolved on the encouragement of a five-days experience, and from the fear of a delay operating againſt the other part of his plan, to attempt a ſtorm. This was ordered and executed on the morning of the 20th with an inſtant and complete ſucceſs. Major Roberts commanded the ſtorming party. The enemy made a ſlight ſtand at the outer entrenchment, and fled through the fort, our men following without oppoſition. A ſlight attack was made at this time on our camp, but repelled with ſome loſs on the part of the enemy, and none on ours. We loſt during the ſiege eleven men killed, beſides ten wounded.

On the ſame morning Major Crabb having conducted his diviſion through almoſt impracticable ways arrived at a village called Lora, which lies about two miles from the paſs. Here he found a body of men with three guns poſted to oppoſe him. They made a firm ſtand, but were defeated with a conſiderable loſs. Ours was twelve men of every denomination killed, and twenty-two wounded. The enemy fled through the paſs to Lutteefpoor. Our detachment followed to the

head

head of the pafs, and there encamped for the remainder of the day.

The news of thefe concurrent fucceffes being conveyed to the Rajah at the fame inftant of time alarmed him exceedingly for his own perfonal fafety. His fears were excited with a more forcible impreffion by the furprize of the advance of fo great a force from a quarter where he had not expected any. With his face turned towards Chunar, and his whole attention and that of his people directed to the movements which were made on that fide, they had no fufpicion of any defign being formed behind them. The firft intelligence which was received of Major Crabb's party deferibed it as confifting of the followers of Owfan Sing, and only three companies of our Sepoys; the Hircarrahs who conveyed the news poffibly miftaking the advanced-guard for the whole force, and reporting it accordingly; nor was the real ftrength of the party known even by that which was detached to oppofe it, until the inftant of the action. This circumftance was related at the time, and has been fince confirmed to me by an officer named Myher, who commanded a fmall body of the Rajah's Sepoys and the guns in the action. No defign could be more judicioufly planned, or more happily executed. Even the impediments and difappointments which attended it ferved but to promote the coincidence of the final movements of its operation, with fo well-timed an effect, that the difference of time which paffed between the engagement at Lora and the conqueft of Pateeta, was little more than that which would be required by the difference of the diftances of each from Lutteefpoor, for the news of each fuccefs to reach Lutteefpoor at the fame inftant.

Cheit Sing inftantly prepared for flight. His road to Bidjeygur, which was his laft refuge, lay through the pafs, which he durft not attempt. He left Lutteefpoor about three or four in the afternoon; and making a circuit over the hills gained the high road at the diftance of fome miles beyond the pafs, and proceeded with a few followers to the neighbourhood of Bidjeygur. Some others followed and rejoined him. The reft left without orders ftayed but to plunder the place, and evacuated it. The Gaung-wallahs, or Militia compofed of the huſbandmen, who had been fummoned to attend him, all fled to their own homes. So rapid

was the report of this event in its communication, and ſo deciſive in its effect, that the fort of Sutteeſgur, which lies about ſeven or eight miles to the northward of Lutteeſpoor, and the palace of Ramnagur, were evacuated on the ſame evening; and the allegiance of the whole country reſtored as completely in the courſe of a few hours from a ſtate of univerſal revolt to its proper channel, as if it had never departed from it.

On the next morning, the 21ſt, Major Crabb marched through the paſs to Lutteeſpoor, and found it abandoned.

On the ſame day Major Moſes Crawford, with the 28th regiment of Sepoys, arrived from Dinapoor, and joined the detachment.

Major Balfour was detached on the morning of the 22d to Ramnagur, of which he took quiet poſſeſſion. No one remained to oppoſe him.

Being deſirous of returning without loſs of time to Banaris, and the preſence of the Nabob Vizeer being more urgently required for the quiet of his country, we parted on the 25th with every expreſſion of mutual and real ſatisfaction. The annexed copy of my letter to the Board dated the 29th of November contains the detail of my tranſactions with him (a).

On the next morning I arrived at Ramnagur, and on the 28th returned to my old quarters at Mahadew Daſs's garden at Banaris.

To quiet the minds of the people proclamations were iſſued, offering pardon to all who ſhould peaceably return to their obedience, excepting the perſons of Cheit Sing, and his brother Soojaun Sing, whom their late rebellious conduct, and their rancour manifeſted to our nation in the deliberate murder of our ſoldiers, and even defenceleſs paſſengers, who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, had precluded from every title to lenity. Among the unhappy ſufferers to whom the above exception alluded was a perſon of the name of Hooker, who had followed the occupation of a dealer in European wares to our camps, and had ventured to paſs in his Budgerow, a little after the unhappy affair of Shewallah, near Ramnagur, where he was ſeized, and unarmed as he was, and pleading the innocence of his profeſſion, murdered in cold blood. Soojaun Sing had the command at that time

(a) *See* Appendix *Part I. No.* 1.

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in Ramnagur. Two ſoldiers alſo of Major Crabb's detachment having wandered from the line were taken and murdered at Gopee Gunge. For this reaſon that town was excepted in the proclamation, and has ſince been deſtroyed.

My firſt care after my return to Banaris was to determine the ſucceſſion to the Zemeedary and Rauje vacated by the forfeiture of Cheit Sing. The right of the Company to the diſpoſal of it certainly had not ſuffered by the paſt events. The territory had been wholly loſt to their dominion, and wholly conquered by their arms: Yet the reſt of the family who formerly poſſeſſed it had nor merited by any act of theirs to be involved in the puniſhment of a man who had been equally their enemy, and whom they had regarded as the uſurper of their more legal rights; nor perhaps would it have been prudent to have put the ſubmiſſion of the people to the teſt of a new ſpecies of dominion. I therefore reſolved, in virtue of the full powers which I poſſeſſed from the board for that purpoſe, to beſtow it on the next lineal heir. This was Bauboo Mehipnarain. He was the grandſon of Rajah Bulwant Sing by a daughter married to Bauboo Doorgbijey Sing. The widow of Bulwant Sing, named Ranny Goolaub Kooer, was ſtill living and in an extreme old age. By the Hindoo law ſhe might claim the inheritance. Her daughter alſo, the wife of Doorgbijey Sing, might aſſert the like pretenſion. Had it become a matter of conteſt, I had reſolved to leave it to the deciſion of the whole body of the Pundits of Banaris. But this reference was unneceſſary. Doorgbijey Sing yielded up the pretenſion of his wife, and the old Ranny her own by a writing, ſealed with her name, and acknowledged in the preſence of a confidential perſon whom I deputed to her for that purpoſe, declaring it to be her wiſh and requeſt, that the Rauje might be conferred on her grandſon Mehipnarain. He was accordingly inveſted and proclaimed on the 30th of September. His father Bauboo Doorgbijey Sing was at the ſame time inveſted with the office of Naib, and is in effect the ſole acting manager. He is about thirty-five years of age, his ſon nineteen.

I have thought it proper to eſtabliſh a diſtinct and independant magiſtracy for the town of Banaris. The reaſons for this act, the deſcription of the office, and

of the officers ſubordinate to it, are detailed in the ſubjoined letter to the board dated the 1ſt of November (a). Allee Ibrahim Khan, the perſon choſen for this charge, was duly inveſted with it on the 20th of October.

On the 5th of November I concluded the ſettlement of the revenue which was to be paid by Rajah Mehipnarain, being Rs. 33,33,333-5-8 for the current year, and a perpetual rent of 40,00,000 Rs. for the future.

The particulars of this tranſaction are contained in my letter to the board dated the 21ſt November (b).

It has been already mentioned that ſoon after my flight to Chunar Colonel Muir adviſed me of overtures made by Mahdajee Sindia for a ſeparate peace. I ſent to Colonel Muir credentials and inſtructions; and on the 13th October a treaty was concluded with Mahdajee Sindia. To confirm and improve the advantages obtained by it, I deputed Mr. Anderſon to Mahdajee Sindia, and at the ſame time ſent Mr. Chapman, with Biſſumber Pundit, on a ſimilar commiſſion to Moodajee Booſslah, the Rajah of Berar. The particulars of theſe tranſactions, and of my views relating to them, are contained in the annexed copies of my inſtructions to Colonel Muir, and of my letter to the board adjoined, dated the 25th November (c).

The annexed letter to the board dated 22d November contains alſo the circumſtances of ſome new arrangements made in the cuſtoms (d).

On the 8th October Major Naylor with the 23d regiment having been detached to the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay, arrived on the northern banks of the Dewa, defeated a large force which had aſſembled round Colonel Hannay, and entirely diſperſed them. The return of the Nabob ſoon after effectually reſtored the quiet of the country.

About the ſame time a regiment of Sepoys under the command of Major Lucas defeated and drove Futteh Shah from the diſtrict of Sirkar Saurun.

After having gained poſſeſſion of Lutteeſpoor, Major Popham loſt no time in proſecuting his march to Bidjeygur. Cheit Sing did not wait his approach, but fled,

(a) See Appendix, Part I. No. 2.
(b) See Appendix, Part I. No. 3.
(c) See Appendix, Part I. No. 4.
(d) See Appendix, Part I. No. 5.

fled, taking with him as much treaſure as his elephants and camels could carry, which has been reported to me to have conſiſted of one Lack of Mohrs, and fifteen or ſixteen of ſilver (a), beſides jewels to an unknown amount. His wife, a woman of an amiable character, his mother Pauna, and all the other women of his family, and the ſurvivors of the family of his father Bulwant Sing who were connected with his, were left in the fort of Bidjeygur. He took the route of Rewa, and from thence proceeded to Panna, the capital of Boondelcund, paying and plundered as he paſſed. He was by the laſt advices in that country, the Rajah profeſſing in his letters to me a reſolution to withdraw his protection from him, and ſecretly favoring him.

The fortreſs of Bidjeygur ſurrendered by capitulation on the 10th of November, yielding to Major Popham the peculiar credit of having ſurmounted all the obſtacles which nature and art had oppoſed to the conqueſt of two of the fortreſſes of Hindoſtan which had been before univerſally deemed impregnable.

I have now brought my narrative to its proper concluſion, at that point in which all the movements which form the ſubject of it, and all their objects, appear to have attained their full and complete termination. I regret the length to which it has been drawn; and fear that it will appear unreaſonable to thoſe who may conſider it a point of duty to give it a thorough peruſal, and who will ſcarce fail to reflect, that it contains in effect the hiſtory of but one month. To myſelf the reflection affords a different ſenſation, when applied to the multitude of events, and their magnitude, comprized within ſo ſhort an interval of my public life. I have aimed at brevity, both in the ſelection of facts, and in the narration of them; having omitted every circumſtance which, though engaging a portion of my attention at the time, had no connection with the general train of events, or influence on the character by which they are diſcriminated from the ordinary courſe of affairs. For the ſatisfaction of ſuch as ſhall have more patience or leiſure to look into them, I have added as an appendix copies of all the material papers which have a relation to the narrative, but which would have encreaſed the bulk of it, and diſturbed the attention, if inſerted in the body of it.

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(a) Amounting to about 300,000 Pounds Sterling, exclusive of the Jewels.

I have alſo added atteſtations of all the principal facts and events, ſworn before the Chief Juſtice, to whoſe advice I am obliged for having ſuggeſted it. It did not ſtrike my mind, that matters of ſuch notoriety here would require ſome more authentic verification of them at home, than the recital of the man whoſe reputation is ſo immediately concerned, as mine is, in the judgment which my ſuperiors, and which the public at large will have a right to form upon it. I am ſenſible of the wiſdom of the precaution, and ſorry that it was not earlier intimated, that I might have had time to have collected a larger fund of evidence; although I have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the weight of that which I have obtained. Let it be alſo remembered that this relation itſelf has been written under the force of an obligation as binding as that of an oath adminiſtered and taken in all its legal forms.

Whatever judgement may be paſſed on my particular conduct, I am yet happy that it has proved the means of calling forth the inherent virtue of my countrymen, and diſplaying to all the powers and people of India both the national character, and the national conſtitution, by ſuch effects as have been unrecorded in their hiſtories, and are ſcarce conceivable by their habits of thinking.

The ſuddenneſs of our calamities; the diſtance of aſſiſtance; the privation of every preſent reſource; the manifeſt intereſt which animated and impelled every corps and every individual to the ſupport of the common cauſe; and the rapidity with which they ruſhed to repel the common danger; are facts of univerſal obſervation; and will contribute more effectually to the permanency of the Britiſh influence and dominion, than the moſt ſplendid victories obtained over adverſaries of the higheſt reputation; becauſe they ſhew the harmony which unites all the parts of our government, and their augmented ſtrength under the compreſſion of external violence; and will be remembered as a moſt ſtriking example, which every man concerned in its operations will apply to his own intereſts and feelings, that its greateſt and moſt ſucceſsful exertions have ariſen out of the moſt deſperate emergencies, and have fallen in every ſuch inſtance with the moſt dreadful vengeance on the heads of its aggreſſors.

For the ſenſe which I have entertained of the particular conduct of the officers

who

who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the late ſervice, I cannot expreſs myſelf in ſtronger terms than thoſe of the following extract of my letter to the Board, dated the 29th of September, and copy of one dated the 7th of October.

EXTRACT of a letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the BOARD. dated the 29th of September 1781.

" I have forborne any particular comments in this place, reſerving them, where " they will be more properly introduced, for my detailed narrative. Yet I cannot " ſuppreſs without a violence to my own feelings the teſtimony which is due, eſpe- " cially from me, to the unexampled zeal and public ſpirit of all our officers, and " the wonderful activity with which theſe qualities were diſplayed on the late oc- " caſion. I have already acknowledged the early exertions which were made by " Colonel Blair during my former ſhort and calamitous reſidence at Banaris. Of " Major Popham I cannot ſay ſufficient to expreſs my ſenſe of his ſervices. Though " my letters were every where intercepted, Colonel Morgan, with a deciſion and " ſolicitude that reflect equal credit upon his character, detached Major Crabb with " his party to my aſſiſtance on the firſt and inſtant rumour of my ſituation. Co- " lonel Sir John Cumming, with the like alacrity obeyed the order for his march to " Khaunpoor; as did Colonel Ahmuty in the immediate diſpatch of Major Craw- " ford and the troop of cavalry. The ſame ſpirit animated every officer of every " corps, and infuſed itſelf into the men under their command with an effect ſo " far exceeding the common occurrences of human affairs, that in the complete " ſpace of one month this great and valuable Province, which had been ſudden- " ly and wholly loſt, was in ſubſtance wholly recovered, to the Britiſh Empire

" I am Sir &c. "

COPY of a letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the BOARD dated the 7th of October.

" I have had frequent occaſion to expreſs in public orders the higheſt approba- " tion of the zeal, ſpirit, and good conduct exerted by all the officers and troops

in

" in all the late operations for reducing this rebellious Zemeedary to obedience. " Several of the officers have merited and received particular thanks by name; " and it would give the greateſt ſatisfaction to diſtinguiſh and reward each indi- " vidual in proportion to his ſtation and ſervices. But as no government is poſ- " ſeſſed of the means of ſuch diffuſive recompenſe, it muſt be unavoidably con- " fined to thoſe whoſe elevated rank, or pecular ſituation, affords them opportu- " nities of laying immediate claim to the more honorary or beneficial teſtimonies " of public gratitude. But ſuch teſtimonies, whilſt they are in poſſeſſion of per- " ſons in ſuperior rank, give hopes to and excite the emulation of thoſe alſo who " are in the inferior; and thus by well timed and judicious rewards the proſpe- " rity of the ſtate and the intereſts of its ſervants are united.

" It is on this principle that I requeſt permiſſion to ſolicit the conſideration of " the board for an honorable recompenſe to the two officers who have been firſt " in rank, and moſt conſpicuous in ſervices, during the commotions in this diſtrict.

" Lieutenant-Colonel Blair who commanded at Chunar-gur, from the day of " the fatal cataſtrophe in this town, manifeſted a generous zeal for the public in- " tereſts, and for my ſafety above all conſiderations for his own. Every requi- " ſition which I made to him was inſtantly complied with, and he ſent me a rein- " forcement of a battalion of Sepoys at a time when he had the ſtrongeſt grounds " to believe that an attack would be made on his own garriſon, which it was in- " capable of ſuſtaining.

" It is perhaps ſcarce leſs meritorious in Colonel Blair to have not only ſub- " mitted without repining to the preference of an inferior officer to a command " of ſuch importance within the limits of his own, but to have aſſiſted and co-op- " erated with that officer with as much alacrity, as if the ſucceſs was to have " redounded to his own honor.

" This is not the firſt occaſion on which the attention of the board has been " called to the diſtinguiſhed merit and ſervices of Major Popham. They have " been again moſt happily exerted in his preſent command for the ſafety and in- " tereſts of the Company in a very perilous ſituation. I have been in a manner

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" an eye-witneſs of them. I wiſh to expreſs and to ſhew my ſenſe of them, but
" I want language for the firſt, and means for the latter.

" As from the knowledge which I have of the characters of Lieutenant-Colo-
" nel Blair and Major Popham, I am certain that the moſt honorable reward
" will be to them the moſt acceptable I beg leave to propoſe that they be promot-
" ed by brevet to the ranks immediately above thoſe which they at preſent reſpec-
" tively hold; that is, Lieutenant Colonel Blair to the rank of Colonel, and Ma-
" jor Popham to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

" This preferment, whilſt it is an honorable diſtinction to theſe officers, cannot
" be deemed an injury to their ſeniors, as their promotion will not be thereby
" retarded: They may be always employed on ſeparate ſervice and their rank
" will not be affected, when they riſe in the regular courſe of ſucceſſion.

" The company owe ſo much to the eminent ſervices of Major Popham, that
" I may think it incumbent upon me at a future period to recommend him to
" their further conſideration.

" Whilſt I beſtow the juſt tribute of praiſe due to thoſe officers who acted upon
" the ſpot, I ſhould be guilty of an unpardonable neglect, and even injuſtice, if
" I omitted to expreſs my ſenſe of equal approbation of the conduct of others more
" remote.

" Colonel Morgan on the firſt intelligence which reached him of my ſituation,
" and without waiting for official information or authority, in the true ſpirit of
" an able and zealous officer, detached a very conſiderable portion of his brigade,
" and all the ſupplies of proviſions which he could procure.

" Colonel Sir John Cumming likewiſe moved with the utmoſt diligence and
" alacrity, on receiving an order to occupy the ſtation of Khaunpoor in the room
" of the ſecond brigade. He marched with his whole force in fifteen hours after
" receiving the orders, and reached Khaunpoor in four days, himſelf, officers, and
" troops chearfully making their utmoſt efforts in the common cauſe.

" Such have been the ſpirited and judicious exertions of your officers and troops in
" ſupport of the Company's moſt valuable rights and poſſeſſions, of the dignity of

" their government, and of the honor and ſafety of their chief magiſtrate: A con-
" duct which manifeſts the ſtrongeſt attachment and affection on their parts, and
" implies an obſervance of juſtice and regard to the proſperity and happineſs of
" thoſe who are placed under our authority, on ours. Theſe are circumſtances
" which will always afford me the moſt pleaſing reflections, notwithſtanding the
" calamities which have produced them.
" CHUNAR " I have the honor to be &c. "
" the 1ſt of December 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

POSTSCRIPT.

I have divided the appendix into two parts. The firſt conſiſts of papers which contain my tranſactions on points which are foreign from the immediate ſubject of the narrative, and which having been already ſeparately detailed in letters addreſſed to the board, I have preferred this method of annexing them to it, having referred to them in the proper order of their dates in the narrative. To theſe I have added a letter from the reſident at the court of the Nobob Vizeer, comprizing a diſtinct narrative of the rebellion in the Pergunnahs of Goorukpoor and Bareech, and in the city of Fyzabad, in the dominions of the Nabob of Owd.

The ſecond part contains official letters, and other papers, which form a connected ſeries of the events and proceedings recorded in the narrative.

MEMORANDUM.

IN this printed copy I have for the ſake of method entitled the Series of Affidavits the THIRD part of the APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE

OF THE

APPENDIX.

PART I.

No. 1. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 29th of November 1781, reſpecting the Governor General's Agreement with the Vizeer.

1. B. Copy of the agreement concluded by the Governor General with the Vizeer on the 19th of September 1781.

1. C. Minute from the Governor General explanatory of his Agreement with the Vizeer.

1. D. Copy of the Agreement made by the Vizeer with the Governor General.

1. E. Minute explanatory of the Agreement made by the Vizeer with the Governor General.

1. F. Second minute from the Governor General containing his anſwers to poſſible objections to be made againſt the ſeveral parts of hi Agreement with the Vizeer.

1. G. Letter of inſtructions from the Governor General to the Reſident at the Vizeer's Court dated Chunar the 23d of September 1781.

2. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 1ſt of November 1781, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the town of Banaris.

2. B. Copy of the Plan for the eſtabliſhment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the town of Banaris.

2. C. Eſtabliſhment allotted for the different departments under the chief Magiſtrate

Magiſtrate of Banaris.

No. 3. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 21ſt of November 1781, reſpecting the ſettlement of the Zemeedary of Banaris &c.

3. B. Abſtract account of the annual Jumma of the Zemeedary of Rajah Cheit Sing for the year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the farmers.

3. C. A particular account of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1184.

3. D. Abſtract account of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1184.

3. E. Account particulars of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1188.

3. F. Abſtract account of the revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1188.

3. G. Account of the revenues of Ghazipoor.

3. H. Form of the general ſettlement concluded by the Governor General with Rajah Mehipnarain.

3. I. Abſtract of allowances paid for the ſupport of diſtreſſed families, and men of piety and learning, and copy of the Governor General's reſolution on this ſubject.

3. K. Paper relative to a grant of certain villages to the Fackeers of the Macbarrah of Shah Coſſim Soolimany, and Shah Waſſel at Chuna.

3. L. Tranſlation of the Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain.

3. M. Copy of the Cobooleeat executed by Rajah Mehipnarain.

3. N. Kiſtbundee for the current year 1189.

3. O. Kiſtbundee for the year 1190 and for ever.

3. P. Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain for payment of the arrears of the year 1188 from the actual collections.

3. Q. Paper of requeſts preſented to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain, with the Governor General's anſwers annexed.

4. A. Copy of a letter from the Governor General to Colonel Muir, dated the 29th of Auguſt 1781.

4. B. Do. from do. to do. dated the 10th of September 1781.

4. C. Extract of a letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and

and Council dated the 22d of October 1781.

No. 4. D. Copy of a letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 25th of November 1781 refpecting the appointment of Mefs: Anderfon and Chapman.

4. E. Tranflation of the treaty concluded by Colonel Muir with Mahdajee Sindia on the 13th of October 1781.

4. F. Copy of the inftructions given to Mr. Anderfon on the 4th of November 1781.

4. G. Copy of the inftructions given to Mr. Chapman on the 12th of November 1781.

5. Letter to the Governor General and Council dated the 22d of November 1781 refpecting the new regulations for the collection of the cuftoms within the Zemeedary of Banaris.

6. Letter from the Refident at the Court of the Nabob Vizeer, containing a relation of the rebellion in Gooruckpoor &c.

7. A. Tranflation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Chiet Sing for the Zemeedary of Banaris &c. by the Governor General and Council.

7. B. Tranflation of a Pottah for the fame.

7. C. Tranflation of his Cobooleeat for the fame.

CATALOGUE of the APPENDIX,
PART II.

No. 1. Minute of Council on the 9th of July 1778.

2. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing received the 30th of July 1778.

3. Minute of Council of the 26th of Auguft 1779.

4. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 27th of Auguft 1779.

5. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 21ft of Auguft 1780.

6. Arzee of Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 21ft of Auguft 1780.

7. Minute of Council of the 26th of October 1780.

8. Minute of Council of the 2d of November 1780.

No. 9. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, dated the 6th of Auguſt 1781.
10. Letter to Captain Mayaffre, dated the 6th of Auguſt 1781.
11. Letter to Major Popham dated the 15th of Auguſt 1781.
12. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 16th of Auguſt 1781.
13. Letter from Captain Mayaffre, dated the 17th of Auguſt 1781.
14. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 18th of Auguſt 1781.
15. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, dated the 18th of Auguſt 1781.
16. Letter from Major Popham dated the 18th of Auguſt 1781.
17. Returns of killed and wounded at Shewallah.
18. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 17th of Auguſt 1781.
19. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.
20. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 18th of Auguſt 1781.
21. Subſtance of an order dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.
22. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.
23. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.
24 Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.
25 Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.
26. Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Blair, dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
27. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
28. do. to do. dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
29. Letter to Major Eaton, dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
30. Letter to Captain Blair, dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
31. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
32. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Blair, dated the 20th of Auguſt 1781.
33. Liſt of Engliſh Gentlemen at Banaris the 21ſt of Auguſt 1781.
34. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Blair, dated the 21ſt of Auguſt 1781.
35. Purport of a letter from Rajah Cheit Sing.
36. General Order the 22d of Auguſt 1781.
37. Letter to the Nabob Vizeer, dated the 23d of Auguſt 1781.
38. Letter to Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 23d of Auguſt 1781.

No. 39. Letter to Mr. Middleton, dated the 23d of Auguſt 1781.

40. Letter from Major Eaton dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.

41. Subſtance of a letter from Hurry Budder Pundit, received the 24th of Auguſt 1781.

42. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 25th of Auguſt 1781.

43. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

44. Letter to Colonel Cumming dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

45. Letter to Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

46. General Orders dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

47. Letter from Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 25th of Auguſt 1781.

48. Letter to Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

49. Letter to Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

50. Letter to Major Eaton, dated the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

51. Letter to Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 27th of Auguſt 1781.

52. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 27th of Auguſt 1781.

53. Letter to Major Moſes Crawford or Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, dated the 28th of Auguſt 1781.

54. Letter to Colonel Muir, dated the 29th of Auguſt 1781.

55. Letter to Major James Crawford, dated the 29th of Auguſt 1781.

56. Letter to Colonel James Morgan, dated the 30th of Auguſt 1781.

57. Letter from Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 31ſt of Auguſt 1781.

58. Letter from Lieutenant Polhill, dated the 31ſt of Auguſt 1781.

59. Letter from Dr. H. Francis Balfour, dated the 28th of Auguſt 1781.

60. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 31ſt of Auguſt 1781.

61. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 1ſt of September 1781.

62. Letter from Major Popham dated the 3d of September 1781.

63. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 4th of September 1781.

64. Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Blair from Lieutenant Pigott, dated the 4th of September 1781.

65. Letter to Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 4th of September 1781.

66. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 4th of September 1781.

No. 67. Letter from Mr. Middleton, dated the 29th of Auguſt 1781.
68. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 4th of September 1781.
69. Letter from Colonel James Morgan, dated the 29th of Auguſt 1781
70. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 30th of Auguſt 1781.
71. Letter from Major Eaton dated the 30th of Auguſt 1781.
72. Arzee from Rajah Cheit Sing, received the 5th of September 1781.
73. Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing to Beneram Pundit.
74. Letter from Mr. Barnett, dated the 5th of September 1781.
75 Letter to the Nabob Vizeer, dated the 6th of September 1781.
76. Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing, dated the 23d of September 1781.
77. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 4th of September 1781.
78. General orders dated the 8th of September 1781.
79. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 8th of September 1781.
80. Letter from Mr. Græme, dated the 4th of September 1781.
81. Letter from Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 9th of September 1781.
82. Letter to Colonel Muir, dated the 10th of September 1781.
83. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 11th of September 1781.
84. Letter to Major Moſes Crawford, dated the 17th of September 1781.
85. Letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming dated the 13th of September 1781.
86. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 13th of September 1781.
87. Letter from Colonel Cumming, dated the 7th of September 1781.
88. Letter to Major Popham, dated the 15th of September 1781.
89. Letter to Major Eaton, dated the 18th of September 1781.
90. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 18th of September 1781.
91. General orders, dated the 18th of September 1781.
92. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 15th of September 1781.
93. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 19th of September 1781.
94. Letter from Mr. Barnett, dated the 18th of September 1781.
95. Letter from Captain Macdonald to Mr. Middleton, dated the 9th of September 1781.

No. 96. Letter to Mr. Barnett, dated the 19th of September 1781.

97. Letter to Major Popham, dated the 20th of September 1781.

98. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 20th of September 1781.

99. Letter from Colonel Ahmuty, dated the 29th of Auguſt 1781.

100. Letter from Major Popham, dated the 20th of September 1781.

101. Journal of a March over the Binde Hills, from Chunar-gur to Lutteefpoor written by Major Crabb, dated from the 15th to the 21ſt of September 1781.

102. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 25th of September 1781.

103. Return of killed and wounded in the attack of Patecta, dated the 20th of September 1781.

104. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 22d of September 1781.

105. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 21ſt of September 1781.

106. Letter to Major James Crawford, dated the 22d of September 1781.

107. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmuty, dated the 22d of September 1781.

108. Letter from Captain Blair, Journal of Major Crabb's Expedition dated the 29th of September 1781.

109. General Orders, dated the 22d of September 1781.

110. Letter from Major Popham, dated the 22d of September 1781.

111. Letter from Mr. Græme, and inclofure, dated the 19th of Auguſt 1781.

112. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 21ſt of September 1781.

113. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 21ſt of September 1781.

114. Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 23d of September 1781.

115. Return of killed, wounded &c of the detachment commanded by Major Crabb, dated the 20th of September 1781.

116. Letter from Major Balfour, dated the 23d of September 1781.

117. General Orders, dated the 24th of September 1781.

118. Tranſlation of a proclamation iſſued by the Governor General the 25th of September 1781.

No. 119. Letter to Major Crabb, dated the 25th of September 1781.
120. Letter to Colonel Morgan, dated the 27th of September 1781.
121. Letter from Colonel Morgan, dated the 27th of September 1781.
122. Letter from Mr. Græme, dated the 21ſt of October 1781.
123. Letter from Major Lucas to Mr. Græme, dated the 18th of Oct. 1781.
124. Tranſlation of a letter found in Lutteeſpoor the 6th of October 1781.
125. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 7th of October 1781.
126. Letter from Captain Blair, dated the 8th of October 1781.
127. Letter to Edward Wheler Eſq; dated the 13th of October 1781.
128 Letter from Major Naylor, dated the 13th of October 1781.
129. General Orders dated the 19th of October 1781.
130. Ditto dated the 8th of November 1781.
131. Letter from Dr. Thomas dated the 18th of October 1781.

CATALOGUE of the APPENDIX,
PART III.

LIST of AFFIDAVITS, with the general Subjects of their Contents.

No. I. FIRST PARCEL, containing, viz.

A. Affidavit of Major Eaton commanding the Fort of Buxar.

B. Letter from Major Eaton to Thomas Graham Eſq; Reſident at Banaris, dated the 23d of May 1779, complaining of the diſaffected conduct of Rajah Cheit Sing and his officers, and of Enormities committed by the latter.

C. Letter from Major Eaton to Francis Fowke Eſq; Reſident at Banaris, dated the 3d of November 1780, upon the ſame ſubject.

D. Letter from Mr. Fowke, dated the 8th of November, in anſwer to the preceding, expreſſing that he had no hope of obtaining redreſs.

E. Letter from Major Eaton to Francis Fowke Eſq; dated the 17th of November 1780, repreſenting the aſſault made by the Zemeedar of Beerpoor

on

on Enſign Baſſet, and the general Enormities of the Zemeedars of the Juriſdiction of Rajah Cheit Sing.

F. Letter from Major Eaton to the Board, more circumſtantial, on the ſame ſubjects. Date omitted.

No. II. Second Parcel, containing,

A. Major Palmer's Affidavit of the declared Intentions of the Governor General towards Rajah Cheit Sing.

B. Atteſtation of David Anderſon Eſq; to the ſame effect.

No. III. Third Parcel, conſiſting of Tranſactions at Buxar and Banaris, between the 9th and 21ſt of Auguſt 1781, and the Inſurrection of Gooruckpoor &c.

A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Perſian Tranſlator to the Governor General.

B. Declaration of Hyder Beg Khan; Correſpondence with Cheit Sing and other matters.

C. Affidavit of Moonſhy Gore-Perſaud: --His Impriſonment and ſufferings: --Ladders made for the aſſault on the Governor General's quarters.

D. Affidavit of Hurry-ram Pundit: —Forces which attended Cheit Sing to Buxar.

E. Affidavit of Jewan Ram Moonſhy: — Maſſacre at Shewallah.

F. Affidavit of Biſhen Sing: — His own ſufferings.

G. Affidavit of Moonſhy Patnimul: —Proclamation at Banaris againſt protection of Engliſh Gentlemen on pain of death, and forfeiture of property.

H. Affidavit of Moonſhy Gore-Perſaud. The ſame in ſubſtance as the foregoing.

I. Affidavit of Doond Sing Commandant: — Attempts of the Rajah's brother to ſeduce him from the Company's ſervice in February 1781.

K. Affidavit of Moonſhy Mahommed Moraud: —Mutiny of Captain Williams's Sepoys.

L. Affidavit of Doond Sing Commandant: — Inſurrections in Gooruckpoor &c.

M. Affidavit of Ahlaud Sing Subadar: — On the ſame ſubject.

N. Affidavit of Denoo Sing Subadar: — The ſame ſubject.

O.

O. Affidavit of Ram Sing Jemmadar : — The ſame ſubject.

P. Affidavit of Kundeall Sing Commandant : — The ſame ſubject.

Q. Affidavit of Beij Sing Subadar: — The ſame ſubject.

R. Affidavit of Merum Moonſhy :— The ſame ſubject.

S. Affidavit of Meer Ahmud Ally Subadar : — The ſame ſubject.

T. Solemn declaration of Ranny Golaub Kooer : — Preparations made at Ramnagur for attacking the Governor General in his quarters: — Diſaffection of Rajah Cheit Sing.

U. Affidavit of Gudgerauge Sing Kelladar of Ramnagur : — Murder of Mr. Hooker : — Deſign to attack the Governor General's quarters.

No. IV. Fourth Parcel, Viz.

A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Perſian Tranſlator.

B. Affidavit of Hindoo Sing Adjutant at Buxar : — Attempts of the Rajah's brother to ſeduce the Sepoys of the garriſon : — Inſolences of the Zemeedars : Force attendant on the Rajah at Buxar : — Orders to reduce the fort of Buxar : — Aſſault made on Enſign Baſſett and other gentlemen at Beerpoor.

No. V. Fifth Parcel Viz.

A. Affidavit of Captain Davy Perſian Tranſlator.

B. Affidavit of Sheakh Mahommed Aumeen Meyher, Commandant in Cheit Sing's ſervice : — Liſt of forces which attended the Rajah to Buxar : — Maſſacre of Shewallah : —Deſign to attack the Governor General's quarters at Banaris : Liſt of forces in the ſervice of Rajah Cheit Sing.

C. Affidavit of Sheakh Hoſſein Oolla Jemmadar : — Maſſacre of Shewallah.

D. Affidavit of Biſhen Sing Subadar : — The ſame ſubject.

E. Affidavit of Ruggoober Orderly : — The ſame ſubject.

No. VI. Sixth Parcel, Viz.

A. Affidavit of Captain Davy Perſian Tranſlator.

B.

B. Affidavit of Contoo Doſs: — Proclamation iſſued at Banaris, that whoever protected the Engliſh ſhould be puniſhed.

No. VII. Seventh Parcel, Viz.

A. Affidavit of Captain Davy Perſian Tranſlator.

B. Affidavit of Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Miſſer: — Atteſting the following Perwannahs.

C. Affidavit of Captain Davy Perſian Tranſlator.

D. Perwannah from Rajah Cheit Sing to Dadjoo Sing; to join him, and cut off the Engliſh.

E. Perwannah from do. to do. to join Futteh Shah.

No. VIII. Eighth Parcel, Viz.

A. Affidavit of Colonel Blair Commanding the Fort of Chunar, reſpecting falſe intelligence intended, as ſuppoſed, to prevent his ſending aſſiſtance to the Governor General at Banaris.

B. Affidavit of Captain M'Dougall commanding a battalion of Sepoys detached to the aſſiſtance of the Governor General at Banaris; containing ſimilar, and falſe intelligence, to the ſame effect.

No. IX. Ninth Parcel containing, Affidavits of Engliſh Gentlemen of the inſurrections in Gooruckpoor &c. — Their connection with the rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing, and other matters.

A. Affidavit of Nathaniel Middleton Eſq; — Reports of Perwannahs iſſued by Cheit Sing commanding the deſtruction of the Engliſh, and letters to the Nabob's Zemeedars inciting them to rebel: — Fidelity and attachment of the Nabob Vizeer: — Murders at Gopee Gunge: — The Miniſters of the Vizeer's mother encourage the diſaffection: — aſſiſt the levying of troops at Fyzabad for Cheit Sing.

B. Affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hannay, commanding a corps of

Sepoys,

Sepoys in the ſervice of the Nabob Vizeer: — Hoſtile practices of the Begums at Fyzabad. — Troops levied there publickly for Cheit Sing with the encouragement of the Eunuchs of both the Begums: — Actual departure of 1000 levies: — Remonſtrances made by the deponent to Bow Begum without effect: Attack of Captain Gordon by Shumſheer Khan, the Begum's Aumil: — General Diſaffection of Gooruckpoor and all the country lying ſouth of Fyzabad fomented by the agents of Cheit Sing: — and by money furniſhed by him.

C. Affidavit of Major John M'Donald commanding a battalion of Sepoys in the Vizeer's ſervice: — Inſurrections of Gooruckpoor excited by Cheit Sing: — Encouraged by the Begums at Fyzabad: — Total defection of Fyzabad: — The Rebellion of Cheit Sing preconcerted.

D. Affidavit of Captain David Williams, commanding a battalion of Sepoys in the Vizeer's ſervice: —Inſurrections of Gooruckpoor &c. — Mutiny of his own Sepoys.

E. Affidavit of Captain John Gordon commanding a corps of Sepoys in the Nabob Vizeer's ſervice: — Hoſtile acts of Shumſheer Khan, Aumil of the Vizeer's Mother: — Attributed to the Begum.

No. X. Tenth Parcel.

Affidavit of Jean Honore Mordelait, private of the company of Chaſſeurs, relating the circumſtances of the maſſacre of his comrades at Lutteeſpoor.

No. XI. Eleventh Parcel.

Affidavit of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay: — Plan concerted by the Begums to ſeduce from him his followers, and to detain him at Fyzabad.

WARREN HASTINGS.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

NUM. 1. A.

Letter *to the* Governor General *and* Council, *dated the* 29th *of* November 1781, *reſpecting the* Governor General's *Agreement*, *with the* Vizeer.

To EDWARD WHELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Eſquires Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

I MUST have recourſe to your indulgence on the occaſion of every report of importance for the delay in tranſmitting it. Many are the cauſes of theſe delays which I need not enumerate, as I am myſelf the principal ſufferer by them: Indeed I am almoſt tempted to ſay that I find a ſufficiency for the occupation of each day in the evil thereof, and in a thouſand little occurrences leſs known in a regular proceſs of buſineſs, which exact their ſhare of attention and paſs without any ſubſtantial effect. It was for this principal reaſon that I have again ſhifted my reſidence from Banaris to this place, where I ſhall hope for more leiſure to bring up a long arrears of buſineſs, than it would have been poſſible for me to have cleared if I had continued there.

I have now to inform you of my tranſactions with the Nabob Vizeer during his

ſhort ſtay at Chunar: Theſe are comprized in the encloſed papers, viz. ‡

No. 1. Articles of Agreement concluded with the Nabob Vizeer.
1. A. & B. Explanation of the above Articles.
2. Agreement of the Nabob Vizeer.
3. Reaſons for the above Agreement.
4. My Inſtructions to the Reſident.
5. Orders iſſued in conſequence of the Agreement.

The following are added as explanatory of the foregoing.

6. Eſtimate of the Temporary Brigade.
7. Eſtabliſhment and Eſtimate of the Charges of the Nabob Vizeer's Arſenal.
8. Eſtabliſhment and Eſtimate of the Expences of three Battalions of Sepoys under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hannay.
9. Eſtabliſhment and Eſtimate of the Expences of the Nabob Vizeer's Body Guard.
10. Eſtabliſhment and Eſtimate of two Battalions of Sepoys under the command of Captain Oſborne, now of Major Clark.
11. Eſtimate of the General Diſburſements made by Mr. Wombwell, Paymaſter and Auditor of Britiſh Troops in the Service of the Nabob Vizeer.

I have alluded to the general reaſons which have prevented me from tranſmitting the reports of my proceedings to the Board with punctuality. I am obliged to add a ſpecial cauſe for the preſent inſtance, which is that the Reſident having carried with him all the authentic papers relating to this buſineſs to Lucknow, I have ſince waited both for them, and for the preceding eſtimates, which are yet incomplete, though ſufficient for general elucidation.

To the copy of the articles of agreement No. 1. I have added the papers No. 1. A. B. C. which will fully explain my reaſons for the ſeveral articles, and to theſe I beg leave to refer you. Upon the whole generally I have only to obſerve further, that the agreement was drawn up from a ſeries of requiſitions preſented to me by the Nabob, to whom I was happy in the occaſion of making ſuch a return for the uncommon inſtance of fidelity and attachment, which he had recently ſhewn to our Government, by an inſtant and unqualified aſſent to each article. This was done verbally in his preſence; and in like manner I requeſted and obtained his acquieſcence in the ſhort condition which followed mine. I conſidered the ſubjects of his requeſts as eſſential to the reputation of our Government, and no leſs to our intereſt than his: And if the Reſident perforins his duty in the execution of my inſtructions, the Nabob's part of the engagement, by a ſingular inver-

ſion

‡ Theſe encloſures were originally diſtinguiſhed by the above marks, only the four firſt are here inſerted and immediately follow this letter with marks correſponding to the Catalogue. The reſt are of little conſequence and are omitted.

ſion of their purpoſes in both inſtances will prove of ſtill greater benefit to him than to our Government, on whoſe behalf it was exacted.

I have the honor to be with the greateſt eſteem,

CHUNAR
29th November 1781.

GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 1. B.

Copy *of the Agreement concluded by the* Governor General *with the* Vizeer *on the* 19th *of* September 1781.

THE Nabob Vizeer ul-Mummalick Aſſof-ud-Dowlah Aſſof-Jah Yeheyah Khan Behader having repeatedly and urgently repreſented that he is unable to ſupport the expences of the Temporary Brigade, Cavalry, and Engliſh Officers with their Battalions, as well as other Gentlemen who are now paid by him under the denomination of Sebundy &c, &c; and having made ſundry requeſts to that and other purpoſes; and as the conſtancy and firmneſs of his alliance with the Company entitle him to every conſideration and relief that may depend upon us, I Warren Haſtings Governor General, Imaud-ud-Dowlah Jelladit-Jung Behader &c, &c, on behalf of the Governor General and Council have agreed to the undermentioned articles this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord 1781, correſponding to the laſt day of Ramzan 1195 of the Hidjeree.

1ſt. THAT the Temporary Brigade and three Regiments of Cavalry be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the year Fuſſelee 1189, excepting a term of two and an half Months which is required for their paſſing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which together with all former arrears their uſual pay and allowances are to be made good. Alſo the Engliſh Officers with their Sebundy Battalions and other Gentlemen, excepting the Reſident's office, now upon the Nabob's liſt, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up with the addition of two months allowances: The true meaning of this being that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European Infantry, Artillery and Sepoys agreed for under the title of one brigade with the late Nabob Shujah-ud-Dowlah, now paid for at the rate of 2,60,000 Rupees per month; to which is now to be added one Regiment of Sepoys of the preſent eſtabliſhment, expreſsly allowed for the purpoſe of protecting the office, treaſury, and perſon of the Reſident at Lucknow; the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1ſt of Aughum

hun next at the rate of Rupees 25,000 per month. The Regiment to be relieved every three months. The Brigade to be ſtationed or moved, wherever the Nabob ſhall direct, in the mode preſcribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizeer deceaſed; and finally that, whenever the Nabob Vizeer ſhall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances ſhall commence from the day of their paſſing the Carumnaſſa. Alſo ſhould the aſſiſtance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company, their pay and allowances as may then be agreed upon be allowed during the time they may ſerve.

2d. That as great diſtreſs has ariſen to the Nabob's Government from the military power and dominion aſſumed by the Jagheerdars, he be permitted to reſume ſuch as he may find neceſſary, with a reſerve that all ſuch for the amount of whoſe Jagheers the Company are Guarantees ſhall, in caſe of the reſumption of their Lands, be paid the amount of their net collections through the Reſident in ready money.

3d. That as Fyz-Oolla Khan has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the Engliſh Government, and cauſes by his continuance in his preſent independant ſtate, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time ſhall ſuit, to reſume his lands and pay him in Money through the Reſident the amount ſtipulated by treaty after deducting the amount and charges of the troops he ſtands engaged to furniſh by treaty, which amount ſhall be paſſed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the preſent war.

4th. That no Engliſh Reſident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the preſent one recalled.

5th. That the treaties made between the Engliſh and the Nabob Shujah ud-Dowlah be ratified between the preſent parties, as far as may be conſiſtent with the above written articles; and that no officers, troops, or others be put upon the Nabob's eſtabliſhment, excluſive of thoſe herein ſtipulated.

WARREN HASTINGS.

Num. 1. C.

Minute *of the* Governor General *explanatory of his Agreement with the* Vizeer.

Art. I. That the temporary brigade and the regiments of cavalry be no longer charged to the Nabob's account for the year

I. The Introduction to the agreement contains reaſons in ſupport of this article, which are incontrovertible. The Vizeer

year Fuſſulee 1189, excepting a term of two and an half months, which is required for their paſſing the Nabob's boundaries, and for which together with all former arrears their uſual pay and allowances are to be made good. Alſo the Engliſh Officers with their Sebundy Battalions and other Gentlemen, excepting the Reſident's office, now upon the Nabob's liſt, be no longer at his charge for the year 1189, the arrears being paid up with the addition of two months allowances: The true meaning of this being that no more troops be paid for by the Nabob than the number of European Infantry, Artillery and Sepoys agreed for under the title of one Brigade with the late Nabob Shujah ud-Dowlah, now paid for at the rate 2,60,000 Rupees per month, to which is now to be added one Regiment of Sepoys of the preſent eſtabliſhment, expreſsly allowed for the purpoſe of protecting the office, treaſury, and perſon of the Reſident at Lucknow; the pay and allowances of which are to commence from the 1ſt of Aughun next at the rate of Rupees 25000 per month. The Regiment to be relieved every three months. The Brigade to be ſtationed or moved, wherefoever the Nabob ſhall direct, in the mode preſcribed in the former treaty with the Nabob Vizeer deceaſed. And finally that whenever the Nabob Vizeer ſhall require a further aid of troops from the Company, the pay and allowances ſhall commence from the day of their paſſing the Carumnaſſa. Alſo ſhould the aſſiſtance of the Nabob's troops be required by the Company their pay and allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the time they may ſerve.

Vizeer declares that he is abſolutely unable to defray the expence of theſe troops. This plea alone, if the fact be admitted, will be allowed to be concluſive: But the Vizeer urges an additional claim to this indulgence, and to every other in the power of our Government to ſhew him, from the fidelity and attachment which he has invariably manifeſted to the Company, and which was remarkably exemplified in the late alarming conjuncture, when every art was employed to ſhake his conſtancy, and to engage him in meaſures which would have been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences.

These arguments, though confined to the rights and intereſts of the Nabob will be allowed a complete juſtification of this engagement: But I have others to offer in ſupport of it, affecting with equal force the intereſts and ſecurity of the Company.

To whatever cauſes it may be attributed, it is certain that we do not at preſent reap thoſe advantages which we promiſed ourſelves, and which we at firſt derived, from the inſtitution of the Temporary Brigade. The actual diſburſements of it have fallen upon our own funds, and we ſupport a body of Troops eſtabliſhed ſolely for the defence of the Nabob's poſſeſſions at our own expence. It is true that we charge the Nabob with this expence; but the large balance already due from him ſhews too juſtly the little proſpect there was of diſengaging ourſelves from a burthen, which was daily adding to our diſtreſſes, and muſt ſoon become inſupportable. Although it were granted that the Nabob's debt, thus ſuffered to accumulate, might at ſome future period be liquidated,

dated, our immediate wants are too preſſing, and our means of ſupplying them too limited, to admit of ſuch a drain from our funds as is cauſed by the current diſburſements of the Temporary Brigade; and their recall on that ground alone would be indiſpenſable. In ſhort, the exiſtence of this corps added conſiderably to a debt which might never be realized, and intolerably to our current expences. The diſſolution of it in an economical light will advance one great object of my journey, which was to obtain inſtant relief to our pecuniary diſtreſſes, which this meaſure will ſubſtantially effect as ſoon as the reduction of the corps withdrawn from the ſtations of Futtehgur and Daranagur takes place.

Should the Nabob find his own ſtrength unequal to the defence of his remote dominions, and again require our aid for that purpoſe, we ſhall have a right to preſcribe our own terms, and may ſecure the certain and regular payment of the troops, inſtead of receiving a fallacious credit, and making the actual expenditure our own.

Notwithſtanding the great benefit which the Company would have derived from ſuch an augmentation of their military force as theſe troops conſtituted, ready to act on any emergency, prepared and diſciplined without any charge on the Company as the inſtitution profeſſed, until their actual ſervices ſhould be required; I have obſerved ſome evils growing out of the ſyſtem which, in my opinion, more than counterbalanced thoſe advantages, had they been realized in their fulleſt effect: The remote ſtations of thoſe troops placing the commanding officers beyond the notice and controul

controul of the board afforded too much opportunity and temptation for unwarrantable emoluments, and excited the contagion of peculation and rapacity throughout the whole army. A moſt remarkable and incontrovertible proof of the prevalence of this ſpirit has been ſeen in the Court-martial upon Captain Erſkine, where the court, compoſed of officers of rank and reſpectable characters unanimouſly and honorably, *moſt honorably* acquitted him upon an acknowledged fact which in times of ſtricter diſcipline would have been deemed a crime deſerving the ſevereſt puniſhment.

In a political view the removal of theſe ſtations will be of important advantage, by contracting our frontier and adding to our interior ſecurity and defence.

I requeſt that the board will take theſe arguments into their ſerious conſideration, and, if they are pleaſed to allow them that weight which they have had in actuating my conduct, that they will conſult the Commander in Chief upon the reduction and diſtribution to be made of the corps in queſtion, that they may not remain an unneceſſary burthen upon our funds, and upon ſuch a diſpoſition of the army in general as may be ſuitable to our preſent and future ſituation in every probable variation of it, both foreign and domeſtic.

With reſpect to the removal of the Company's Servants civil and military from the court and ſervice of the Vizeer, I was actuated ſolely by motives of juſtice to him, and a regard to the honor of our national character. In removing thoſe Gentlemen I diminiſh my own

influence

influence, as well as that of my colleagues, by narrowing the line of patronage; and I expoſe myſelf to obloquy and reſentment from thoſe who are immediately affected by the arrangement, and the long train of their friends and powerful patrons. But their numbers, their influence, and the enormous amount of their ſalaries, penſions and emoluments were an intolerable burthen on the revenues and authority of the Vizeer, and expoſed us to the envy and reſentment of the whole country, by excluding the native ſervants and adherents of the Vizeer from the rewards of their ſervices and attachment.

ART. II. That, as great diſtreſs has ariſen to the Nabob's Government from the military power and dominion aſſumed by the Jagheerdars, he be permitted to reſume ſuch as he may find neceſſary, with a reſerve that all ſuch for the amount of whoſe Jagheers the Company are guarrantees ſhall, in caſe of the reſumption of their lands, be paid the amount of their net collections through the Reſident in ready money.

II. The miſchiefs to which the Nabob is expoſed from permitting a number of rich independent eſtates, ſupporting a body of military tenants, to be maintained in the heart of the country, are of the ſame nature which we have recently experienced from the enormous wealth and influence of Rajah Cheit Sing; and in fact the Nabob did experience them alſo, and at the ſame time, and from the ſame cauſes.

The Jagheers poſſeſſed by the Begums have enabled them to give frequent diſturbance to the Nabob's Government; and it can be well atteſted that they principally excited and ſupported the late commotions in Gooruckpoor &c in concert with Cheit Sing, and that they carried their inveteracy to the Nabob and the Engliſh Nation ſo far as to aim at our utter extirpation. By a deſpotiſm ſo malignant, and a conduct ſo offenſive and even dangerous to our exiſtence as have been manifeſted by the Begums, without the ſmalleſt injury or provocation on our parts, they have forfeited

feited all claim to that protection which we afforded them in exacting from the Nabob, at the time that Mr. Briftow aſſiſted him in obtaining 30 Lacks of Rupees from them, a promiſe to our Government that theſe Ladies ſhould enjoy the poſſeſſion of their Jagheers [illegible]. We have a right to withdraw that protection when they are no longer worthy of it, and to provide againſt their machinations by a concellation of that pledge which afforded them the means of injuring and diſtreſſing us.

The Begums will ſuffer no actual loſs by the reſumptions of the Jagheers, except of an influence which they have invariably employed to the moſt pernicious purpoſes againſt one ſtate which had conferred, and another which ſecured and protected them, ſince it is ſtipulated that they ſhall receive the amount of the net collections of them in money by the hands of our Reſident.

Theſe arguments will apply to the ſituation of all the other Jagheerdars, though they may not to their actual conduct, or diſpoſitions; but as we are neither engaged for their poſſeſſions, nor have any immediate connection with them, the Nabob ſhould be left to the exerciſe of his own authority and pleaſure reſpecting them.

ART. III. That as Fyz-Oolla Khan has, by his breach of treaty, forfeited the protection of the Engliſh Government, and cauſes by his continuance in his preſent independant ſtate, great alarm and detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when time ſhall ſuit, to reſume his lands and pay him in money through the Reſident the amount ſtipulated by treaty after deducting the amount

III. The conduct of Fyz-Oolla Khan, in refuſing the aid demanded, though not an abſolute breach of treaty, was evaſive and uncandid. The demand was made for 5000 cavalry. The engagement in the treaty is literally for 5000 horſe and foot. Fyz-Oolla Khan could not be ignorant that we had no occaſion for any ſuccours of infantry from him, and that cavalry could be of the moſt eſſential ſervice:

mount and charges of the troops he ſtands engaged to furniſh by treaty, which amount ſhall be paſſed to the account of the Company during the continuance of the preſent war.

ſervice: So ſcrupulous an attention to literal expreſſion, when a more liberal interpretation would have been highly uſeful and acceptable to us, ſtrongly marks his unfriendly diſpoſition, though it may not impeach his fidelity, and leaves him little claim to any exertions from us for the continuance of his Jagheers. But I am of opinion that neither the Vizeer's nor the Company's intereſts would be promoted by depriving Fyz-Oolla Khan of his independency, and I have therefore reſerved the execution of this agreement to an indefinite term, and our Government may always interpoſe to prevent any ill effects from it.

ART. IV. That no Engliſh Reſident be appointed to Furruckabad, and the preſent one recalled.

IV. I was glad to acquieſce in this article, as it met my own wiſhes of freeing the Nabob Muzuffer Jung from that unwarrantable and oppreſſive reſtraint which he has ſo long endured from the uſurpations of the Court of Lucknow, and from which he has long and unſucceſsfully ſolicited relief of our Government. It was a ſubject of difficulty and delicacy for us to interpoſe in favour of Muzuffer Jung's rights invaded by the Vizeer; but in permitting a Reſident at Furruckabad for the expreſs purpoſe of receiving the aſſignments on that country transferred to us by the Vizeer, we publicly avowed and gave ſanction to all the injuſtice and injury complained of againſt the ſervants of the Nabob, and opened a door for new ones againſt our own.

The removal of Mr. Shee is an example which I have recommended to the Nabob to imitate, to leave Muzuffer Jung in the uncontrolled exerciſe of his authority over the ſmall remains of his country; and if that little muſt be ſtill ſubject to a tribute, that he may collect and pay that tribute himſelf.

NUM. 1. D.

Copy *of the* Agreement *made by the* Vizeer *with the* Governor General.

HAVING on my behalf agreed to the requiſitions of the Nabob Vizeer without diminution or reſerve, I muſt now repeat the requeſt, which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleaſed to attend to ſuch propoſals as I ſhall have to make to him; and to theſe I expect his aſſent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object his intereſt alone; that of the Company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebundy and other troops to regular and complete eſtabliſhments, not to be paid by aſſignments of revenue, but in money from the treaſury; and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them: But as this may be difficult, without making a ſeparation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private purſe no more than a fixed monthly ſum for the expences of his perſon and houſehold; and that the remainder of the net collections be left in a public treaſury, under the management of his public miniſters and the inſpection of the Reſident, for the diſcharge of his military and civil diſburſements.

This advice is not meant to affect the aſſignments actually made, and which muſt be annually renewed for the payment of the paſt debt and the current demands of the Company.

SIGNED and SEALED by the Nabob accepting and promiſing to conform to the above advice.

NUM. 1. E.

Minute *explanatory of the* Agreement *made by the* Vizeer *with the* Gov. General.

HAVING on my behalf agreed to the requiſitions of the Nabob Vizeer without diminution or reſerve, I muſt now repeat the requeſt, which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleaſed to attend to ſuch propoſals as I ſhall have to make to him; and to theſe I expect his aſſent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate object

IN this ſingle requiſition which I have made to the Nabob, I have conſulted his eaſe, dignity and advantage as much as the ſecurity of the Company's property, which is at preſent, or may be hereafter, in his hands.

The numbers and licentious ſpirit of the Vizeer's Sebundy and other troops, without diſcipline or obedience to command,

object his intereſt alone; that of the Company being no further concerned than in the influence which they will eventually have in the payment of the debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great number of his Sebundy and other troops to regular and complete eſtabliſhments, not to be paid by aſſignments of revenue, but in money from the treaſury; and their number not to exceed the certain means of paying them: But as this may be difficult, without making a ſeparation of the Nabob's public and private funds, I further recommend that he receive into his private purſe no more than a fixed monthly ſum for the expences of his perſon and houſehold; and that the remainder of the net collections be left in a public treaſury, under the management of his public miniſters and the inſpection of the Reſident, for the diſcharge of his military and civil diſburſements.

This advice is not meant to affect the aſſignments actually made, and which muſt be annually renewed for the payment of the paſt debt and the current demands of the Company.

mand, irregularly paid, and that by the worſt mode, aſſignments on the collections, were diſgraceful to the authority and dangerous to the ſecurity of the Vizeer, and an intolerable grievance to the country.

By reducing this diſorderly and uſeleſs rabble, and forming a new eſtabliſhment, to be well appointed and commanded, and punctually paid in money, he will have an army creditable in appearance, effectual in ſervice, protecting inſtead of diſtreſſing his country, and at a great ſaving of expence.

The latter part of this requiſition is equally calculated for the honor and intereſt of the Vizeer. To diſcriminate his diſburſements, to make a ſeparate proviſion for each branch of expenditure, and limit thoſe for his houſhold and private expences to a ſpecific ſum, will introduce order and regularity into the accounts, and enable the Miniſters to aſcertain and make an early proviſion for deficiencies; and the participation which is allowed our Reſident in the inſpection of the public treaſure will ſecure the receipts of the Company's demands, whilſt the influence which our Government will always poſſeſs over the public Miniſters of the Nabob, and the authority over their own, will be an effectual means of ſecuring an attentive and faithful diſcharge of their ſeveral truſts, both towards the Company and the Vizeer.

NUM. 1. F.

Second Minute *of the* Governor General *containing his anſwers to poſſible objections to be made againſt the ſeveral parts of his* Agreement *with the* Vizeer.

IN a great public meaſure conſtituted on a large and eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, and deſtructive in its inſtant effect of the intereſts and fortunes of many patronized individuals

individuals, I have no claim to an exemption from the common lot of all innovators; but muſt expect that ſhare of reproach which the diſappointment of ſome, the malevolence of others, the general proneneſs to ſuſpicion which prevails in the bulk of mankind, and a difference of opinion even in the moſt candid, may lay in ſtore for me. I think it therefore not ſufficient to have diſplayed the motives of my conduct, and the good which may reſult from it, but ſhall proceed to ſtate all the objections which may be made to it, with my anſwer to each. Even this precaution is liable to its peculiar objection; to the charge of a conſciouſneſs of error too readily anticipating the imputation of it, and implying its exiſtence; and it will be ſaid on this, as it has been ſaid on a thouſand ſimilar occaſions, that the defects which I have thus ſuppoſed muſt have had ſome ground for them, or they would not have occurred as ſuch to myſelf againſt an act of my own, nor excited ſo uncommon an eagerneſs to refute them. To this I reply, that there is no propoſition which the wit of man can deviſe, which the wit of man cannot find plauſible, and perhaps even juſt, cauſe to cenſure, by a falſe or partial review of it; and I of all men may be allowed to dread this treatment after having invariably experienced it in every inſtance of my public life.

I ſhall proceed as above to ſtate the objections in one column, and the anſwers to them in the oppoſite.

To the First Article it may be objected, 1ſt, That while troubles were gathered and collecting all round us, it was unſafe and imprudent to leſſen our force in the diſtant Provinces: 2dly, That the internal ſafety of the Nabob Vizeer's dominions will not admit of our immediately withdrawing our officers from his ſervice: 3dly, That the temporary brigade was an addition to our military ſtrength, and, if reformed, we ſhould become proportionably weaker: 4thly, That, if drawn into our own provinces, we ſhall continue indeed equal in ſtrength, and perhaps ſtronger, but we incur an additional expence; and from what funds is this expence to be defrayed, our revenues in Bengal being unequal to the expences already chargeable upon them?

The Injury ſuſtained by individuals withdrawn from the Nabob Vizeer's ſervice

To theſe objections I ſhall reply with a reference to their numerical order.

1ſt. This argument was much ſtronger when it was firſt ſuggeſted againſt the meaſure actually depending; when we were engaged in a war with Mahdajee Sindia near our own borders; when the war in the Carnatic wore ſo unfavourable an appearance as to portend the union of the whole Marattah State, and other Powers againſt us; when a ſudden rebellion had deprived us of every foot of land in this Province, and the contagion had involved the whole Province of Owd in a ſimilar defection, and was ſpreading to the Doaub and Rohilcund; and when even our own Province of Behar was ready for an inſurrection, without any preſent means of defence.

Theſe objections I ſaw and felt in their fulleſt force; but I knew, or believed I knew, that with the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion

vice is not likely to be made a public or avowed objection; but as a private one it will operate with more force againſt the author of it than any that can effect the ſtate alone.

rebellion in this Province every other evil would be inſtantly diſſipated; that if this was not inſtantly ſuppreſſed, the diſorders would ſo multiply and gather ſtrength around us, that neither our military ſtrength nor reſources of wealth would ſuffice to oppoſe them; and in that deſperate ſtate we ſhould require the exertion of our whole force in our own defence, which we had no right, without a violation of public faith, and even of common honeſty, to withdraw from the Nabob Vizeer's equally preſſing wants, while he paid for it. With reſpect to the war with Mahdajee Sindia, the ſame troops that were then oppoſed to him would continue of courſe oppoſed to him if the war continued, nor could we ſpare more for other diverſions, if the Nabob Vizeer's claim to the excluſive uſe of the Temporary Brigade continued. Thus it will appear, that by withdrawing the Temporary Brigade our force was not leſſened, but in effect augmented in the diſtant Provinces; which is a clear anſwer to the objection.

2dly. This is not our concern if the Nabob, whoſe it is, affirms the contrary; and though it may eventually affect us, we ſhould be leſs liable to ſuffer by a remote contingency, than by the immediate privation or diſſipation of our own troops, employed in anticipation of poſſible evils affecting us through him, while our own exigencies immediately demanded their exertions. But in truth I much ſuſpect the poſition, having been too much accuſtomed to the tales of hoſtile preparations, and impending invaſions, againſt all the evidence of political probability, to regard them as other than phantoms raiſed for the purpoſe of perpetuating

perpetuating or multiplying commands. Who are the invaders of the Doaub, and Rohilcund? Not the Marattahs; they are fully occupied in the defence of their own territories: Not the Sicks; they are engaged with Nudjiff Khan in an unequal war; and Nudjiff Khan with foreign concerns, with domeſtic intrigues, and the habits of late acquired ſloth, and an unwieldy, unpaid, and licentious army, can have little leiſure or inclination to embroil himſelf in new difficulties by a war with the Vizeer and the Engliſh.

The 3d objection I have anſwered in my reply to the firſt.

The 4th I have anticipated in my enumeration of the reaſons for withdrawing the Temporary Brigade; and have ſhewn, that in reſpect to the preſent time, our certain means, and current wants, we gain nothing by a credit in account for a charge which is unavoidably our own, while the corps ſubſiſts; and which we can only leſſen by a reduction of the corps itſelf.

To the 5th I anſwer, from the diſcharge of the Vizeer's debt to the Company, which the reduction of his expences, the reſumption of the Jagheers, and the improvements recommended in his adminiſtration, ought, and I have no doubt, will afford him ample means of diſcharging.

The laſt objection is independent of reaſon, which few men are pleaſed to admit againſt their own intereſts, their connections, or the pride of patronage. I have acted with the ſtricteſt impartiality.

Few objections can be made to the SECOND Article. It may be ſuggeſted, 1ſt, That it will excite clamor and diſcontent, which in the preſent time may be dangerous; and 2dly, That it will be in a principal inſtance a breach of our faith, which is pledged to guarantee a treaty concluded through the means of Mr. Briſtow between the Nabob Vizeer and the Nabob Allea Begum his mother, in which it is ſtipulated, that no ſubſequent claim ſhould be made on her property, or invaſion of her rights.

To the THIRD Article I have already ſtated, anſwered, and obviated the only objection that can be made to it.

Objection to the FOURTH Article: That this condition might more properly have been exacted by Mozuffer Jung than Aſſof ud Dowlah; and that by proceeding from the latter, who is already ſuppoſed to have oppreſſed the former, it may appear as if he was deſirous of removing all check to his oppreſſions.

ality. I have ſpared no friend of my own, or of my friends; but have dealt with equal rigor to all. The times would not ſuffer me to diſſipate the benefits of my public influence to individuals, and at the ſame time provide for the public wants. I was compelled to make my choice; and in preferring the latter, I have made a light ſacrifice of my own perſonal eaſe to the ſafety of the Public, and to my own involved in it. This was the ſole motive that I had, or could have in it.

2d. No effects of any additional clamor and diſcontent excited by the reſumption of the Jagheers could exceed thoſe of their actual defection; and the Begum herſelf had forfeited all pretenſion to the benefit of the treaty executed for her behalf, by having been the firſt mover, and moſt buſy actor of the ſedition.

4th. If the Nabob Mozuffer Jung muſt endure oppreſſion, and I dare not at this time propoſe his total relief, it concerns the reputation of our Government to remove our participation in it. It is a fact that Mr. Shee's authority over the territory of Furruckabad is in itſelf as much ſubverſive of that of its lawful ruler, as that of the Vizeer's Aumils ever was; and is the more oppreſſive as the power from which it is derived is

The

greater

greater. It is a fact that the Nabob Mozuffer Jung is equally urgent with the Nabob Vizeer for the removal of our Reſident; and it is my care that his ſervitude ſhall not be transferred, if I can help it. The imbecility of Mozuffer Jung, and the diſtracted ſtate of his affairs, will not admit of his being left in the uncontrouled management of them. He muſt be in a ſtate of pupillage to ſome one; and it is my deſire that a proper guardian may be ſelected for him from the ancient dependants of his family. This was too delicate a matter to be made the poſitive article of a convention; and may be better converted to its profeſſed purpoſes by the mutual good underſtanding which ſubſiſts between the Nabob Vizeer and myſelf, than by a formal obligation which it would have been difficult to apply to any preciſe and determined point.

The great objection to the FIFTH Article has been anſwered in the anſwer to the laſt objection on the firſt: It may indeed be aſked, as a further objection, why we are ſo ſcrupulous about appointments made by our recommendation when the Nabob himſelf is by the ſame agreement precluded from appointing his own military commanders without the concurrence of the Engliſh Reſident.

5. The difference is infinitely wide between a poſitive and a negative recommendation, and the right of the latter is confined to the Reſident alone, as a point of official duty. If he abuſes it, it is at his peril; and the Nabob has a ready appeal, and the encouragement of experience to expect redreſs from ſuch appeal on a juſt occaſion. The truth is, that the neceſſity of the reſervation aroſe from a too well known defect in the Nabob's character. If he ſhall make choice of men of character and rank for the command of poſts in his army, the Reſident has no right to exerciſe the priviledge which the Nabob has yielded to him, on the plea that there are other men better qualified. If this check be withdrawn, and the choice left abſolutely to the Na-

bob, the firſt commands in his army will be filled by the moſt worthleſs and abandoned of his ſubjects. His late Commander in Chief is a ſignal and ſcandalous inſtance of this.

No. 1. G.

Letter *of* Inſtructions *from the* Governor General *to the* Reſident *at the* Vizeer's Court.

To Mr. NATHANIEL MIDDLETON
Reſident at the Court of the NABOB VIZEER.

SIR,

HAVING on the 19th inſtant entered into certain engagements with the Nabob Vizeer tending to relieve his finances of a burthen they were no longer able to ſuſtain, with ſundry other clauſes, the execution of which is entruſted to you, I herewith encloſe an authentic copy of the ſame for your guidance. The Nabob on his behalf has ſubſcribed and ſealed an Agreement in your preſence, and in the preſence of Mr. Richard Johnſon and Hyder Beg Khan, reſpecting the better adminiſtration of his affairs, of which I alſo tranſmit you an authentic copy.

To theſe papers, and to the points conſequently and neceſſarily dependant on them, I think it neceſſary to add the following Inſtructions, to which I require your moſt implicit obedience.

I need ſcarcely inform you that my chief object in my negociations with the Nabob has been to induce and aſſiſt him to bring his government and finances into ſuch regularity as to prevent his alliance from being a clog inſtead of an aid to the Company; and to enable him to diſcharge his debt in the ſhorteſt time poſſible. To this end the moſt eſſential point is to limit and ſeparate his perſonal diſburſements from the public accounts. They muſt not in their total annual amount exceed what he has received in any of the laſt three years. This amount in twelve equal parts ſhould be paid him monthly out of the firſt receipts; and the remainder of the net collections placed ſeparately in a public treaſury, from whence his public military and civil eſtabliſhment muſt be paid under the ſole management and controul of the Miniſters with your concurrence. It is of courſe to be underſtood that this has no connection, and is in no ſhape to interfere with the Company's aſſignments and the collections upon them, which are to be conducted as uſual

ſual: And as by the addition of the Jagheer lands with their revenues to the Nabob's regular collections his income will, or ought to be, conſiderably encreaſed. I ſhall expect that the whole of the exceſs be appropriated to the diſcharge of the Nabob's debt to the Company.

After ſettling the amount of the perſonal diſburſements of the Nabob Vizeer and his houſehold, the next point that will require your exertion towards the general arrangement of the public charges is to reform the eſtabliſhed Muttaiena Troops, reducing them into one eſtabliſhed corps for the whole ſervice. If this corps ſhould be brought to conſiſt ſolely of cavalry, it would beſt anſwer mutual benefit, leaving no infantry in the Nabob's ſervice but what may be neceſſary for his Body Guard; and to ſupply the deficiency, ſhould any occur from ſuch arrangement, our infantry may be employed where infantry are wanted.

The corps reformed and eſtabliſhed, their pay muſt be iſſued from the public treaſury. No aſſignments to be in future granted them, and thoſe already iſſued to be recalled. To complete this, all numbers above what the real ſervice may require, or the actual net receipts may be adequate to the full payment of, muſt be diſbanded as faſt as their arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will ſelect and appoint his own Commanders; but if he ſhould nominate improper perſons, ſuch as men commonly known by the name of Orderlies, or others deriving their influence from them, or of known diſaffection to our Government, you are in ſuch caſe to remonſtrate againſt it; and if the Vizeer ſhall perſiſt in his choice, you are peremptorily and in my name to oppoſe it as a breach of his agreement.

For the management of the collections the Miniſters with your concurrence are to chuſe all Aumils and Collectors, and in their choice to be guided by the reſponſibility, good reputation, and known ability of the perſons they elect, that charges may, as far as poſſible, be avoided.

Much is to be ſaid, though little may now ſuit, upon the ſubject of the diſtribution of juſtice in the Nabob's Dominions. For the preſent I limit myſelf to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be done at once, to eſtabliſh Courts of Adaulut throughout his diſtricts, the Darogahs, Mowlavies, and other officers of which muſt be ſelected, as in the caſe of the Aumils, by the Miniſters with your concurrence. The want of theſe courts is equally hurtful to the revenue, government, and reputation of the Nabob.

In conſequence of the diſturbances which the rebellious example of Rajah Cheit Sing has cauſed in the Nabob Vizeer's country, I have inſtructed Colonel Morgan to aſſiſt you, on the requiſition of the Vizeer communicated by you to him, or at your own ſingle application if any caſe of emergency ſhould make it needful, with

with ſuch detachments as may be neceſſary, excluſive of the regiment of Sepoys which is ſtipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This power you are not to exerciſe but in caſes of the moſt urgent and manifeſt neceſſity. It is directed, that the regiment ordered for the immediate protection of your office and perſon at Lucknow ſhall be relieved every three months, and during its ſtay there ſhall act ſolely and excluſively under your orders.

It is finally my poſitive order, that you do not permit any Britiſh ſubject, or others claiming the name and protection of the Company, to reſide at Lucknow, or within any part of the dominions of the Nabob Vizeer, except the officers and ſoldiers of the army acting in their duty, and ſuch perſons as are officially appointed to remain there. And that to ſuch as are now at Lucknow, or in any other part of his dominions not falling within the deſcription of the above exception, you give due notice in writing, that they quit the country, allowing them a reaſonable time, not exceeding three months, to ſettle their affairs; and in caſe of their refuſal, you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may uſe his own authority to compel them to depart.

CHUNAR
23d September 1781.

I am Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 2. A.

Letter *to the* Governor General *and* Council, *dated the* 1ſt *of* November 1781, *reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of* Police *and* Courts *of* Judicature *in the town of* Banaris.

To EDWARD WHELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Eſquires
Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh Courts of Judicature for the protection of the perſons and property of the inhabitants of the town of Banaris, I now do myſelf the honor to lay before you a copy of the plan on which theſe courts are formed. I ſhall proceed to ſubmit to you the reaſons which have given riſe to this plan, and flatter myſelf that they will induce you to honor it with your concurrence and approbation,

The town of Banaris has long been deficient in all thoſe regulations which in populous

populous places are neceſſary for the preſervation of peace and good order, and the protection of the property and perſons of the inhabitants. Whilſt however the ſovereignty over it was retained by the Nabob of Owd, ſome appearance of public juſtice was ſtill preſerved, and the awe of a deſpotic prince produced reſtraints on the minds and actions of individuals which bore a reſemblance, however faint, to the effects of more regular and perfect inſtitutions: But theſe reſtraints ceaſed with the cauſe which produced them. By the treaty made with the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowlah on the 21ſt of May 1775, the ſovereignty of Banaris was ceded to the Company, and ſoon after the Cutwallee or Superintendance of Police was formally made over by us to the late Rajah. From this period the appearance of public juſtice was gradually effaced, until at laſt without any ſyſtem of police, any courts of judicature, or any awe of the ſovereign power, the inhabitants of Banaris were guilty of enormities and crimes which reflected the greateſt diſgrace on the government to which they were ſubject. The relations and dependants of the Rajah, or the merchants whoſe credit was uſeful in the payment of the revenue, might violate the rights of their fellow citizens with impunity; and the ſacred character of a Brahmin, or the high rank of the offender were conſiderations which ſtamped a pardon on the moſt flagitious crimes.

Such was the ſtate in which I found the civil government of the town when I arrived at Banaris. All ranks of people joined in their repreſentations of the neceſſity of a reformation; and this appeared the more neceſſary from a conſideration of the circumſtances which are peculiar to Banaris. Its Temples are held in particular veneration by the profeſſors of the Hindoo religion, who flock to them on occaſional pilgrimages from the moſt remote parts of Hindoſtan; and many who have acquired independant fortunes retire to cloſe their days in a place ſo eminently eſteemed for its ſanctity. It may therefore rather be conſidered as the ſeat of the Hindoo religion than the capital of a Province: But its inhabitants are not compoſed of Hindoos only: The former wealth which flowed into it from the offerings of pilgrims, as well as from the tranſactions of exchange, for which its central ſituation is peculiarly adapted, has alſo attracted numbers of Mahommedans, who ſtill continue to reſide in it with their families. Amongſt ſuch a mixture of perſons, moſtly without employment, of different countries, and of different ſects and religions, it is obvious that every defect of civil government muſt be productive of more than ordinary evils; and theſe evils are propagated in all quarters of India, to the diſcredit of our government, and to the hindrance and diſcouragement of thoſe, who under more favorable circumſtances might wiſh to repair with their wealth to Banaris.

For theſe reaſons, after my return from Chunar, when I began to ſettle the affairs of this Province, the reformation of the civil government of the town of Banaris was one of the firſt objects to which I thought it neceſſary to turn my attention. The plan which I have formed is now ſubmitted to your conſideration. You will obſerve that I have eſtabliſhed three diſtinct departments for the police and

and the civil and criminal jurifdiction, and I have put the whole under the regulation and controul of one Chief Magiftrate, who is to be fubject to the immediate orders of the Board. It was at firft my intention to have included alfo under his authority the collection of the Revenues and Cuftoms of the town; but I found that this would give great difcontent to the new Rajah, and might perhaps hurt his influence in the management of the revenues of the reft of the Province: I have therefore left it out; at the fame time I am fenfible that it is a defect which may occafion fome inconveniences from the clafhing of the authorities of the Rajah and the Chief Magiftrate.

The perfon whom I have chofen to fill the important ftation of the Chief Magiftrate is Allee Ibrahim Khan, a man who has long been perfonally known to myfelf, and I believe to many individuals of our government, and whofe character for moderation, difintereftednefs, and good fenfe will bear the teft of the ftricteft enquiry. On his good conduct muft doubtlefs in a great meafure depend the fuccefs of a plan which is to take effect at fo remote a diftance from the feat of our Government; and it is chiefly from the reliance which I have in him perfonally that I have ventured to delegate a degree of authority to him, which it would perhaps be unfafe to veft in a perfon of a lefs eftablifhed character.

In forming the eftablifhment, I have calculated the allowances of the Chief Magiftrate and his officers in proportion to the importance and degree of truft annexed to their feveral employments; and I have fixed them at fuch rates as will fet them above the neceffity, and I hope the temptation, of having recourfe for a fubfiftance to the practices of corruption.

I have the honor to be,

BANARIS
1ft November 1781.

GENTLEMEN,
Your moft obedient fervant

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 2. B.

Copy *of the* Plan *for the eftablifhment of* Police *and* Courts *of* Judicature *in the town of* Banaris

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WHEREAS the town of Banaris is, and has been for many years paft, totally deficient in every eflential regulation ufually eftablifhed in all large and populous places, for the maintenance of peace, and the fecurity of the perfons

perſons and property of the inhabitants: And WHEREAS the ſaid place is the fixed reſidence or occaſional reſort of perſons of all religions from every part of Hindoſtan and Deccan; and in effect rather the capital ſeat of the religion of the Hindoos, than of the territory to which it immediately appertains; and from that conſideration alone demands a more immediate protection and attention from the powers of government; for theſe reaſons the Governor General, in virtue of the powers veſted in him by the Governor General and Council, and in the name of the Eaſt India Company, doth hereby ordain and proclaim:

THAT a perſon ſhall be inveſted with the Chief Magiſtracy of the ſaid town, with full and complete authority over every perſon inhabitant or reſident therein, for the preſervation of the peace and adminiſtration of juſtice, with the title of *Chief Magiſtrate* of the ſaid town of Banaris.

AND it is further ordained and proclaimed, that to enable him duly to execute the ſaid duties ſo aſſigned him, three Offices as herein after deſcribed ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the manner, and with the powers herein after mentioned.

FIRST, a *Cutwall;* whoſe duty it ſhall be to apprehend perſons who ſhall be guilty or accuſed of murder, robbery, burglary, theft, or any other acts of violence committed in the town of Banaris againſt the peace, perſons, or property of the people; and to deliver over the ſaid perſons to the Court of criminal juſtice herein after appointed and deſcribed; and to ſuppreſs and prevent all riots and diſturbances in the ſaid town, with the power of inflicting immediate puniſhment, with ſtripes of a rattan, not exceeding twenty, on any offender. For which purpoſes as aforeſaid a certain number of Pykes or Peons in monthly pay, and diſtinguiſhed by certain known Badges, ſhall be put under his charge and authority by the Chief Magiſtrate, to patrole the ſtreets at ſuch times as he ſhall appoint, and to be occaſionally employed in executing the other ſervices of his office. And the ſaid Cutwall ſhall receive his appointment from the Chief Magiſtrate, who ſhall alſo have the power of diſmiſſing him and appointing another, and of diſmiſſing any of the officers employed under him. And the ſaid Cutwall is required to obey all orders relative to the duties aforeſaid, which he ſhall receive from the Chief Magiſtrate.

SECONDLY, one criminal Court, or *Fougedary Adaulut;* which ſhall be compoſed of one Darogah and three Mowlavies, men of approved integrity and ſkill in the knowledge of the Mahommedan laws, for the trial of all perſons who ſhall be brought before them and accuſed of murder, highway-robbery, burglary, theft, or any other acts of violence againſt the peace, perſons, or property of the people, committed in the ſaid town. And the Sooruthall and Futwah, or Proceedings and Sentence, of the ſaid Court, ſhall on the cloſe of every trial be laid before the Chief Magiſtrate, who after a due examination thereof, ſhall return

turn the ſame to the Darogah and Mowlavies of the ſaid Court, with his warrant for carrying the ſame into execution. And the Darogah and Mowlavies of the ſaid Court are required and commanded to carry the ſame into execution. And the ſaid Darogah and Mowlavies ſhall receive their appointments from the Chief Magiſtrate, who ſhall alſo have the power of diſmiſſing them and appointing others in their room. And the Chief Magiſtrate ſhall have power to eſtabliſh Rules of Proceſs for the ſaid Court, which Rules the ſaid Darogah and Mowlavies are hereby required to obey.

THIRDLY, one Civil Court, or *Dewanny Adaulut*; which ſhall be compoſed of one Preſident or Darogah, and three inferior Judges, being men of known integrity and underſtanding, who ſhall be choſen from among the inhabitants of the ſaid town, for the trial and deciſion of all debts, pledges, mortgages, diſputed accounts, transfers of property, rights of neighborhood, conteſted boundaries, rights of marriage and claims of inheritance, and of all other claims of property, whether real or perſonal, according to the principles of natural juſtice, in all caſes not depending on the particular and preſcribed laws and inſtitutes of the parties; and in all caſes which ſhall depend on the particular laws and inſtitutes of the parties, the ſaid Preſident and Judges ſhall firſt determine on the facts as aſcertained by the evidence before them, and ſhall adjudge the right as eſtabliſhed by thoſe facts, according to the reſpective laws and inſtitutes of the parties whether they be Muſſulmen or Hindoos. And for this purpoſe they ſhall be aſſiſted by two Muſſulmen verſed in the Sherrah or Mahommedan law, and two Pundits verſed in the Pootee or Code of Juſtice inſtituted for the profeſſors of the Hindoo Religion, whoſe opinions ſhall be conſulted and taken in all caſes referable to them as aforeſaid. AND it is further ordained, that in all caſes wherein the Judges ſhall not agree in one judgement, their opinions ſhall be ſeverally delivered and recorded, and the greater number of opinions on one point ſhall be taken and conſidered as the compleat judgement of the Court thereon; and if the number of opinions ſhall be equal, that of the Preſident ſhall be taken and deemed as equivalent to two opinions, and the judgement of the Court ſhall be paſſed accordingly. And their judgement ſhall be final in all cauſes of which the original amount or matter in ſuit ſhall not exceed one thouſand Rupees; and in all cauſes of which the original amount or matter in ſuit ſhall exceed one thouſand Rupees, it ſhall be allowable to appeal from the judgement of the ſaid Court, within the limited time of one month from the date of the judgement, to the Chief Magiſtrate, who ſhall have power to reviſe the ſame, or if he ſhall think fit, to try the cauſes again with ſuch further evidence as the parties ſhall bring before him, ſufficient reaſons to his ſatisfaction being given for their not having been before produced; and either to confirm or reverſe the former judgement, or to paſs a new judgement on the cauſe, and his judgement ſhall be final and concluſive.

AND it is hereby required and commanded, that the Chief Magiſtrate and the Preſident

Prefident and Judges of the faid Court of Dewanny Adaulut fhall keep records of their refpective proceedings, which records fhall be admitted as evidence in all future caufes. And the Prefident and Judges of the faid Dewanny Adaulut fhall receive their appointments from the Chief Magiftrate, who fhall alfo have the power of difmiffing them and appointing others in their room; And the Chief Magiftrate fhall have the power to eftablifh rules of procefs for the faid Court, which rules the Prefident and Judges of the faid Court are hereby required to obey.

AND it is further required and commanded, that the Chief Magiftrate do tranfmit to the Governor General and Council monthly copies of his proceedings, and reports of all perfons appointed or difmiffed in the fuperior offices; and of all new regulations eftablifhed by him as aforefaid; and of all rules of procefs inftituted for the two Courts of Fougedary and Dewanny Adaulut; and in general of all other matters of confequence which fhall relate either to the general ftate of the town, or to the feveral branches of his department; and fhall obey all fuch orders as he fhall receive from the Governor General and Council. Although the authority of the Chief Magiftrate is for the purpofes of this inftitution reftricted to the limits of Banaris, yet, that the ends of it may not be defeated by offenders flying from his jurifdiction beyond thofe limits, IT IS HEREBY explained and declared, that if any perfons fhall be guilty of offences within the town of Banaris, and fhall efcape beyond the limits of the faid town, the Chief Magiftrate, or his officers, fhall have power to apprehend with a written warrant, and bring them to juftice. And it is required and commanded, that the Zemeedars, Aumils, or other officers of the diftrict into which fuch offenders fhall be fo purfued, do affift the officers of the Chief Magiftrate in apprehending the faid offenders. And that it fhall be alfo lawful for the officers of the Judges of the two Courts of Juftice to require and compel the attendance of witneffes living beyond the faid diftricts, reafon being firft fhewn to the fatisfaction of the Judges of the faid Court, that the evidence of the faid witneffes is neceffary.

AND IT IS HEREBY further ordained and proclaimed by the Governor General, that Ally Ibrahim Khan be appointed, and that he is accordingly from this date appointed the firft Chief Magiftrate of the town of Banaris.

NUM. 2. C.

Eftablifhment *allotted for the different departments under the* Chief Magiftrate *of* Banaris.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE	2,500	Rs.
Naib	400	
Carried over	2,900	

		Brought over	Rs. 2,900
DEWANNY ADAULUT.			
Darogah			500
3 Moonſifs	at 250 each		750
2 Mowlavies	100		200
2 Pundits	50		100
Peſhcar			50
3 Moonſhies			70
6 Mohrirs	15		90
Nazir			20
2 Mirdads	10		20
50 Peons	4		200
Keeper of the Priſon			15
2 Aumeens	30		60
2 Dufterbunds	4		8
2 Feraſhes	4		8
2 Maſolchies.	3		6
2 Harries or Sweepers.			6
Paper and Ink			14
			2,117
FOUGEDARY ADAULUT			
Darogah			400
3 Mowlavies	at 200 each		600
Peſhcar			50
3 Moonſhies	30		90
4 Mohrirs	15		60
Mirdah			10
Naib Mirdah			6
40 Peons	4		160
Keeper of the Priſon			15
Mullah for adminiſtering Oaths			7
Brahmin for do.			5
2 Dufterbunds	4		8
2 Feraſhes	4		8
2 Maſolchies	3		6
2 Sweepers	3		6
Paper and Ink			14
			1,445
		Carried forward Rupees	6,462

		Brought forward Rupees	6,462
CUTWALLY DEPARTMENT.			
Cutwall		150	
Naib		60	
Mooſhrif		25	
Vakeel		20	
Choky-Nevees		7	
Akbar-Nevees		7	
2 Mohrirs for the Priſon	at 5 each	10	
Tahveeldar Maul-khanah		10	
5 Goozerbauns	10	50	
4 Hircarrahs	5	20	
Feraſh		3	
Surgeon		10	
6 Sengariahs	2	12	
2 Nuccarchees	3	6	
Nuckeeb		4	
2 Beeſties	4	8	
Jellad		2-8	
Grave-digger		2-8	
Tazeeanah-burdar.		2	
Oil		5	
Paper & Ink		2-8	
200 Peons and Watchmen	4	800	
2 Jemmadars of Peons	10	20	
5 Duffadars	7	35	
Vakeel at Calcutta, with Moonchies *&c.*		300	
			1,573-8
			8,035-8
		Occaſional Charges	100
		Banaris Sicca Rupees	8,135-8

NUM. 3. A.

Letter *to the* Governor General *and* Council *dated the* 21ſt *of* November 1781, *reſpecting the ſettlement of the* Zemeedary *of* Banaris *&c.*

To EDWARD WHELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Eſquires
Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

IN a ſhort letter dated the 5th of this month I informed you, that I had on that day concluded the ſettlement of this Zemeedary for the fixt and perpetual yearly Jummah of forty Lacks of Rupees, with a deduction of Rupees 6,66,666-10-10, being the amount of two months collections eſtimated in equal diviſions for the current year. I have now the honor to ſend you the following papers, which comprehend all the accounts and deeds appertaining to this tranſaction.

Num. 3. B. Abſtract Account of the annual Jummah or Rent-Roll of the Zemeedary of Rajah Cheit Sing, according to the Pottahs for the laſt year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers; delivered to me by the Reſident.

Num. 3. C. A particular Account of the Revenues of Banaris &c. for the year 1184; delivered to me by the Rajah through his Naib.

Num. 3. D. Abſtract Account of do. for do. do.

Num. 3. E. An Account Particulars of the Revenue of Banaris &c. for the year 1188; by do.

Num. 3. F. Abſtract Account of do. for do. by do.

Num. 3. G. Account of the Revenues of Ghauzipoor, by a perſon formerly in office at that place.

Num. 3. H. Form of the general Settlement concluded with Rajah Mehipnarain.

Num. 3. I. Abſtract of Allowances paid for the ſupport of diſtreſſed families and men of piety and learning, and copy of my reſolution on this ſubject.

Num. 3. K. Paper relative to a grant of certain villages to the Fackeers of the Macbarrah of Shah Coſſim Soolimany, and Shah Waſſal, at Chunar.

Num. 3. L. Tranſlation of the Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain conformable to No. 3. H.

Num. 3. M. Copy of the Cobooleeat conformable to the above, executed by Rajah

Rajah Mehipnarain.

Num. 3. N. Kiſtbundee for the current year 1189.

Num. 3. O. Kiſtbundee for the year 1190, and for ever.

Num. 3. P. Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain for payment of the arrears of the year 1188 from the actual collections.

Num. 3. Q. Paper of requeſts preſented to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain, with the Governor General's anſwers annexed.

I ſhall now proceed to the explanation of the preceding accounts.

You will obviouſly perceive that the ſix firſt numbers ſerved as the materials on which the ſettlement was formed. The firſt is an eſtimate of the collections received by Rajah Cheit Sing, and was delivered to me by the Reſident: It correſponds in its total amount with my recollection of a ſimilar account, which was formerly in my poſſeſſion, and ſufficiently with the account No. 3. G. for the preſumption of its authenticity. As is was the beſt account that I was able to obtain, and the accounts delivered by the Naib were confeſſedly made up of imperfect materials, all the accounts having been either carried away by Cheit Sing, or deſtroyed, and all the principal officers of the revenue who could give any information on the ſubject having accompanied him in his flight, I made this the ground for forming the new ſettlement.

Although I am convinced that with proper management the Zemeedary might yield an amount conſiderably exceeding that which I have taken as the eſtimate of its value, yet I muſt expreſs my apprehenſion, that unleſs the Naib can find means to avail himſelf of better official aſſiſtance than he at preſent poſſeſſes, his real profits will fall below their allowed amount; and on that account I have encouraged him to hope, that if he ſhall prove himſelf diligent in his office, and punctual in the diſcharge of his Kiſts to the Company, he may hereafter obtain from the indulgence of the Board ſome remiſſion from the ſtipulated Jummah, whenever the actual demands of the Company ſhall be leſſened, and the ſtate of their treaſury will admit of it; and this I ſhall recommend as an act of generoſity becoming their former relation to this province, and equally warranted by the principles of good policy; for there are certain lines beyond which the exaction of a public revenue will not only defeat its own purpoſe, but operate as effectually to a reduction as an intentional act of bounty could do. But it is not my wiſh to engage the preſent attention of the Board in a diſcuſſion upon this ſubject, my deſire being only to premiſe what I may hereafter find neceſſary to introduce to their further

further conſideration, ſo that any future propoſition may not appear to ariſe wholly from the inſtant occaſion of it.

I now proceed to the explanation of the particulars of the ſettlement as contained in the account No. 3. H. The firſt deduction made from the groſs eſtimated Jummah of Rupees 53,06,002-12 is the ſum of Rupees 61,496 granted in Jagheers and other alienations. The firſt is a Jagheer granted to Beneram Pundit of the yearly amount of Rupees 25,000. I have already acquainted the Board with the faithful ſervices of this man and his family during the late troubles, which I can take upon me to aſſure the Board, whatever was our opinion of them at the time, and however repugnant it may be to our national character to regard any ſituation of affairs with the eye of deſpondency, were conſidered univerſally by all but ourſelves, equally by friend and by foe, as utterly deſperate. To the merits of Beneram Pundit and his brother on this occaſion I muſt add a long ſeries of attachment and effectual ſervice from the year 1773 to the preſent time. Though the immediate ſervants and confidential miniſters of a foreign ſtate, to the conſtitutional members of which they have always profeſſed an almoſt enthuſiaſtic devotion, they have zealouſly adopted all my views for the promotion of a connection between their government and ours. For this purpoſe Beneram Pundid at my requiſition made one journey to Naugpoor, and attended Colonel Leſlie and Colonel Goddard in the firſt operations of their detachment. Another of the brothers ſtill attends General Goddard in the ſame capacity, and has been of great uſe by his letters in refuting the falſe repreſentations which were made from Poona to the government of Berar of the events of the war. Beneram Pundit proceeded to Naugpoor, and chiefly at my requiſition returned, with a conſtitution much impaired by the cuſtomary effects of the malignant climate of the route lying between Calcutta and Naugpoor. To his influence I entirely aſcribe the generous conduct of that government to ours in many ſignal inſtances, which ſtand recorded on our conſultations, and will be univerſally acknowledged as ſuch when time ſhall have effaced the prejudices with which they have been, and perhaps ſtill are repreſented by ſome; and to him I owe the influence which I myſelf poſſeſſed with the late Dewan Dewaugur Pundit, and its effects while he was living. In the ſame ſpirit of common attachment Biſſumber Pundit, the younger brother, went inſtructed by me to Chimnajee Bauboo, the commander of the army employed laſt year in the province of Oriſſa, and aſſiſted Mr. Anderſon in his negotiations. In all theſe inſtances I have conſidered and treated them equally as the friends of our Government, and the faithful ſervants of their own; and wherever I have been, one or both have been my conſtant attendants.

If theſe ſervices ſhall be admitted as meritorious, although they ſhould be aſcribed to motives of perſonal reſpect to myſelf, ſtill let it be conſidered that it was in my character of the firſt and executive member of our ſtate that I received ſuch inſtances of it, or could have the means of inſpiring it; and that I doubt whether

a national attachment in an alien breaſt can either grow or ſubſiſt on any other principle.

For all theſe united reaſons I have thought it incumbent upon me to recompenſe the merits of this family by the ſeaſonable grant of a public income derived from the ſettlement of the province in which they reſided, and in the recovery of which to our authority they have made to themſelves ſo near an intereſt.

The Board have been pleaſed to repoſe ſo generous a confidence in me, that I perſuade myſelf that I ſhall not need their excuſe for having determined this act by my own authority. It was neceſſary to include it in the ſettlement, as it would have been the ſource of much embarraſſment, and given riſe to unreaſonable claims, had it been ordered after the ſettlement had been concluded. I might indeed have applied to the Board, and received their anſwer in ſufficient time for the concluſion of the ſettlement, had I known that the latter would have been ſo long delayed; but it had been from the beginning my intention to form it immediately on my return to Banaris, and I was only prevented from finiſhing it ſooner by the delays and procraſtinations of others which I could not conquer.

Upon this ſubject I have only to add, that the bounty of our government has been rarely exerciſed on ſuch occaſions; that no occaſion ever did more juſtly demand the exertion of that principle; and that it is one of the duties of government, as it is one of its beſt inſtruments, to exerciſe it for the reward of paſt, and for the encouragement of future deſerts.

The next article will require little explanation and no apology. Bundoo Khan, whoſe name is affixed to a Jahgeer of 2000 Rupees annual rent, is an inhabitant of the town of Chunar. He attended Captain Blair in the unfortunate attempt on Ramnagur, and in the battle fought at Pateeta; and was of much ſervice to that officer on both occaſions by his knowledge of the Ground, and by a natural good underſtanding which enabled him to apply that knowledge to the incidents before him. This man ſuggeſted the expedition, which was afterwards formed, to take poſſeſſion of the Paſſes lying behind Lutteefpoor by an unknown and ſecret route, and was himſelf the guide of the detachment. Although his former ſervices and that which he offered upon this occaſion were gratuitous, yet as the ſucceſs of the enterpriſe appeared to me from his deſcription of it likely to prove the criſis of the war, I thought it adviſable to ſecure his fidelity and animate his exertions by ſuch incitements as were likely to operate with the greateſt power on a man of his rank and ſituation in life; I promiſed him a Jagheer in any part of the Company's dominions of which he ſhould make choice, to the amount of one thouſand Rupees clear yearly rent, if the enterpriſe ſucceeded. The event proved the juſtice of his advice, and the truth of his repreſentations; and his conduct in the courſe of it obtained the moſt favorable teſtimony of Major Crabb, the officer who commanded the

the party. On his return to Chunar I inſtantly granted him a Perwannah for the village of Jalaulpoor, of which I had allowed him to make choice, ſituated in the Pergunnah of Pateeta. He himſelf told me that it yielded a revenue exceeding 1500 Rupees, and to prevent future diſputes if it were more, I have inſerted it at the round ſum of two thouſand.

Jaggernaut Sing, late Commandant in the 3d regiment of Sepoys, having been ſtrongly recommended to me by Colonels Muir, Auchmuty, and other officers of rank, whoſe recommendation at this time had particular weight with me, for a proviſion in his declining years, after having paſſed thirty of his life in faithful and meritorious ſervice, I procured for him a Jagheer in the Zemeedary to the yearly value of 1200 Rupees. I am perſuaded that the board will admit the expediency as well as the juſtice and humanity of making a more comfortable proviſion than our ordinary invalid eſtabliſhment allows for ſuch native ſoldiers as have merited the particular attention of their ſuperiors; and I flatter myſelf that the preſent inſtance, as well as the principle on which it is founded will meet with their approval.

The laſt article will be explained in the ſeparate paper No. 3. I. It is a ſimple act of juſtice, and I was pleaſed that our government ſhould have the credit of paſſing it. On the ſame principle I iſſued a Sunnud for the reſtoration of certain villages which are a part of the original endowment of two Durgahs in the precincts of Chunar. The particulars of this claim are ſet forth in the accompanying paper No. 3. K. Theſe form no part of the diminution of the revenues.

With reſpect to the other deductions, they ſtand exactly as they were ſtated by the Naib himſelf, except the laſt article, which I myſelf inſerted merely for adjuſtment, that it might make the remaining ſum of the net Jummah clear 40 Lacks, at which amount I had predetermined to fix it.

The accounts of the ſettlement No. 3. L. M. N. O. require no explanation. The deduction allowed for the preſent year from the fixed Jummah for devaſtations is accounted for in the term itſelf. In the unequal ſums of the Kiſtbundee I was compelled to yield to the pertinacious inſtances of the family. I ſhould have been better pleaſed that ſo large a ſum had not been thrown upon the laſt month of the year; but this advantage may and ought to be derived from it, that as it has enabled them to make their payments with greater facility, it will leave them without excuſe if they fail in any part of them.

The Agreement No. 3. P. paſſed againſt my inclination as well as my advice. A ſubſtantial revenue having been obtained to the Company, I wiſhed to pay more regard to their credit than to the proſecution of any immediate intereſts which were not of eſſential importance. I knew that an inquiry might ſerve for an inſtrument.

ſtrument of gratification to private influence, and wiſhed to prevent the temptation. Having already allowed the ſum of Rupees 6,66,666 10 10 as a deduction from the firſt year's Jummah, I wiſhed to bring the Rajah to agree to the payment of the arrears due from his predeceſſor for the laſt year, amounting to the ſum of Rupees 4,63,006-5-8 in lieu of the agreement once made; but this he would not conſent to. What he is to pay upon this account therefore remains open for futur inquiry.

The Paper of Requeſts, No. 3. Q. as it preceded the Settlement of it regularly to have been inſerted before it; but as the ſettlement itſelf was not affected by it, it may ſtand in its preſent place.

Reſpecting the 1ſt Requeſt, I had very early apprized the Rajah, through his Naib, that I ſhould not allow him the exerciſe of any privilege or authority, on which an opinion of independency could be founded; that the Mint, the Cutwally or Police of the town of Banaris, and the adminiſtration of juſtice to its inhabitants; the power of levying forces and maintaining fortreſſes, were commonly underſtood as kinds of royalties or appurtenances of the ſovereign ſtate, which therefore could not be allowed to him conſiſtently with his relation to the Company, nor with the expectations which they would naturally form on the experience of the paſt troubles, in the arrangement which I might make for the future adminiſtration of this province.

I have directed him to deliver over charge of the mint to the Reſident; whom I have alſo ordered to receive it, and to conduct the buſineſs of it until he ſhall have your final orders reſpecting it; to aſcertain the amount of the annual revenue paid from it to Rajah Cheit Sing during the laſt five years, that the average thereof may be carried to the credit of the preſent Rajah in the payment of his revenue to government; to erect proper offices for the ſervices of the mint, which to my great ſurprize I find have been performed to this time in the private houſe of the Darogah; and to form and report to me a proper eſtabliſhment for the mint on the moſt frugal valuation.

I beg leave to recommend the actual Reſident as well qualified to conduct this buſineſs, and to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to continue him in the charge of it.

I have already adviſed you very fully of the appointments which I have veſted in the perſon of Ally Ibrahim Khan reſpecting the police and adminiſtration of juſtice in the town of Banaris. The inſertion of the other articles comprized in this requeſt aroſe from my having directed them to be altered, becauſe they appeared to me to be diſcreditable and impolitic. The following is a liſt of the particulars.

I. *Nehauſs.* Duties on the ſale of horſes, an oppreſſive tax and inconſiderable in its amount. It was not my intention to make this an expreſs prohibition; but having marked it with other articles which I thought improper in the liſt of revenues collected by the Aumeen of Banaris, it was conſidered as an expreſs prohibition, and I choſe to let it ſtand with that conſtruction.

II. *Taxes levied on Strangers.* Conſiſting of the following heads.
1ſt. Duſtoor Perdaſſy, or duties levied on pilgrims.
2d. Dullaulee Perdaſſy, or ſums paid by the Brokers to buy and ſell for the pilgrims.

III. *Tulaſſee.* Duties taken on the examination of perſons travelling from Banaris.

IV. *Khummaur Khanah.* Revenue paid by the keepers of gaming-houſes.

V. *Duſtoor upon Rings.* A revenue paid by the ſellers of the rings uſually bought by Pilgrims.

The 2d, 3d, & 5th articles have been often repreſented to me as grievous impoſitions, no leſs in their amount than in the mode of levying them, and a great diſcouragement to ſtrangers, whom the ſpirit of devotion might induce to come to Banaris. The abolition, in itſelf a popular act, and extending its influence to every part of India, is likely to pay the loſs ariſing from it by the inducement which it will afford to greater numbers to reſort to Banaris in the proportion of the immunity which it preſents to them.

2nd *Requeſt.* The Zemeedars, to whom this article alludes, are as follows.

Buggut Sing,	Zemeedar of Chowſa.
Eedel Sing	of Agoree.
Govindjeet	of Kunteet.
Bikram Majeet	of ſundry villages in Zemineeah.
Ally Azeem Khan	of Ghaziipoor.
Duljeet Sing - -	of Bidjeygur.

As theſe perſons ſhewed a zeal for the ſervice of our government, and a deſire of being uſeful to us during the late troubles, I have thought it proper that their conduct ſhould not paſs without the retribution due to it, and for that purpoſe have directed that they be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of the lands to which they have hereditary claims. I ſhall alſo give orders to the Reſident to pay them annually, whilſt they continue out of the management of their reſpective diſtricts, an allowance proportionate to the Jummah of each, as ſoon as that can be aſcertained.

The

The remaining requeſts require no explanation or comment.

I will not engage the time of the Board longer than to expreſs my hope that the explanations which I have given of my proceedings in forming the ſettlement will be ſatisfactory. The proceſs of the buſineſs I left to Mr. Anderſon, to whom I am much indebted for the pains and diligence with which he aſſiſted me in bringing it to a concluſion. Much remained to be done in detail at the time of his departure on another ſervice, which of courſe fell upon my hands with other buſineſs. To this cauſe I muſt beg the Board to attribute my delay in making the report of my proceedings, and any deficiencies that may appear in it.

I have the honor to be with the greateſt eſteem,

CHUNAR
21ſt November 1781.

GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt obedient ſervant

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 3. B.

ABSTRACT Account *of the* annual Jummah *of the* Zemeedary *of* Rajah Cheit Sing *for the year* 1188, *including the* Jagheers *allowed to the* Farmers. *

Names of Sirkars or Diviſions.	Annual groſs Jummah.	Annual Jummah of Jagheers.	Net annual Jummah paid into the Rajah's treaſury
Sirkar Ghauzipoor	15,25,000	1,76,100	13,48,900
Chunar	8,23,000	65,000	7,58,000
Banaris	8,99,000	25,000	8,74,000
Jounpoor	16,55,000	1,11,000	15,44,000
Canteet	3,75,000		3,75,000
Kheiragur	25,000	15,000	10,000
GRAND Total Rupees	53,02,000	3,92,100	49,09,900

NUM. 3. C.

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT *of the* Revenues *of* BANARIS &c. *for the* Year 1184, *delivered to the* Governor General *by* Rajah Mehipnarain. †

ABSTRACT

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* The particular Account, of which this is an Abſtract, and which accompanied the original report, being unneceſſary but for the purpoſe of an official record, is here omitted.

† This Account is omitted for the reaſon aſſigned in the preceding note.

NUM. 3. D.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT *of the* Revenues *of* BANARIS *&c. delivered to the* Governor General *by* Rajah Mehipnarain, *being formed from the accounts of the* Fuſſullee Year 1184.

Jummah as per Account			47,25,498- 9-½
Jummah not included in the Accounts: Viz.			
The Jagheers of ½ Bhuddovee		1,58,341 —	
Pergunnah Mahaytch the Jagheer of Doorgbijey Sing		60,000 —	
Seidpoor, the Jagheer of Owſan Sing;			
Amount Jagheer	50,000		
Amount Maafy or remiſſion in the Revenue	4,000		
		54.000 —	
			2.72.341 —
TOTAL Jummah of the Diſtricts held by Cheit Sing			49 97,839- 9½
Deduct the Revenue paid to the Vizeer for the Pergunnah of Kheiragur			1,81,046-14-
TOTAL Jummah of the Zemeedary of Banaris *&c.*			48,16,792-11½

DEDUCT,

Amount of the Jagheers as above		2,72,341 —	
Charges incurred in collecting the Revenue of the Aumaunee Mehals, alſo Maafy or eſtabliſhed Indulgences uſually granted to Farmers and Aumils at the cloſe of the Year:			
Charges of the Aumaunee Mehals	37,119-6½		
Maafy Maumooly	1,05,598-8½		
		1,42.717-15	
			4,15,058-15-
Rupees			44,01,733-12½

NUM. 3. E.

NUM. 3. E.

ACCOUNT PARTICULARS *of the* Revenue *of* BANARIS *&c. for the year* 1188 Fuſſullee, *delivered to the* Governor General *by* Rajah Mchipnarain. ‡

NUM. 3. F.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT *of the* Revenue *of* Banaris *&c. for the* Fuſſullee Year 1788, *delivered to the* Governor General *by* Rajah Mchipnarain.

Jummah or revenue inſerted in the Account No. 3 E.			46,33,561–12 ½
Jummah of the Jagheers not included in the accounts of the revenue. Viz.			
The Jagheers of half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee - - -	1.58.341 —		
Mahaytch, the Jagheer of Doorgbijey Sing	60,000 —		
Seidpoor, the Jagheer of Owſan Sing	50,000		
Maaſy, or remiſſion to ditto -	4 000		
	54 000 —		2,72.341 — —
			49,06,002 12 ½
DEDUCT the revenue paid to the Vizeer for the Diſtrict of Kheiragur - - - - - -			1,98,046 14 —
			47.07.955 14 ½
Deductions from the revenue, Jagheers as above			2,72.341 — —
			44,35,614 14 ½
CHARGES.			
Charges of collecting the revenue of the Aumaunee Mehals . -	41,119 6 ½		
Maaſy Maumooly, or eſtabliſhed remiſſions granted to Farmers and Aumils at the cloſe of the year - -	1,02.598 8 ½		
			1.43.717 15 —
	Banaris Sicca Rupees		42.91,896 15 ½

NUM. 3. G.

‡ This account is omitted for the reaſon aſſigned in the Notes Page 35.

NUM. 3. G.

ACCOUNT *of the* Revenues *of* Ghauzipoor.

Meer Sherif Ally's Diſtrict on a Mocurrery Jummah.	-	5,27,000	— —
Munnihar Sing's do. do.	- -	1,15,000	— —
Takhray Bukht Sing's do. do.	- -	2,77,000	— —
Bauboo Jugger Deave Sing's do. do.	- -	1,50,000	— —
Bauboo Peem Sing's do. do.	- - -	18,000	— —
Buckſhy Suddanund's do. do.	- - -	15,000	— —
Bauboo Owſan Sing's do. do.	- - -	70,000	— —
Talook of Boofgan and Burragong	- - -	10,000	— —
Aka Mehdee's Mehals - - - -		1,47,000	— —
TOTAL Rupees	-	14,14,000	— —

NUM. 3. H.

Form *of the general* ſettlement *concluded by the* Governor General *with* Rajah Mehipnarain.

Jummah as per Account - - - - - - -		49,06,002 12	—
Add profits enjoyed by the Bauboos which may now be reſumed, calculated at - - - - - - - -		4,00,000	— —
		53,06,002 12	—
Deduct Articles of Revenue now alienated, Viz.			
Beneram's Jagheer - - - -	25,000 — —		
Bundoo Khan's Jagheer - - -	2,000 — —		
Jaggernaut's Jagheer - - - -	1,200 — —		
Half of the Maaſh and charity confirmed by Mr. Marriott afterwards reſumed and now reſtored	33,296 — —		
		61,496	— —
Rupees	- -	52,44,506 12	—
Deduct alſo Charges of Collections as per Account, Viz.			
In the Aumaunee Mehals - - -	41,119 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
In the farmed Mehals allowed to the farmers	1,02,598 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		1,43,717 15	—
Carried over	- -	51,00,788 13	—

Deduct

Brought over - -		51,00,788	13 —
Deduct Revenue paid for Kheiragur to the Vizeer - -		1,98,046	14 —
		49,02,741	15 —
Deduct Jagheers and allowances for the fupport of the Rajah, his family, and dependants, Viz.			
Jagheer of ½ Bhuddovee belonging to the Rajah	1,58.341 —		
do. Mahaytch Doorgbijey Sing	60,000 —		
do. Seidpoor Owfan Sing	54,000 —		
Allowance granted for the fupport of the Rajah, his houfehold expences, family, Sewary &c.	6,30.400 15		
		9.02.741	15 —
Rupees		40,00 000	— —

NUM. 3. I.

ABSTRACT *of the* Allowances *paid for the fupport of diftreffed families and men of piety and learning from the revenues of* Banaris, *formed from an account which was drawn out by* Rajah Cheit Sing *at the defire of* Mr. Fowke, *and is now in the poffeffion of the* Cauzee *authenticated by* Mr. Graham's *Signature; and copy of the* Governor General's minute *on this fubject.*

I.

A. Eftabliſhed allowances ſigned by Mr. Marriott; viz.

MAASH, or old and eſtabliſhed allowances, conſiſting partly of aſſignments on the Revenues of villages, and partly of monthly allowances - - - - -	58.891	5 —
Rozinadars and poor men, being Charity Allowances -	32.111	9 ½
	91,002	14 ½
B. JAGHEERS granted by the King, or by the Vizeers Shujah-ud-Dowlah and Aſſof-ud-Dowlah, after the time of Mr. Marriott - - - - -	19.290	— —
C. MAAFY DEHAT, or aſſignments of Charity on particular villages, granted by ditto after Mr. Marriott - -	56 375	10 ½
Rupees	1,66,668	9 —

A. Thoſe

A. Theſe allowances were continued until the year 1183 Fuſſullee, when the Rajah made his ſettlement with the Company, after which they were reſumed. Some of them might now be ſtruck out, the perſons being dead, or the purpoſes for which they were granted having ceaſed. The Cauzee has engaged to draw out a liſt of ſuch as may be ſtruck out or left for inquiry. Under theſe allowances are comprehended 323 names or families.

B. Theſe grants were after Mr. Marriott's time. None of the perſons obtained lands, but the Rajah paid them an equivalent in money. Some of the grants never took place, and many of the perſons are dead.

C. Theſe are ſimilar to the articles under B. only that the Jagheers were temporary and in conſideration of ſervices, whereas the Maafy Dehaut were hereditary, and granted to poor people like the milk or Ahema of Behar.

II.

The Cauzee delivers in a liſt of perſons who are not forthcoming and in general ſuppoſed to be dead, or ſo provided for as not to require the allowance, the abſtract of which is as follows.

Abſentees on the Liſt of Allowances ſigned by Mr. Marriott.		
Maaſh - - - - - - - - - -	20,289	8 —
Rozinadars - - - - - -	4,116	8 —
	24,406	— —
Abſentees on the liſt of allowances granted after the time of Mr. Marriott. Maafy Dehaut - - -	12,934	3 —
Rupees -	37,340	3 —

STATEMENT ſhewing the whole amount of the Allowances, and particularizing the proportion thereof, held in the names of perſons who are either dead or abſent.

In Mr Marriott's liſt:

Maaſh - - - - -	58,891	5 —	
Dead or abſent - - -	20,289	8 —	
			38,601 13 —
Rozinadars - - - -	32,111	9 —	
Dead or abſent - - -	4,120	8 —	
			27,991 1 —
Carried over -			66,592 14 —

After

	Brought over -		66,592 14 —
After Mr. Marriott's time :			
Maafy Dehaut - - - -	56,375	10 ½	
Dead or abſent - - -	12,934	3 —	
	43,441	7 ½	
Jagheers - - - -	19,290	— —	
			62,731 7 ½
	Rupees -		1,29,324 — —

RESOLVED that copies of the account be ſent to the Rajah, and that he be directed to reſtore one half of the ſeveral allowances confirmed by Mr. Marriott, and held by perſons who are ſtill in being and preſent, being by the above account Rs. 66,592 14 —, one half whereof is Rs. 33,296 7 —; and that he be allowed on the death of the incumbents to reſume their proportions: THAT Mr. Markham be authorized to examine any claims which may hereafter be preferred to a ſimilar indulgence by the perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead or abſent, and who are comprehended under the article of account No. 2 Rs. 24,406, and that he report thereon to the Governor General and Council: That as it does not appear that the allowances granted after Mr. Marriott's time were properly beſtowed, it is unneceſſary to reſtore them.

NUM. 3. K.

Paper *relative to a* Grant *of certain* Villages *to the* Fackeers *of the* Mackbarrah *of* Shah Coſſim Soolimany, *and* Shah Waſſel, *at* Chunar.

Former Lands belonging to the Tomb at Chunar.

The Village of Begpoor.
do. Buggerah.
do. Behry.
do. Bibtee.

THE Fackeer repreſents, that all theſe villages were reſumed in the time of Munſaram and afterwards the Nabob Sufdar-Jung reſtored the two villages of Behry and Begpoor, valued at 1000 Rs. per annum. Theſe are ſtill in poſſeſſion of the Fackeers, but they are now ſubject to a revenue of 500 Rs. per annum, which was impoſed about 18 years ago when Shumſheer Khan, the Naib of Shujah-ud-Dowlah, made a general reſumption of one half of all the charity allowances of Banaris. The remaining 500 Rs. was confirmed afterwards by Mr. Mariott, and in exception to all other allowances has been continued by the Rajah. The Fac-

keer now requeſts to have the whole four villages reſtored, or if this cannot be granted, to have the revenue of 500 Rs. taken off. He does not know the amount of the villages of Behry and Begpoor.

The Cauzee of Banaris being examined, confirms this repreſentation.

On the 8th of October a Sunnud was iſſued to Mahommed Iſmael the Khaleefa, granting the villages of Begpoor and Behry to be held free of revenue for keeping the Tombs and Moſque at Chunar in proper repair, and for the maintenance of the Fackeers.

NUM. 3. L.

Tranſlation *of the* Pottah *granted to* Rajah Mehipnarain.

WHEREAS the Sirkar of Banaris and Chunar, and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor, both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahommedabad Banaris, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah Bhuddovee, and the Talook of Sungramow, dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda, and Sutteeſgur, and the Pergunnah of Cunteet called Bidjeypoor, and the Sirkar of Ghauzipoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor, and Khereed and Shaudeeabad, and Tuppa Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer and Cutwallee of Jounpoor; and the Mokeemee and Yettiſaub, and Sungwozinee of Banaris, both Maul and Sayer, with the Duſtoor Dewannee; beſides half of the Jagheer of the Pergunnah Bhuddovee &c. and the Maafy to the Rozenadars, and other expences of the Huſhoo-minhayee, conformably to your Cobooleeat, have been granted to you from the beginning of the month of Aſſin 1189 Fuſſullee, anſwering to the 14th of September 1781, at the agreement of Forty Lacks of Sicca Rupees ſtruck in the Town of Banaris, as a fixed and perpetual ſum without alteration for every year; and from that amount the ſum of 6,66,666-10-10, ſix Lacks, ſixty-ſix thouſand, ſix hundred, and ſixty-ſix Sicca Rupees, ten Annas, and ten Gundas for this year, which is 1189 Fuſſullee, on account of the devaſtations &c. in the two Months of Diſturbances, having been remitted; the remaining amount of the Maulwajib Maulgoozary of the Sirkar, being 33,33'333-5-10, thirty-three Lacks, thirty-three thouſand, three hundred and thirty three Rupees, five Annas and ten Gundas of Banaris Sicca coin, of due ſtandard and weight, agreeably to the ſeparate Kiſtbundee and Cobooleeat which you have written and delivered under your own ſeal; you will month by month, without excuſe or delay, and without the expence of the Sebundee and other expences, conformably to the Kiſts mentioned in them, pay duly as Khezannah to the Sirkar; and in the next year, the fixed and perpetual yearly Jummah of 40 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, which you have agreed to, and the Kiſtbundee of which alſo you have delivered under your own ſeal into the Dufter of the Sirkar; conformably thereto you will yearly diſcharge the Maulgoozary to the Sirkar. By the bleſſing of God from this agreement in no inſtance ſhall there ever be any deviation or failure.

The

THE BUNDODUST *of the* Year 1189 *Fuſſullee.*

Conformably to the Papers - -	49,06,002-12-	
Encreaſe to the advantage of the Sirkar -	4,00,000 -	
		53,06,002-12 -
DEDUCT the Jagheers *&c.*		
Jagheer of Beneram Pundit -	25,000 - -	
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan - -	2,000 - -	
Jagheer of Jaggernaut Soobadar -	- 1,200 - -	
Reſtored to the Rozenadars - -	33,296 - -	
		61,496 - -
Balance -		52,44,506-12 -
DEDUCT the Expences of Mehals Aumaunee *&c.*		
The Expences of Mehals Aumaunee - -	41,119-6-10	
Maafy Maumooly - - -	1,02,598-8-10	
		1,43,717-15 -
		51,00,788-13 -
Deduct the Mehal of Keiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer ul-Mamalek Behadre - - - - - - -		1,98,046-14 -
Balance -		49,02,741-15 -
DEDUCT my Jagheer *&c.* with thoſe of my dependants:		
Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee -	1,58,341 - -	
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch - -	60,000 - -	
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor - -	54,000 - -	
My Salary &c. and thoſe of my dependants	6,30,400-15-	
		9,02,741-15 -
Balance -		40,00,000 - -
DEDUCT the Devaſtations *&c.* of two months diſturbances		6,66,666-10-10
BALANCE Banaris Sicca Rupees		33,33,333- 5-10

From

From the year 1190 *Fuſſullee* a fixed and perpetual ſum.

Conformably to the former Bundobuſt	33,33,333	5 10
Encreaſe taken from the deductions on account of the devaſtations *&c.* - -	6,66,666	10 10
TOTAL Banaris Sicca Rupees	40,00,000	- -

Dated the 1ſt of Aſſin 1189 Fuſſullee, anſwering to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3. M.

COPY *of the* Cobooleeat *executed by* Rajah Mehipnarain.

I RAJAH MEHIPNARAIN BEHADRE; WHEREAS the Zemeedary of the Sirkar of Banaris and Chunar and the Mehals of the Sirkar of Jounpoor both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahommedabad Banaris, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee, and the Talook of Sungramow dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda, and Sutteeſgur, and Gunteet called Bidjeypoor, and the Sirkar of Ghauzipoor, and the Pergunnah of Secunderpoor, and Khereed and Shaudeeabad, and Tuppa Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer, and Cutwallee of Jounpoor; and the Mokeemee and Yettiſaub, and Sungwozinee of Banaris; and the entire Mehals both Maul and Sayer, with the Duſtoor Dewannee, of the Soubah of Illahabad, beſides the Mehal of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer ul-Mamalek, Aſoph ud-Dowlah Behadre; and the Mehals of the Jagheers held by the Rozenadars, and the expences agreeably to the Huſhoo-minhayee, or Account of Deductions, have been given in perpetuity to me from the Honorable Company at the fixed and perpetual yearly ſum of Forty Lacks of Banaris Sicca Rupees of full weight and ſtandard: I have agreed to it of my own free and entire will; and of that amount the ſum of 6,66,666-10-10 ſix lacks, ſixty-ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix Rupees, ten Annas and ten Gundas having been remitted and deducted on account of the devaſtations *&c.* in the two months of diſturbance for this year 1189 Fuſſullee, I have acknowledged without heſitation the remaining ſum of 33,33,333-5-10 Thirty-three lacks, thirty-three thouſand, three hundred and thirty-three Rupees, five Annas and ten Gundas of Banaris Sicca ſtandard, to be due from me as the Maulwajib of the Sirkar for the ſaid year; and having written and delivered under my ſeal upon a ſeparate paper the Kiſtbundee of it, I engage and deliver in writing to this effect: That I will agreeably to the Kiſtbundee, month by month, without excuſe or delay, duly pay the Khezanna Aumera of the Sirkar in the town of Banaris, and at the end of the year I will take a receipt

a receipt and diſcharge for the whole. And the Jummah of the next year 1190 Fuſſullee having been ſettled for the entire ſum of forty Lacks of Banaris Siccas as a perpetual and fixed ſum for every year, that alſo do I include in this Cobooleeat, and engage that I will, without excuſe or delay, agreeably to the Kiſts of the ſame, diſcharge month by month the Khezanna Aumera of the Sirkar; and that I will without fail pay the money of the Rozenadars &c. conformably to the Huſhoo-minhayee, and take a receipt for it; and that employing myſelf in the duties and affairs of my Zemeedary, I will not neglect or be deficient in any one point of diligence and care; but I will behave with the greateſt attention to the Reyots and to all people of every rank; and I will exert my utmoſt abilities in the cultivation and population of the country and the encreaſe of its revenues, ſo that it may improve daily; I will act with ſuch vigour in expelling thieves, night-robbers, murderers and all evil doers, that not one of them ſhall remain within my Zemeedary, and that no crimes and offences ſhall be heard of.

I have therefore written and delivered theſe few lines in the nature of a Cobooleeat, that it may be made uſe of when neceſſary.

Dated the 1ſt of Aſſin 1189 Fuſſullee, anſwering
to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3. N.

KISTBUNDEE *of the* Sirkar *of* Banaris *and* Chunar, *and the* Mehals *of the* Sirkar *of* Jounpoor *and* Mahommedabad, *the* Sirkar Ghauzipoor *&c. &c. for the preſent* year 1189 Fuſſullee.

TOTAL Banaris Sicca Rupees - -		53,06,002 12 —
Deduct the Jagheers *&c.*		
Jagheer of Beneram Pundit - -	25,000 — —	
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan - -	2,000 — —	
Jagheer of Jagernaut Soobadar -	1,200 — —	
Reſtored to the Rozenadars - -	33,296 — —	
		61,496 — —
Balance		52,44,506 12 —
Deduct the expences of Mehals Aumaunee *&c. &c.*		
The expences of the Mehals Aumaunee	41,119 6 10	
Maafy Maumooly - -	1,02,598 8 10	
		1,43,717 15 —
Carried over		51,00,788 13 —

Deduct

Brought over		51,00,788 13 –
Deduct the Mehal of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer -		1,98,046 14 –
Balance -		49,02,741 15 –
Deduct my Jagheer and monthly falary with thofe of my dependants :		
Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee	1,58,341 — –	
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch - -	60,000 — –	
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor - -	54,000 — –	
The Salaries *&c.* *&c.* - -	6,30,400 15 –	
		9,02,741 15 –
Balance -		40,00,000 — –
Deduct the devaftations of two months difturbances.		6,66,666 10 10
BALANCE Banaris Sicca Rupees -		33,33,333 5 10

Month of	Affin - - -	10,000 — –	
	Cautic - - -	15,000 — –	
	Augun - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Poos - - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Maug - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Phaugun - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Choit - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Byfaak - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Jeheit - - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Affar - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Sawaun - -	2,78,000 — –	
	Bahadun, the end of the year	8,06,333 5 10	
	Banaris Sicca Rupees		33,33,333 5 10

Dated the firft of Affin 1189 Fuffullee,
anfwering to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3, O.

NUM. 3. O.

KISTBUNDEE *of the* Sirkar *of* Banaris *and* Chunar, *and the* Mehals *of the* Sirkar *of* Jounpoor *and* Mahommedabad, *and the* Sirkar *of* Ghauzipoor, *for the* Year 1190 Fuſſullee *and for ever.*

The Jummah agreeable to the papers -	49,06,002 12 —	
The Bazeeaft, or reſumptions, taken by the Sirkar from the Bauboos -	4,00,000 — —	
		53,06,002 12 —
Deduct the new Jagheers, and the Rozenadars		
Jagheer of Beneram Pundit - -	25,000 — —	
Jagheer of Bundoo Khan - - -	2,000 — —	
Jagheer of Jagernaut, Soobadar - -	1,200 — —	
Reſtored to the Rozenadars - -	33,296 — —	
		61,496 — —
Balance - -		52,44,506 12 —
Deduct the expences of Mehals Aumaunee *&c. &c.*		
The expences of Mehals Aumaunee -	41,119 6 10	
Maafy Maumooly - - -	1,02,598 8 10	
		1,43,717 15 —
		51,00,788 13 —
Deduct the Mehals of Kheiragur, of which the Maulgoozary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nabob Vizeer - -		1,98,046 14 —
Balance - -		49,02741 15 —
Deduct my Jagheer and monthly ſalary *&c.* with thoſe of my dependants.		
Half the Pergunnah of Bhuddoxee -	1,58,341 — —	
The Pergunnah of Mahaytch - -	60,000 — —	
The Pergunnah of Seidpoor - -	54,000 — —	
My ſalary and thoſe of my dependants -	6,30,400 15 —	
		9,02,741 15 —
Balance Banaris Sa. Rs.		40,00,000 — —

Month

Month of	Affin - -	2,90,000 — —
	Cautic - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Augun - -	2,90,000 — —
	Poos - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Maug - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Phaugun - -	2,90,000 — —
	Choit - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Byfaak - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Jeheit - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Affar - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Sawaun - - -	2,90,000 — —
	Bahadun, which is the end of the year - -	8,10,000 — —
	Banaris Sicca Rupees -	40,00,000 — —

Dated the 1ſt of Affin 1189 Fuſſullee,
anſwering to the 14th of September 1781.

NUM. 3. P.

AGREEMENT *of* Rajah Mehipnarain Behadre *for the payment of the* Arrears of the year 1188 by the actual Collections.

HAVING been ordered from the preſence to collect and pay to the Sirkar whatever balances remain of Cheit Sing's adminiſtration to the end of the year 1188, I therefore repreſent, that whatever I can collect of the balances for the above year, I will pay to the Sirkar.

NUM. 3. Q.

Paper *of* Requeſts *preſented to the* Governor General *by* Rajah Mehipnarain, *with the* Governor General's *anſwers annexed*

THE Requeſts of Rajah Mehipnarain, to which he is hopeful that the Governor General's ſignature may be affixed.

FIRST Article.

Of the Mint and Adaulut *&c.* agreeably to the following liſt, whatever part ſhall be divided from my Bundobuſt, I hope that the receipts of that may be deducted in the Maulgoozary: I. The Mint. II. The Adaulut. III. The Fouge-

dary,

dary. IV. The Cutwalee of Banaris. V. The Nekhauſs. VI. The Brokerage from ſtrangers. VII. The Talaſhee. VIII. The Khumnaur Khanah. IX. The Duſtoor upon rings.

ANSWER to the Firſt Article.

Of the Mint and Adaulut *&c.* agreeably to the above liſt, whatever may be the average receipts for the five laſt years ſhall be deducted in the Maulgoozary, but for the tax upon Strangers, which out of regard to the welfare of the people and the population of the country I have annulled, you ſhall have no deduction.

SECOND Article.

Whatever may be granted from the preſence * to the Zemeedars *&c.* for their ſupport, I am hopeful may be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

ANSWER to the Second Article.

The former Zemeedars and poſſeſſors who received allowances and ſupport, and who were in poſſeſſion to the end of laſt year, and who are not included in the paper delivered to the preſence, ſhall be continued. Beſides theſe whatever further allowance for ſupport may be made from the preſence to any Zemeedar *&c.* ſhall be deducted in the Maulgoozary.

THIRD Article.

Whatever may be the expences on account of the commiſſions of Engliſh Gentlemen *&c.* I am unable to ſupply them. On this point I requeſt your orders.

ANSWER to the Third Article.

Whatever article may be commiſſioned, you ſhall receive the price of it, and beſides ſuch as ſhall be required on the Company's account, there ſhall be no commiſſions.

FOURTH Article.

The way that the Bundobuſt of affairs has been ſettled is well known to the preſence. In providing the Maulwajib of the Sirkar, wherever I may ſee the means of making an encreaſe of profit, I will make the Bundobuſt accordingly. I am hopeful that no one may receive indulgences from the preſence.

ANSWER to the Fourth Article.

* The reader is deſired to make allowances for this and ſimilar expreſſions not ſuitable to our Idiom, but literally tranſlated from the Perſian original.

Wherever you may ſee the means of making an encreaſe of profit you will make the Bundobuſt accordingly. No one ſhall receive indulgences from the preſence..

FIFTH Article.

I am hopeful that the troops which ſhall be appointed from the preſence for the protection of the Sirkar of Banaris *&c.* may be ſtationed agreeably to my requeſt.

ANSWER to the Fifth Article.

Wherever troops may be neceſſary they ſhall be ſtationed.

SIXTH Article.

Reſpecting the Balances to the end of the year 1188, during Cheit Sing's adminiſtration, I have been ordered from the preſence to collect and pay them to the Sirkar. I therefore repreſent, that whatever of the Balances for the above year I can collect, I will pay to the Sirkar.

ANSWER to the Sixth Article.

Agreed.

NUM. 4. A.

COPY *of a* Letter *from the* Governor General *to* Colonel Muir, *dated the* 29th *of* Auguſt 1781.

TO COLONEL MUIR,

THE treachery of Rajah Cheit Sing has compelled me to retreat to this place, where I wait to reduce this Zemeedary, a work I truſt of no great difficulty or time. I have received a letter from you mentioning that Sindia has offered terms peace. I hereby give you full powers in the name of the Governor General and Council to conclude a Treaty with him on the following Inſtructions. I have ſent you credentials in form †. I do not repeat them in this on account of the dangers of the road; but in caſe of their miſcarriage this letter muſt ſerve in their ſtead. Act accordingly, and I will ratify it. Agree with him either for an alliance of mutual defence or neutrality. If he deſires to include the Peaſhwa, you may agree to a treaty of Peace with the Peaſhwa, and an alliance againſt Hyder Ally Khan and all common enemies; or of Peace ſimply, on the conditions of reſtoring all that we have acquired during the war, except Ahmedabad and the territory conquered for Rajah Futteh Sing Gaycwar, and

† See Number 4. B.

and the Fortrefs of Gwalliar, and fort and territory of Lohar; that we will never affift Ragonaut Row, nor interfere in his concerns, nor admit him into our forts or factories; but we will not deliver him into the hands of any one. Let a time be allowed him to repair to a place of fecurity. We will yield what is ours, and what we can in honor grant; but we will never fuffer our treaties to be infringed nor our faith to be violated. Referve for us Baffeen, if you can, even if it fhould be neceffary to yield in exchange for it all the lands obtained by the treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salfett and the other ceded Iflands, and the ceded moiety of Baroach: But do not infift on the refervation of Baffeen to the hindrance of peace. We want nothing from them but their alliance againft Hyder Ally Khan, and that we difpenfe with. Be careful that the agreement do not contain any thing hoftile to the Government of Berar, or hurtful to our connection with it. Obtain the reftoration of the Chundery Rajah, and fecure, as far as you may have the means, the intereffs of the Rajah of Nurwar, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our caufe. Include the Ranah of Ghode and Futteh Sing Gayewar in the peace. To prevent future provocations of hoftility let it be agreed to exclude the French and all other European Nations from the Ports and Dominions of the Marattahs. If a treaty has already taken place between General Goddard and the Marattah State, the prefent treaty muft in fuch cafe be void; but you may affure Sindia that no peace can or fhall be made to his prejudice. Send, if you think proper, a confidential perfon to Mahdajee Sindia. If he will engage on the above terms he muft conclude them now. I am making my final arrangements, and, if the time is loft, a treaty with him may be for ever precluded by them. Obviate any conclufions which he may draw from the prefent fcene. It regards myfelf perfonally, and myfelf at this time but little. Cheit Sing, by the fudden maffacre of fome of the fepoys of my guard, which diminifhed it to the fmall number of 400 men, fhut up with me in the clofe fuburbs of Banaris, might have effected my deftruction. I efcaped the danger, and troops are aflembling daily, to which he can afford no oppofition. While the effect of thefe inftructions is paffing to Sindia the Rajah's total exclufion ought to be accomplifhed. I hope it will.

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 4. B.

Copy *of a Letter from the* Governor General *to* Colonel Muir, *dated* Chunar *the* 10th *of* September 1781.

TO COLONEL MUIR.

Sir,

I HAVE lately ſent you diſpatches in duplicate, containing inſtructions and full powers for negociating and concluding a treaty of peace with Mahdajee Sindia, either for himſelf ſeparately, or with a reſervation in favor of the Peaſhwa, in caſe it ſhould be agreed to include him as a party in the treaty. I have ſince received intelligence that one of my diſpatches has been intercepted, and it is not unlikely that the other may meet with the ſame fate. I have alſo ſent a ſecond letter of the ſame ſubſtance with the firſt, but without credentials. As the preſent opportunity promiſes a more ſafe conveyance, I now ſend you a duplicate of my laſt letter of inſtructions, together with a more full and regular commiſſion than it was before in my power to forward to you.

I had yeſterday the pleaſure to receive your letter of the 17th Ultimo. The one which you mention to have written on the 13th has not reached me. I imagine it has fallen into the hands of Cheit Sing's people. It is with great ſatisfaction I obſerve, from the deputation of Chimnajee Row, that Mahdajee Sindia has in ſome degree anticipated the overtures of this government, and that the general expreſſions of a deſire of peace uſed at his firſt interview with Mr. Ford indicate a diſpoſition ſo conſonant with our own.

If Sindia ſhould urge the return of your detachment beyond the boundaries of his dominions, I ſee no objection to this condition being granted. On the contrary I deſire it. There can be no uſe for the continuance of the detachment after peace is concluded; nor will there be anything in the ſmalleſt degree diſhonorable in agreeing to its return.

The objects of its equipment were to divert Mahdajee Sindia from the operations on the other ſide of India, or to withdraw him from the alliance of the Miniſters of the Peaſhwa; and theſe objects having been effected, its return becomes a natural conſequence.

We are under no engagements to protect the preſent dominions of the King, nor thoſe of Nudjiff Khan, and the Rajah of Jaynagur; and if peace is ſettled betwixt Mahdajee Sindia and us, I do not deſire that he ſhould be reſtrained in carrying into execution any plans which he may have formed againſt them; at the

ſame

ſame time I think it neceſſary to caution you againſt inſerting any thing in the treaty which may expreſsly mark either our knowledge of his views, or concurrence in them. It will be ſufficient for us, and Sindia ought to be ſatisfied with the latitude implied in it, if he is only reſtricted in the treaty from making encroachments on our own territories and thoſe of our allies, the Nabob Vizeer, the Ranah of Ghode, and Futteh Sing Guycwar. For theſe an expreſs proviſion muſt be made: He muſt in direct terms engage, that he will never invade or in any reſpect moleſt them, as we will in the ſame manner ſtipulate with reſpect to his territories.

In my letter of the 29th ultimo, I inſtructed you to obtain the reſtoration of the Chundery Rajah, and to ſecure the intereſts of the Rajah of Nurwar, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our cauſe. This ſubject I muſt now leave to your diſcretion, as it is not in my power to ſend you ſuch explicit inſtructions as I could have wiſhed, not having acceſs at preſent to your and Colonel Camac's letters, which point out the nature and extent of our connections with each of theſe Rajahs, and the claims which their paſt ſervices may have given them to our protection. In diſcuſſing their intereſts, we muſt make a diſtinction betwixt actual and implied engagements. No actual engagements whatever exiſt between us and any of theſe Rajahs. Such of them however as have taken an active part in our cauſe are entitled to ſome degree of conſideration. You who are on the ſpot can beſt judge of their ſeveral merits, and will attend to them as far as you may be able without hindering the more important objects of your negociations.

It ſeems probable that few difficulties will ariſe in ſettling a ſeparate treaty with Mahdajee Sindia, and this is the object which I have principally at heart. Let it not be impeded or retarded by the obſtacles which may occur in adjuſting the more complicated matters remaining in diſpute betwixt us and the Peſhwa. A peace with the one muſt ſoon produce a peace with the other. Let an opening be left for it in the treaty with Sindia on the terms I have mentioned; and though theſe terms comprehend in our favor every object which we could deſire, yet they are on the whole ſo advantageous to the Peſhwa that, I think, his miniſters will acquieſce in them rather than continue a precarious and expenſive war, deprived of the ſupport and aſſiſtance of Mahdajee Sindia.

It will be neceſſary to ſtipulate, that in caſe they ſhall not accede to the propoſed terms of peace, Mahdajee Sindia ſhall not directly or indirectly aſſiſt them, or ſuffer any of his tributaries or ſubjects to aſſiſt them, with men or money, or arms or any other means of carrying on the war againſt us.

This muſt either be expreſſly ſtipulated, or ſo clearly and ſtrongly implied, that no doubt ſhall remain regarding it.

In

In the event of a peace being ſettled with the Peaſhwa, it will perhaps be thought proper to recal General Goddard's detachment, and their beſt route lies through Mahdajee Sindia's territories. With a view to ſuch an event you will ſtipulate with Mahdajee Sindia, that he ſhall allow them a free paſſage, and aſſiſt them in procuring proviſions and other neceſſaries on the road.

I incloſe a letter which I have written to Sindia informing him of the powers which I have delegated to you, and deſire that you will urge him to an immediate deciſion on the propoſitions which you have to make to him. Inform him that any delay or evaſion on his part may preclude an accommodation for ever, and that by your anſwers I ſhall be regulated in entering into another plan of connections which will not only prove an inſuperable bar to the views he has at preſent formed on the northern provinces, but draw ſuch a powerful attack on his own territories as muſt infallibly end in his expulſion and ruin.

If, after the concluſion and execution of the ſeparate treaty with Mahdajee Sindia, he ſhould deſire to promote a peace between us and the Peaſhwa, I will appoint a perſon with full powers to negotiate the ſame through the channel of his introduction and mediation.

I am *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 4. C.

EXTRACT *of a letter from the* Governor General *to the* Governor General *and* Council, *dated* Banaris *the* 22nd *of* October 1781.

I HAVE already expreſſed my approval of the orders ſent to Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard on the 24th of September, againſt a plan of offenſive operations, and an augmentation of the military eſtabliſhment on that Coaſt. The reaſoning in favor of an increaſe of their army is doubtleſs overſet by their own confeſſion of an inability to maintain what they have already; and we are unable to ſupply them. I have not yet ſeen the plan of offenſive operations recommended; but I am generally againſt it, not being able to diſcover to what uſeful object it can tend, be it what it may. This Government has no object but a peace. We have acquired all that we fought for when we were forced into the war, and we have offered to part with a large ſhare of that all to effect a peace: But I am influenced by ſtill further reaſons for approving of the orders ſent to Brigadier General Goddard; and theſe I ſhall now recite, firſt making an apology to the Board for not having before given them public information of the facts on which they were grounded. I alluded to them diſtantly in an official letter which I wrote to Mr. Wheler from Chunar; but from a fear of

of its being intercepted, it was expreſſed with ſo much caution that I fear my meaning may not have been exactly underſtood. In a private letter which I have ſince written to Mr. Wheler I have been more explicit, and ſhall be obliged to him if he will be pleaſed to lay before the Board and record on their proceedings ſuch part of it as relates to the ſubject.

I was made to underſtand by a letter which I received from Colonel Muir, and by diſtant advances made to me after my firſt arrival at this place, that Mahdajee Sindia was very deſirous of a peace His wiſhes coinciding with thoſe of our government, I ſent orders to Colonel Muir to negociate, and full powers to conclude a ſeparate peace with him, accompanied by inſtructions for the Colonel's guidance in fixing the conditions of it. As theſe appear to be the orders on which a treaty has ſince been prepared, I tranſmit a copy of them incloſed for the information of the Board, together with a copy of my credentials to Colonel Muir. They were both drawn up to go in the ſmalleſt compaſs poſſible on account of the danger to which our letters were expoſed at that period. Soon after I had diſpatched theſe orders, and before they could reach Colonel Muir, I received from him a communication of his correſpondence with Sindia with reſpect to the conditions of a peace, and was happy to find by it that the conditions to which Sindia would agree were, except in very trivial inſtances, the ſame as thoſe which I had empowered Colonel Muir to yield. I have the honor to tranſmit incloſed for the information of the Board a tranſlation of the propoſals made to Colonel Muir by Sindia's Dewan on the part of his maſter, a copy of my replies, and of a letter which I wrote with them to Colonel Muir on the 11th ultimo. A truce had been reſpectively agreed on between the two Commanders, and my inſtructions to Colonel Muir fortunately reached him before the limited period of it was expired. I have been for ſome time in hourly expectation of hearing that the treaty was concluded, having had the ſatisfaction to learn from Colonel Muir, that neither the acts of Cheit Sing, nor the worſt ſtate of our affairs in this country, even in the moſt exaggerated accounts of them, appear to have affected the amicable diſpoſition of the Marattah Chief; but as it will afford the Board ſome pleaſure to know what progreſs Colonel Muir has made, I have the honor to ſubjoin an extract of the laſt letter which I received from him under date the 6th inſtant. "The treaty "is at laſt fairly made out, and is this day tranſmitted to Sindia for his approba- "tion. To morrow it will be returned, and if approved Captain Ford will be "diſpatched to his camp to ſee his ſignature and ſeal affixed; after which inte- "rim I ſhall be able to write you fully on every part of the important charge "entruſted to my management." To this information I beg the Board's permiſſion to add an extract of a private letter received from Colonel Muir's camp of a ſtill later date. "Leſſai 11th of October 1781. The treaty is ready, and Ford "is to ſet out this morning for the Marattah camp to have it executed by the "Pateel * as he has already approved of the articles in it."

The

* Mahdajee's Title.

The Board will obſerve in Sindia's propoſals for a ſeparate peace, that he promiſes his interpoſition at Poona for effecting a general peace with the Marattah State; and as in ſuch event it will be neceſſary to take ſome further ſteps for ſecuring ſucceſs to ſo deſirable an object, I ſhall ſoon have occaſion to addreſs the Board again on this important ſubject.

NUM. 4. D.

COPY *of a letter to the* Governor General *and* Council, *dated the* 25th *of* November 1781, *reſpecting the appointment of* Meſſ. Anderſon *and* Chapman.

TO EDWARD WHELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Eſquires
Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honor to tranſmit to you copies of my inſtructions ſeverally delivered to Mr. Anderſon and Mr. Chapman, the former deputed to Mahdajee Sindia, and the latter to Naugpoor. Both are ſo conſonant to your wiſhes and to the commands of our honorable ſuperiors, that they will need no comment or explanation, unleſs it ſhall appear that the miſſion of Mr. Chapman is rather oſtenſible than real, little being given him in charge, but to preſerve the friendſhip unimpaired between the government to which he is deputed and ours. In effect the advantages propoſed by it are rather contingent than ſuch as could be preſcribed as determined objects. An attention was neceſſary to an antient and approved friend of our government on the occaſion of our availing ourſelves of a different influence. I have judged it neceſſary to provide for a new channel of correſpondence with that government itſelf, having loſt that on which I had hitherto placed a confident and effectual reliance in the Dewan Dewaugur Pundit; but my principal hope from this deputation is, that it may prove the means of quickening the concluſion of the peace with the Marattah State by making it an object of competition to the two moſt powerful members of it. It is not the profeſſed object of Mr. Chapman's public credentials, and therefore not liable to any juſt grounds of jealouſy in Mahdajee Sindia; but from my experience of the general tenor of the policy of the late Dewan, which the veneration paid to his judgment, eſpecially by the Rajah himſelf, will continue to make the rule of the preſent adminiſtration, or whatever may decidedly ſucceed to his, I have no doubt that either the Rajah will endeavour to counteract our endeavours to obtain a peace, that we may ultimately have recourſe to him for effecting it, or that he will himſelf precipitate it, if he ſees it likely to be accompliſhed by another, that he may have the ſole merit of it, and preſerve his conſequence with both parties by having been the ſucceſsful mediator between us. You will obſerve that I have ſufficiently guarded Mr. Chapman's inſtructions againſt the poſſibility

fibility of their clafhing with Mr. Anderfon's. I am certain that Mr. Chapman will think it no degradation to act under the controul of Mr. Anderfon, for whofe abilities he entertains a very high and deferved refpect.

Mr. Anderfon left Banaris to proceed on his deputation on the 5th of this month, and Mr. Chapman on the 17th. The former accompanied by his brother Lieutenant Anderfon, whom I appointed his aſſiſtant, granting him the allowance uſually annexed to fuch office, and by Tuffuzzul Hoofſain Khan, a native of the firſt abilities in Hindoſtan, who had been employed by me under Major Palmer during his deputation to the Ranah of Ghode, and had rendered material ſervices to our government, and who I knew would be very uſeful to Mr. Anderfon in his negociations from the character which he bears thoughout the country for his integrity and knowledge. His ſalary I fixed at a thouſand rupees per month. Mr. Chapman is accompanied by Mr. John White, whom I have appointed his aſſiſtant with the ſame allowance that is given to Lieutenant Anderfon; and, as the ſervice on which he is employed is merely temporary, I ſhould hope that the offices which he holds in Calcutta will not be conſidered as vacated by this appointment. Mr. Anderfon is authorized by me to draw the ſame allowances that were given Colonel Upton, when appointed to the court of Poona, and Mr. Chapman the ſame that are given to Mr. Anderfon.

I requeſt the Board will be pleaſed to communicate to Mr. Anderfon any orders which they have lately ſent, or may hereafter ſend to Brigadier General Goddard that may be neceſſary for his information; or any inſtructions given to our Reſident at the court of Hydrabad reſpecting the Nazim's mediation of peace between us and the Marattahs; that the whole ſubject may be completely before him.

Colonel Muir having been unable yet to furniſh me with the particulars of the late negociation with Mahdajee Sindia, by reaſon, as his laſt letters mention, of the dangerous and continued ſickneſs of Captain Ford to whom he had committed the execution of that buſineſs, and having tranſmitted to me the Perſian Copy of the treaty, I have the honor to forward the ſame for your preſent information.

I have the honor to be *&c. &c.*

CHUNAR 25th of November 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS

NUM. 4. E.

TRANSLATION *of the* Treaty *concluded by* Colonel Muir *with* Mahdajee Sindia *on the* 13th October 1781.

TREATY concluded by Colonel Muir on the part of the Engliſh Company, and Maha Rajah Subadar Madho Row on his own part.

MR. WARREN HASTINGS Governor General of Bengal, in virtue of the powers veſted in him by the Governor General and Council of Bengal, having fully empowered Colonel Muir to ſettle a Treaty of Peace between the Maha Rajah and the Company in this manner; that whatever he may conclude on the part of the Company ſhall be binding on the ſaid Governor General and Council; and the Maha Rajah and the Colonel being both deſirous of a peace, have concluded one on the following terms:

ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendſhip being ſolidly eſtabliſhed between both parties, each will remain to their agreement.

ARTICLE II.

Within the ſpace of eight days from the ſealing of the treaty by both parties, both armies ſhall at one time begin their march. Colonel Muir with his camp ſhall return to the territory of the Nabob Vizeer, and the Maha Rajah with his army to his own country.

ARTICLE III.

If it ſhould be approved, the Maha Rajah will mediate a peace with Hyder Ally Khan and the Company, and alſo a peace between the Peaſhwah and the Company. If peace ſhould take place in conſequence it is well, if not the Engliſh Gentlemen are left at liberty to act as they pleaſe, and the Maha Rajah will give no interruption.

ARTICLE IV.

Colonel Muir reſtores to the Maha Rajah the territories belonging to him on this ſide of the Jumnah, of which the Company have poſſeſſed themſelves, and the Maha Rajah agrees not to invade the country of Loke-inder Ranah Chetter Sing Behadre, or Gwalliar which is now in his poſſeſſion, or the territory of Mehip RajahRam Sing Jug-inder Behadre now alſo ſubject to him, provided he, the ſaid Ra-

nah

nah, ſhall not behave improperly.

ARTICLE V.

The Maha Rajah will reſtore Ram Chundir Rajah of Chundery now under the protection of Colonel Muir to his government, and will make no demand on him whatever. The Maha Rajah will take the whole of the ſaid Rajah's country from his treacherous Dewan Radjyo Deher, who rebelled againſt him, and he will reſtore it all to him except what has for a length of time been ſubject to the Peaſhwah, and the Maha Rajah will expel the ſaid Radjyo Deher.

The above articles are ratified by the ſeals and ſignature of Colonel Muir on the part of the Company, and the Maha Rajah on his own part, on the 13th of October 1781, anſwering to the 24th of Showal 1195 Higerah.

NUM. 4. F.

COPY *of the* Inſtructions *given to* Mr. Anderſon *on the* 4th *of* November 1781.

Mr. David Anderſon.

Sir,

HAVING already delegated to you by a formal commiſſion the full powers and authority veſted in me by the Governor General and Council, for the purpoſe of negociating, and finally concluding a treaty of peace and alliance between the Company and the Marattah State; and repoſing the firmeſt reliance on your abilities and integrity; I recommend to your attentive conſideration and obſervance the following inſtructions for the eaſier and more effectual attainment of the great object of your deputation, and other purpoſes dependant upon, or connected with it.

The peace lately concluded between our Government and Mahdajee Sindia opens a fair proſpect for the ſucceſs of your miſſion, by the offer which that Chief has made to interpoſe his friendly offices at Poona for an equitable accommodation. The great credit and influence which Sindia poſſeſſes in the Marattah State leaves no room for apprehenſion that his endeavours will prove ineffectual if he exerts them ſincerely and heartily.

It is therefore with a view to diſpoſe him more ſtrongly to our intereſts, that I deſire you to repair to him, to give him the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of my perſonal eſteem and friendſhip, and of my deſire to cultivate and improve the connection which

which has lately been formed between us. The moſt effectual means of accompliſhing theſe purpoſes would be a perſonal interview between Sindia and myſelf; and I deſire that you will endeavour to draw from him his ſentiments concerning it, and adviſe it if you find him diſpoſed to it; but do not abruptly or formally demand it. Should he be equally inclined to meet me, you may propoſe Allahabad or Khanpoor as the rendezvous; but if neither of thoſe places ſhould ſuit his convenience, I will go to Etawa, or any other place on the banks of the Jumnah that you may judge my time will admit of. If Sindia ſhould either decline an interview altogether, or not afford you a proper encouragement to recommend it, it muſt then reſt entirely with you to effect my views, which are as follows: Firſt, obtain through the mediation of Sindia, and in concert with his agent, if he ſhall think proper to depute one for that purpoſe, a treaty of peace and alliance offenſive and defenſive with the Peaſhwa, againſt all common enemies, but eſpecially againſt Hyder Ally Khan; or of peace ſimply on the condition of reſtoring all that we have acquired during the war, except Ahmedabad and the territory conquered for Futteh Sing Guicwar.

We cannot totally abandon the intereſts of Ragonaut Row. Endeavour to obtain for him an adequate proviſion on the conditions preſcribed in General Goddard's inſtructions.

You may conſent to yield what is ours, and what we can in honor grant, but we will never ſuffer our treaties to be infringed, nor our faith to be violated. You will of courſe be attentive to any engagements ſubſiſting between us and other powers in ſettling the terms of peace and alliance with the Marattahs. I except from this precaution the Ranah of Ghode, who has been guilty of the moſt flagrant breach of faith towards us in every inſtance, after a moſt faithful and ſcrupulous performance of every ſtipulation in his favor by us, and after we have ſaved him and his country from certain deſtruction. Leave him to ſettle his own affairs with the Marattahs. Colonel Muir will give you complete intelligence concerning the Ranah's conduct, and from this you will judge whether he is worthy of being any longer conſidered as our ally.

Reſerve Baſſeen if you can, even though it ſhould be with the conceſſion of reſtoring all the lands obtained by the treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salſett and the ceded Iſlands, and the ceded moiety of Baroach; but do not inſiſt on the reſervation of Baſſeen to the hindrance of peace. We want nothing from the Marattahs but their alliance againſt Hyder Ally Khan, and that we diſpenſe with as the effect of a poſitive engagement to which they cannot perhaps in decency agree, although they may be deſirous of availing themſelves of any pretext which may lead to it without a direct breach of their public faith.

Be careful that your engagements do not contain any thing hoſtile to the government

vernment of Berar, or hurtful to our connection with it.

Include Futteh Sing Guiewar in the peace according to the treaty concluded with him, of which you have a copy.

Obtain the exclusion of the French and all other European Nations from the alliance, and from the ports and dominions of the Marattahs.

It muſt be a principal object of your attention to prevail upon the Marattah government to invade the dominions of Hyder Ally Khan. They will not enter into public engagements for that purpoſe, as they are at preſent in alliance with him; but pretexts will not be wanting, when they ſhall perceive the facility of making conqueſts upon him.

Endeavour to intereſt Sindia in all theſe views with the adminiſtration at Poona, and to engage him ſeparately, or with Tuckoojee Hoolcar, into cloſer connections with our government by the proſpects of mutual advantage. I leave a large latitude in this inſtruction to your diſcretion. You know my views, which are for preſent peace and future ſecurity. Purſue and agree to whatever may promote theſe views: Reject and ſhun whatever may obſtruct them, and eſpecially ſuch as may draw us into a new ſcene of Hoſtilities.

Wait upon Colonel Muir in his camp at Etawa before you proceed to Sindia, and obtain from him every information and advice which can be uſeful in your negociations with that Chief.

Since your departure Rajah Moodajee Booſla has requeſted that a gentleman in my confidence might attend him as the agent of our government at his court, and I have given this commiſſion to Mr. Chapman. I ſend you a copy of his inſtructions. You will furniſh him with ſuch communications and orders from time to time as you may judge will tend to promote the ſucceſs of your negociations.

BANARIS — I am &c.

the 4th of November 1781. — WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 4. G.

COPY *of the* Inſtructions *given to* Mr. Chapman *on the* 12th *of* November 1781.

TO CHARLES CHAPMAN Eſq:

SIR,

THE Rajah of Berar having expreſſed a deſire that an Engliſh Gentleman in my confidence may be ſent to his court, I have thought proper to comply

ply with his requeſt, and depute you thereto accordingly. Your credentials are incloſed.

You are to conſider the firſt object of your commiſſion to be to ſtrengthen and encreaſe the friendſhip and alliance virtually ſubſiſting between the Company and the Berar government. You will be furniſhed by the Secretary at the Preſidency with copies of all the papers that are material to your information, reſpecting the relation in which the two governments ſtand to one another; and the Perſian Tranſlator has orders to give you copies of ſuch part of the correſpondence between them as you may require.

Should any circumſtances occur that may preſent a favorable opportunity to the Rajah to act offenſively againſt Hyder Ally, and he or his Miniſters ſhould ſhew a diſpoſition to employ the Berar forces in doing ſo, you will encourage it, and acquaint the Board with any reaſonable conditions on which ſuch aid may be proffered.

The indeciſive conduct of the Berar government, ſubſequent to its offer of mediation and guarantee of a peace between the Company and Marattah State, having thrown the credit and honor of ſuch interference into other channels, you can now only accept of the aſſiſtance which the Rajah's influence as a member of the Marattah State may enable him to afford for effecting a ſpeedy termination of the war, unleſs the other members of the Marattah ſtate ſhould require or approve his guarantee, of which you will be adviſed by Mr. Anderſon; and in this and on every other occaſion which may reſult from his negociations you will act conformably to his advice and requiſition.

Should the Rajah, as he declares his intention to be, pay a viſit to Poona, and invite you to accompany him, you will comply with his deſire; but as Mr. Anderſon has been deputed by this government with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with the Marattah State, you are on no account to enter upon any negociation but at his expreſs requiſition; and you are in every reſpect to conſider yourſelf as ſubordinate to him, and to promote the object which he has been appointed to accompliſh.

In this qualification of your powers I know that I conform to your own wiſhes; but ſhould any unforeſeen accident happen to Mr. Anderſon that will prevent him from being preſent at an aſſembly of the efficient members of the Marattah State, or otherwiſe acting on the orders given him, and he ſhall write to you to that effect, and you yourſelf be on the ſpot and find them diſpoſed to accommodate their diſputes with the Company, the powers entruſted to Mr. Anderſon are in ſuch caſes to devolve on you, and you will act in conformity to his inſtructions,

a copy

a copy of which is given to you enclosed, and to such further instructions as he shall give you.

Mr. John White is appointed your assistant in this deputation, and he and yourself are authorized to draw the fixt allowances usually given to persons employed in your respective capacities.

BANARIS
12th November 1781.

I am, *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 5.

LETTER *to the* Governor General *and* Council *dated the* 22d *of* November 1781, *respecting the new Regulations for the Collection of the Customs within the* Zemeedary *of* Banaris.

To EDWARD WHELER and JOHN M'PHERSON Esquires
Members of the Council of FORT WILLIAM.

GENTLEMEN,

THE mode of collecting the customs on merchandize passing through this province being attended with much abuse, and the rates unequal, being proportioned to the load, not to the value of the goods, I have issued orders that the customs shall be hereafter collected only at three stations; namely, Mirzapoor, Banaris and Ghauzipoor, by appointed Officers instead of Farmers, and according to a new Table of Rates formed on the ordinary prices of the goods, the duty to be levied thereon at the rate of 5 per cent, and in one single payment.

Enclosed are copies of my orders to the Rajah, and to the Resident, and of the Table of Rates.

I have honor to be *&c. &c.*

CHUNARGUR
the 22d of November 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

NUM. 6.

NUM. 6.

LETTER *from the* Reſident *at the* Court *of the* Nabob Vizeer, *containing a relation of the rebellion in* Gooruckpoor *&c.*

To the Hon'ble WARREN HASTINGS ESQ;
Governor General *&c. &c.*

SIR,

WHEN I had laſt the honor of ſeeing you I more than once urged my reaſons for thinking, that the rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing was but a part of a larger and more extenſive plan, which was, by the good fortune of your arrival, prematurely brought forward before all the parties to it were united and properly prepared for action. In ſupport of this belief, and to prove that I am far from being ſingle in the eſpouſal of it, I beg leave to trouble you with ſome extracts from the letters I received from Colonel Hannay, written from the time of the firſt breaking out of the rebellion to my return to Lucknow. His ſituation for obtaining the knowledge he imparts, his experience, and his judgement to guide what he advances, muſt make his ſentiments of weight and authority.

In his letter of the 8th of September from Fyzabad, ſcarcely ten days after he had ſet about obeying the Nabob Vizeer's orders to march with his force to your aſſiſtance, he writes —, " that the whole country on the eaſt-ſide of the Gogra " was in arms and rebellion; his own troops deſerting, and the ſingle companies " ſcarcely able to join other detachments; The forts of Gooruckpoor, Bilma, " and Dumreeagunge taken from the Aumils by the Zemeedars; and that even " Hurcarrahs cannot paſs, ſo that all communication of intelligence from his other " detachments under Major M'Donnald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant " Gordon was cut of and at an end." He adds—" This town (Fyzabad) has " more the appearance of belonging to Cheit Sing than the Vizeer. The Begums " have placed guards to prevent any of my people going to the Bazar in it. With- " in theſe few days Sheakh Chaan with near 1,000 horſe and foot has marched " from hence to Banaris, (they were raiſed here) and I muſt confeſs that for my " own part I have no doubt but Jewar Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan, through " their agents, have ſtirred up all the diſturbances which extend from hence to " Powey and Azeemgur. I have ſent Hoolaus Roy to the Begum to inquire " into the reaſon of my people being prevented from going into the town, Cheit " Sing's being ſuffered to raiſe troops here, and why her ſervants attempted to " prevent my getting boats to tranſport the Company's guns and horſe from Amo- " ra. I have alſo deſired ſhe will give orders for ſeizing the family of Sheakh " Chaan (above mentioned) and when Hoolaus Roy returns I will write you her

" her anſwer. In Kheirabad, Sylack, and all the country on the (west) [illegible]
" the Gogra, between Fyzabad and Kheirabad, Bud-amny * in perfection; The
" Aumils flying before the Gongwars, and cannon firing at all hours. Cheit Sing
" has ſent money to Futteh Shah, Ghinoo Roy, Ajeetmull, Zalim Sing, and all
" the refractory Rajahs to enable them to raiſe men. I this moment received Gor-
" don's account of the loſs of his detachment, which puts my march to join you
" out of the queſtion. It happened by the villainy of the Fougedar of Tanda,
" Shumſheer Khan, a Cheelah of Behar Ally Khan, who turned his [illegible] upon
" the detachment; and an unfordable Nullah in front, and many thouſands of Raje-
" poots who had fought them all the way from Chowra Ghaut, made the Sepoys
" deſpair. Zalim Sing, and Puttypaul Sing mean to attack M'Donnell to-mor-
" row with 2100 men. — Behar Ally Khan deſerves death, as the loſs of Gor-
" don's detachment can only be imputed to him. His Cheelah would never have
" acted ſo damning a part without orders from him. Jewar Ally Khan in the
" Choke of Fyzabad aſks every man who bears the appearance of a ſoldier why
" he goes not to Cheit Sing for ſervice. I mention theſe circumſtances, that
" you may mention them to Mr. Haſtings and the Nabob, and the neceſſary ſteps
" be immediately taken to prevent what delay will render a very ſerious mat-
" ter. A few days more will lead the ferment, which is here, to Lucknow.—
" If the Nabob inſiſts upon my proceeding, I muſt bring every body with me,
" for whoever is left behind will be ſacrificed. "

On the 7th of September Captain Williams writes — " Upon my arrival here
" I found, that part of Futteh Shah's, Ghino Roy's, and Ajeetmull's people had
" croſſed to Manjowlay. They have been urged to this ſtep by Cheit Sing, who
" has ſupplied them with a conſiderable ſum of money and promiſed them great
" ſums, if they will put the whole country into confuſion. 5000 men are on
" the oppoſite ſide of the river ready to croſs. Futteh Shah has written to all
" his adherents to be in arms. *Saadut Ally, and the Begums* are concerned deeply
" in the late buſineſs." In a ſubſequent letter, received immediately after the above, but without date, Colonel Hannay ſays —, " I have before told you
" how violently the Begums people inflame the preſent diſturbances; and, in
" addition to this, the principal Zemeedars and Rajahs have all certificates un-
" der the ſeal of Cheit Sing, that he will ſupply them with whatever money
" they may require for ſubſiſting all the troops they can raiſe. In a very ſhort
" time I apprehend the greateſt part of the Nabob's dominions will be in the ſtate
" we are in here. And it is the general belief of every man in this part of the
" country, that the conduct I have related is a concerted plan for the extirpati-
" on of the Engliſh. What may be the ſituation of the reſt of the Nabob's do-
" minions I know not; but it is moſt certain that from Goonda to Manjee, and
" from Fyzabad to the Banaris diſtrict, on each ſide of the Ganges,
" the country is in the utmoſt ferment. Should the preſent [illegible] proceed
" from a plan of policy, it will be concealed from you [illegible]

* [illegible]

" therefore I take all poſſible means of communicating to you what I really " know to be fact. I know not whether the Dawks paſs freely from you to Luck- " now; but if they do not, and no meaſure is immediately taken to bring about " order, and draw the troops together, we may be deprived of all poſſible means " of aſſiſting one another, and the army loſt by detached regiments. We have " no communication with Bengal, and the troops on this ſide Banaris are at pre- " ſent too much ſeparated to yield one another timely aſſiſtance. I hope to God " a ſufficient force is ordered for the reduction of Cheit Sing, *for the people who* " *are daily ſent to him, horſe and foot, from Fyzabad* and the ſeat of rebellion, I " have before named, is *very great.*"

In his next of the 13th he ſays — " It is impoſſible, in the general inſurrecti- " on which now reigns almoſt uneverſally, for me to get the force together the " Nabob demanded, or to force my way to you with a leſs. The greateſt anar- " chy prevails. The preſent inſurrection is ſaid, and believed, to be with an in- " tention to expel the Engliſh. I am compelled to give up all the country be- " low Goonda. Be upon your guard againſt the Vizeer; for there are many " circumſtances to make me believe he means to eſpouſe the cauſe of Cheit Sing. " The *Begums* have *almoſt themſelves* recruited for him." In his next letter of the 18th he ſays — " If you meet but with a check at Banaris, every man in " the country is ready to fall upon your ſcattered parties." — " The ſtate of the " Vizeer's Dominions is in general beyond deſcription. The inſurrection is not " partial, but generally ſpread throughout the whole, though it rages moſt vi- " olently in the Mehals of Sultanpoor, the Mehals from Fyzabad to the Banaris " country, the Mehals on this (caſt) ſide of the Gogra, and in Koonry, Kheirabad, " and Sylack; and if I may truſt to the information I receive, it is already " begun, andwill ſoon rage as violently in Shajehanpoor, Rohilcund, Kora, " and the Doaub. I have already and repeatedly informed you of the diſpoſiti- " ons of thoſe in power in Fyzabad, which has in fact been one of the great four- " ces of the inſurrection, and the place, of all others in the Vizeer's Dominions, " which has ſupplied Cheit Sing with the greateſt number of Troops. The old " Begum does in the moſt open and violent manner ſupport Cheit Sing's rebel- " lion and the inſurrection, and the Nabob's Mother's accurſed Eunuchs are not " leſs induſtrious than thoſe of the Burra Begum. Capital examples made of Je- " waur Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am perſuaded, have the very " beſt effect." On the 20th he ſays, after re-ſtating his own imminent danger, " I have already written you ſo fully my reaſons of being convinced of the trea- " chery practiſed at Fyzabad, and which I am afraid extends to your camp, that " I need ſay no more on the ſubject;" And again mentions the general inſurrec- tion."

The truth of theſe poſitions I found moſt fully proved upon my return, but obſerved in particular that the moſt vigorous efforts were limited to the Jagheer-

dars,

dars, among whom the Begums, Fyzullah Khan and Luttaufut Ally Khan, diſtinguiſhed themſelves. However the Nabob's return, the victories gained by the troops with you in the total reduction of Cheit Sing's country, and the march of the two Regiments from Khaunpoor to our aſſiſtance here have unitedly contributed to reſtore matters nearly to their uſual tranquillity. The example moſt neceſſary to be made of the two active and turbulent Eunuchs mentioned by Colonel Hannay remains yet to be done, as well as of a villain now in confinement, who had aſſembled 5000 Gongwars * for the avowed purpoſe of reſcuing two principal State-priſoners from their confinement with the Nabob; and, as it is univerſally believed, to make an attempt upon the treaſury, for which he had fixed the day of the Duſſarah, but was moſt happily detected, ſeized only a day before by the vigilance of the Cutwal, and the fact proved by papers found in his houſe. Unleſs ſpirits of this ſort be controuled, the worſt of conſequences may be expected from the neglect, ſhould, which God avert, any freſh opportunities occur.

I have the honor to be with reſpect *&c. &c.*

LUCKNOW
the 17th of September 1781.

NATH. MIDDLETON.

NUM. 7. A.

Tranſlation *of a* Sunnud *granted to* Rajah Cheit Sing *for the* Zemeedary *of* Banaris *&c, by the* Governor General and Council.

BE IT KNOWN to the Muttaſuddies in office preſent and to come, Caunoongoes, Mekuddums, Reyots, Cultivators, and to all the Inhabitants & People reſident and belonging to Sirkar Banaris, Ghauzipoor and Chunar, in the Soobah of Illahabad; that WHEREAS by virtue of a treaty with the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowlah concluded on the 20th of Rubby-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or 21ſt of May 1775, the Government and Sovereignty of the Sirkars abovementioned have been ceded to the Honorable Eaſt India Company from the 4th of Jemaudy-ul Auwul 1189 Higerah, or 4th of July 1775, the ſaid Eaſt India Company therefore, in virtue of the rights thereby obtained, do confirm unto Rajah Cheit Sing the Zemeedary, Aumeence and Fougedaree of the Sirkars agreeably to the Zimmen; † together with the Cutwallees of Joumpoor and Banaris, and the Mint of Banaris from the ſaid date. Whatever gold and ſilver ſhall be coined in the mint the ſaid Rajah ſhall coin conformably to his Mochulka. He is not to be in the ſmalleſt particular remiſs in the obſervation and execution of the ſeveral duties incumbent on him.. He is to behave with moderation and kindneſs to the Reyots and People, to promote the cultivation, and increaſe of the inhabitants, and

* Villagers. † Particulars.

and produce of the lands; expelling thieves, nightly aſſaulters and robbers, and ſo effectually puniſhing the diſturbers of the peace, that no trace of them may be ſeen. And he is to pay a Tribute of 23,40,249 Banaris Muchlidar Rupees, or 22,66,180 Calcutta Siccas, annually to the Company's treaſury. Should he receive orders to pay the above revenue at Banaris, he ſhall in that caſe pay the ſum of 23,40,249 Banaris Muchlidar Rupes, each Rupee to weigh 10 Maſha, and to contain two Ruttees and two Chowls * of alloy and no more. Should the weight be leſs, or the alloy more, he ſhall make up the deficiency. Whenever the money ſhall not be wanted at Banaris he is to remit the annual amount of 23,66,180 of Sicca Rupees punctually agreeably to his Kiſts, and by monthly payments at Calcutta; in conſideration of which he ſhall be allowed a deduction of 2 per cent, amounting in all to Sicca Rupees 44,434 14 5, account of Hoondiaun or exchange, which being deducted the net amount is 22,21,745-1-15 Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, which he is to pay at that place. After the ſettlement of accounts at the end of the year he ſhall in the cuſtomary manner receive credit for his payments, and he is by no means to collect the prohibited Aubwaub of the Durgah of his Majeſty. This Sunnud being granted is to remain in force, and all former Sunnuds to become null and void. You, the Muttaſuddies and perſons abovementioned, are to regard the ſaid Rajah as truly and lawfully poſſeſſed of the Zemeedary, Aumeenee, and Fougedary of the above Sirkars, and to acknowledge his authority in the ſeveral acts appertaining thereunto. Know that we have here iſſued the moſt ſtrict and poſitive commands, and obey them accordingly.

Written on the 25th of Suffer 17 Sun, or 15th of April 1776.

(Signed by the Governor General and Council.)

THE ZIMMEN.

THE office of the Zemeedary of Sirkar Banaris, Ghauzipoor, Chundery, the Cutwallee, the Duties and the Mint in the Soobah of Illahabad have been conferred upon the great Chief, Rajah Cheit Sing Behadre, alſo the Aumeenee and Fougedary.

MEHALS 19, viz.

Sirkar Banaris, Chundery, Sirkar Ghauzipoor, Mehals of Jounpoor comprehending Maul and Duties, Havely Mahommedabad Banaris, The Khauſs Daums, or for ſupplying cloathing to the King, Pergunnah Bhuddovee, The Taulook of Sacramow in Chundar, Suckteeſgur, Bidjeypoor, Sekunderpoor, Khereed Shaudeeabad, Tuppa Serinja, The Cutwallee and Duties of Banaris free, The Cutwallee of Jounpoor free, The Mehal of the Mint of Banaris free, The Banaris Mokeemy or Brokerage, The Sungwuzzenee, or ſtone weighing of Banaris and the other Mehals, Yeteſaubee or office of Mootteſaub of Banaris.

* Grains.

NUM. 7. B.

COPY *of a* POTTAH *granted to* Cheit Sing.

THE Pottah containing the under written ſtipulations is granted unto Rajah Cheit Sing Behadre:

Sirkar Banaris, Ghauzipoor, Chunar, and the Mehals of Sirkar of Jounpoor, comprehending the Maul and Duties, Havely Mahommedabad Banaris, the Khauſs Daums in Pergunnah Bhuddovee, Talook of Sunkeramow in Pergunnah Chunar, Suckteeſgur, Bidjeypoor, Sirkar Ghauzipoor, Pergunnah Sekunderpoor, Khereed, Shaudyabad, Tuppeh Serinja including the Cutwallee Duties of Jounpoor and Banaris, the Mint of Banaris, the Mokeemy, Yetiſaub, and Stone-weighing both Maul and Duties, and the Duanny Duſtoor excepting the Naunkar of half the Jagheer of Bhuddovee, the exempted Jagheers and Ayma, which have been inſerted for a length of time in the accounts as deductions, all the articles of the Tahood are ſettled upon you from the 4th of Jemaudy-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or the 4th of July 1775 Engliſh, at a ſtipulation per annum of 23,40,249 Mahidar * Banaris Rupees, not ſhort of the weight of 10 Maſha each, and not containing a greater portion of Alloy than two Ruttees and two Beringe † agreeably to your Mochulka and Cobooleeat. This ſum you will therefore pay, but ſhould it not ſuit the convenience of the Company to receive it at Banaris, you are to pay it in Calcutta in Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, amounting in that ſpecie to 22,66,180 Sicca Rupees. The amount of the Hoondiaum or Exchange allowed you at the rate of 2 per cent is Rupees 44,434-14-5, which being deducted, the net ſum will be 22,21,745-1-15 Sicca Rupees of Calcutta. This you are to pay, without the leaſt deduction or depreciation whatever, in the courſe of each year by monthly payments agreeably to your ſeparate Kiſtbundy. This you are to pay without any allowance for Seebundy. You will remit the money to Calcutta without fail, conformably to the ſaid Kiſtbundee.

Written on the 26th of Suffer, 17th year of the Reign, or 15th of April 1776.

NUM. 7. C.

TRANSLATION *of the* Cobooleeat, *or* agreement *executed by* Rajah Cheit Sing *for the Zemeedary of* Banaris *&c.*

WHEREAS a Treaty has been concluded between the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Nabob Aſſof ud-Dowlah Yaheya Khan Behadre, Huzzubber Jung Nazim of the Soobah of Illahabad under date the 20th of Rubby-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or the 21ſt of May 1775 Chriſtian, whereby the Sovereignty of the Sirkars Banaris, Ghauzipoor, Chunar &c. hath been ceded to the

* The ſame as Muchlikat † Grain

the Engliſh Eaſt India Company from the 4th of Jemaudy-ul-Auwul 1189 Higerah, or the 4th of July 1775 Chriſtian; and the Company having granted the Zemeedary, the Aumeenee, and the Fougedary of the aforeſaid Sirkars, together with the Cutwallees of Banaris and Joumpoor &c. and the Mint of Banaris unto me from the above date, I do hereby voluntarily conſent, and agree under my hand, that whatever coins ſhall be ſtruck in the ſaid mint ſhall be conformably to a ſeparate obligation, which I have executed under date the 25th of Zilhdja in the 17th year of the Reign, and delivered to the Government for the Company. It ſhall be my duty to do every thing that may be needful and uſual for the intereſt and ſecurity of the Country; to provide for the welfare of the inhabitants; to be attentive to the encreaſe of cultivation and improvement of the revenues; to uſe my endeavours in ſuch manner to expel robbers and aſſaſſins and to puniſh offenders of every kind, that not a trace of them may be left; and I will pay the annual revenue of government, being at Banaris Muchlidar Rupees of Banaris 23 40,249, each Rupee to weigh no leſs than 10 Maſha, and to contain no more alloy than two Ruttees, and two Chawl, any deficiency of the ſtandard to be made good. If the government ſhall not have occaſion to receive the ſame at Banaris, I will in ſuch caſe pay it at Calcutta annually by monthly payments according to Kiſtbundee, and conformably to the Fuzul Zile or particulars in the margin, the ſum being Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,66,180, including Nuzzeranna &c. but deducting on account of Hoondiaun, or Exchange, a Premium of 2 per Cent, which Premium of two per Cent upon the whole ſum being Sicca Rupees 44 434-14-5, I will accordingly deduct, remitting the remainder to the Company's treaſury at Calcutta; ſo that, after the deduction of exchange, I ſhall pay net and without further deduction into the treaſury at Calcutta the ſum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22.21,745-1-15 at the end of each year. After payment of the ſame, and obſerving the conditions agreed upon, I ſhall receive a releaſe or diſcharge in full; wherefore I have written this agreement to be adhered to accordingly.

In the margin follows a liſt of the monthly inſtalments, dated 25th Suffer 17th Sun, correſponding with the 15th of April 1776 Chriſtian.

(Signed by the Rajah.)

Seal of the Rajah

APPENDIX PART II.

APPENDIX,

PART II.

No. 1. EXTRACT *from the* Secret Proceedings *of the* Hon'ble Governor General *and* Council, *on the* 9th *of* July 1778.

RESOLVED that Rajah Cheit Sing be required in form, to contribute his ſhare of the burthen of the preſent war by the eſtabliſhment of three regular battalions of Sepoys, to be raiſed and maintained at his expence; and the Governor General is requeſted to write to him to that effect.

No. 2. COPY *of an* Arzee *from* Rajah Cheit Sing *received* 30th *of* July 1778.

I HAVE been honored by the receipt of your gracious letter, communicating the intelligence of a war having broke out between the Courts of Great Britain and France, and deſiring me to take on myſelf a ſhare of the burden of expence. My Patron, I am the ſervant of the Sirkar. I will write you more fully hereafter. On all occaſions I am hopeful of your highneſs's favour and ſupport.

No. 3. EXTRACT *from the* Secret Proceedings *of the* Hon'ble Governor General *and* Council *on the* 26th *of* Auguſt 1778.

RESOLVED that the Commander in Chief be requeſted to give orders to Major Carnac, or the officer in command of his detachment, for the march of two battalions of Sepoys to Banaris, on the requiſition of Mr. Thomas Graham the Reſident there, and to remain at that place for further orders.

RESOLVED that the following letter be written to Mr. Graham:

To Mr. Thomas Graham.
Reſident at BANARIS.

Sir,

WE have received your letters of the 16th inſtant acquainting us that Rajah Cheit Sing had declined to pay the five Lacks of Rupees which we required

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required of him, as his proportion of the expences of the war for the current year.

Having judged it neceſſary to make this claim, which was ſuggeſted to us by the urgency of the caſe, we cannot admit of any plea which the Rajah may urge to exempt him from it. Orders have therefore been ſent to Major Camac, or the officer in command of his detachment, to march to Banaris, immediately on your requiſition, with two battalions of Sepoys, and to wait our further orders at that place. We have thought this ſtep neceſſary for the purpoſe of compelling the Rajah to pay the quota required of him in caſe of neceſſity; and we deſire that you repeat your demand, and inſiſt on his compliance. If the Rajah ſhould ſtill continue to object to your claim, and refuſe payment, you are to require the officer in command of the detachment to march immediately in conformity to our orders, and adviſe us of your proceedings. We hope however that you will not be reduced to proceed to this extremity, as it would oblige us to encreaſe our demands on the Rajah by exacting from him the whole expence of the detachment from the day of its march in addition to our original claim.

We are &c.

No. 4. COPY *of an* Arzee *from* Rajah Cheit Sing, *received* 27th *of* Auguſt 1779.

I HAVE been honored with your letter calling on me for payment of 5 Lacks of Rupees on account of the expences of the war for the preſent year, and underſtand its contents.

My ſituation is well known to you, and I aſſure you without reſerve, that I have no ability left, nor is there any mode of relief for me, but in the exertion of your favor. I am fully convinced that it is your deſire, who are my maſter, to ſupport me who am your ſervant; and laſt year you informed Sheakh Ally Nueky that I ſhould by any means, by diſpoſing of my effects, or by borrowing make this one payment, and I ſhould not be called on in future, and that you would take every means for my advantage and ſupport.

I accordingly put in practiſe every method in my power, and by loans made good the requiſition.

It is now abſolutely out of my power to raiſe the ſum required, and I am therefore hopeful you will be kindly pleaſed to excuſe me the five Lacks now demanded of me beyond the amount expreſſed in the Pottah, which through your favor I obtained from the Honorable Engliſh Company.

This Raje and Zemeedary, and my Dignity are the gifts of your Highneſs. I have judged it neceſſary to repreſent to you my inability and helpleſs ſtate.

No. 5 & 6.* COPY *of an* Arzee *from* Rajah Cheit Sing, *received* 21ſt Auguſt 1780.

I HAVE been honored by your orders directing me to pay five Lacks of Sicca Muchlidar Rupees to Mr. Fowke for the war which ſtill continues; and although my diſtreſſed ſituation muſt be known to you from other quarters, notwithſtanding I have been afraid to repreſent it to you myſelf, that I have ſold my houſe and borrowed ſums of money from which I am not yet releaſed, yet in obedience to your orders I have paid one Lack of Rupees out of the five Lacks, to Mr. Fowke, and ſhall pay the other four in three Months. I requeſt you will ſend directions to that gentleman to allow me that time, and it ſhall be punctually paid at the end of that term. You yourſelf muſt be convinced that I have no abilities or reſources left.

No. 7. EXTRACT *from the* Public Proceedings, *of the* 26th October 1780.

COPY *of a letter to General Giles Stibbert Commander in Chief &c.*

Sir,

HAVING had late occaſion to be much diſſatisfied with the conduct of the Rajah of Banaris towards this government, in with-holding the payment of the amount due from him as his ſubſidy, we think it neceſſary to direct, and do direct you to iſſue orders to the Commanding Officers of the battalions at the ſtations neareſt to Banaris to march immediately to that place, and wait ſuch further orders as may hereafter be tranſmitted to them.

We are &c.

No. 8. EXTRACT *from the Secret Proceedings of the Hon'ble Governor General and Council on the 2nd of November* 1780.

AGREED that the Governor General be requeſted to write to the Nabob Vizeer recommending to him to require from Fyz-Oolla Khan the quota of troops ſtipulated by the treaty to be furniſhed by the latter for his ſervice, being 5000 Horſe, to be put under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Muir commanding at Futtehgur.

AGREED alſo that the Governor General be requeſted to write to the Rajah of Banaris requiring him to furniſh ſuch part of the Cavalry entertained in his ſervice as he can ſpare for the ſervice of this government, and to inform him what number he can ſupply; that a letter be written to Mr. Francis Fowke directing him to make the ſame requiſition of the Rajah, and at the ſame time to obviate any jealouſy which the Rajah may conceive, that this may be converted to a permanent impoſition upon him, by aſſuring him that the board will re-

* Supposed to have been two letters when the Catalogue of the Appendix was written.

quire the ſervices of thoſe forces no longer than while the preſent war laſts, after which they will be returned.

No. 9.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, *or in his abſence,*
the Senior Officer at CHUNARGUR.

Sir,

I REQUEST that you will give immediate orders for a complete battalion of Sepoys from the garriſon of Chunargur to march without loſs of time to Ramnagur, where the Commanding-Officer will receive my further inſtructions.

As I underſtand that the regiment of Sepoys at Chunar is deficient in arms, I requeſt you will pleaſe to complete the battalion ordered for this ſervice with arms from the magazine, and a quantity of ſpare ammunition.

You will alſo pleaſe to order the guards from the 11th battalion to be relieved immediately, that it may proceed complete in number. Captain Blair, who is here, has my orders to return immediately to Chunar, and take charge of the detachment for Ramnagur, to which I hope you will have no objection.

BANARIS 16th Auguſt 1781. I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 10.

To Captain Mayaffre, *or Officer commanding*
the Detachment at MIRZAPOOR.

Sir,

I DESIRE, that on receipt hereof, you will march your detachment now at Mirzapoor by the route of Chunargur to Ramnagur. To avoid delay it will be beſt to embark your guns and ſtores at Mirzapoor for Chunargur, where you may diſembark them, and bring ſuch as are neceſſary for immediate ſervice with your detachment by land.

If you ſhould overtake a party of Sepoys detached from the garriſon of Chunar,

nar, you will join them, and take command of the two detachments until you receive further orders.

BANARIS 16th Auguſt 1781. (10 o'Clock P.M.)

I am *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

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* No. 11. *To Major William Popham Commanding a Detachment at* BANARIS.

Sir,

HAVING inſtructed Mr. Markham, the Reſident at this place, to arreſt the perſon of Rajah Cheit Sing, I deſire you will order two companies of Sepoys from your detachment to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, on Mr Markham's requiſition, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting and ſupporting him in the execution of my inſtructions.

BANARIS 15th Auguſt 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 12. To Captain Blair *commanding a* Detachment from CHUNAR.

Sir,

THE Rajah having made his eſcape from hence, is ſtill at Ramnagur with all his people in arms, as I am informed. You will therefore be upon your guard, and diligent to prevent a ſurprize or attack in ſuch a ſituation as might give an advantage over you. You will not proceed to the town of Ramnagur as at firſt directed, but halt upon the receipt of this at ſuch a diſtance, and in ſuch a ſituation, as you may judge will afford you ſecurity, until you receive further orders from me.

BANARIS 16th Auguſt 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

* This ſhould have been before No. 9.

No. 13.

No. 13. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;
Governor General &c, &c. BANARIS.

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE this inſtant received the honor of your commands of yeſterday's date from Banaris, and conformable thereto ſhall with the utmoſt expedition march the detachment under my command by the route of Chunar to Ramnagur, obſerving your directions in every reſpect, and otherways acting to the beſt of my judgement for the good of the ſervice.

CAMP near Mirzapoor
17th Auguſt 1781. ($\frac{1}{2}$ paſt 11 A.M.)

I have the honor to be &c, &c.

JAMES MAYAFFRE *Captain.*

No 14. *To Captain Thomas Blair.*

Sir,

THE Governor directs you to keep in your preſent ſtation until you receive further orders from him, and that you will take care that your out-poſts be alert in caſe of an attack from the enemy.

BANARIS 18th Auguſt 1781.
8 o'Clock P.M.

I am Sir, &c.

W PALMER
Military Secretary.

No. 15. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair
Commanding at CHUNAR.

Sir,

I HAVE received two letters from you dated yeſterday and to day.

I have provided a ſupply of money for Captain Blair, and will take inſtant means for furniſhing you with a ſum for the remainder of your garriſon.

I recommend to you to guard againſt a ſurprize. I do not apprehend that the Rajah will attempt an open attack upon the fort or town, nor is it at preſent neceſſary to lay in any ſtore of proviſions.

I requeſt that you will ſend me a return of the troops under your command, including

including Captain Blair's battalion, and an account of the arrears of pay due to them; and, as it may become neceſſary to make a proviſion of victualling ſtores for the fort, I wiſh you to furniſh me with a liſt of ſuch articles, and the quantities of each, as you ſhall judge to be neceſſary.

BANARIS the 18th of Auguſt 1781. I am Sir, *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 16. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; *Governor General &c.*

Sir,

ACCOMPANYING I have the honor to ſend you a Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing at the affair of the 16th Inſtant.

BANARIS 18th Auguſt 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

W. POPHAM.

No. 17. RETURN of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of a Detachment on ſervice at Banaris, from the Troops encamped at Mirzapoor commanded by Major William Popham, the 16th of Auguſt 1781.

1ſt Battalion.

1 Lieutenant Arch. Scott, 1 Jemmadar, 2 Havildars and Naicks, 38 Sepoys - - - - - -	killed.
1 Subadar, 7 Havildars & Naicks, 1 Drummer, 33 Sepoys -	wounded.

2nd Battalion.

1 Lieutenant, Jeremiah Symes, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemmadar, 2 Havildars and Naicks, 33 Sepoys. - - -	killed.
1 Subadar, 10 Havildars and Naicks, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 48 Sepoys - - - - - -	wounded.
1 Havildar and Naick. - - - - -	Miſſing.

TOTAL.

2 Lieutenants, 1 Subadar, 2 Jemmadars, 4 Havildars and Naicks, 71 Sepoys. - - - - -	killed.
2 Subadars, 17 Havildars and Naicks, 3 Drummers and Fifers, 81 Sepoys. - - - - - -	wounded.
1 Havildar and Naick. - - - - -	miſſing.

RETURN

RETURN of the killed, and wounded of the Reſident's Body-guard at Banaris on the 16th of Auguſt 1781, commanded by Lieutenant John Stalker.

Killed.	1 Lieutenant.	1 Subadar.		20 Sepoys.	Total 22
Wounded.	-	-	1 Havildar.	9 Sepoys.	- 10
TOTAL	1	1	1	29	32

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Returns.

	1ſt Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	Body-guard.	Total.	
Killed.	1 Lieutenant.	1 Lieutenant.	1 Lieutenant. -	3	
	———	1 Subadar.	1 Subadar. -	- 2	
	1 Jemmadar.	1 Jemmadar.	———	2	
	1 Havildar.	2 Havildars.	———	3	
	1 Naick.	1 Naick.	———	2	
	38 Sepoys.	33 Sepoys.	20 Sepoys.	91	
Total	42	39	22 - -		103
Wounded,					
	1 Subadar.	1 Subadar	———	2	
	3 Havildars.	———	1 Havildar. -	4	
	4 Naicks.	———	———	4	
	1 Drummer.	1 Drummer.	———	2	
	———	1 Fifer.	———	1	
	33 Sepoys.	48 Sepoys.	9 Sepoys -	90	
Total	42	51	10 - -		103
			Total killed and wounded - -		206

No. 18. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c, &c.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 16th inſtant at 9 o'clock P. M. I received this morning. I deferred anſwering it till ſuch time as my battalion was furniſhed with new arms &c, from the magazine in this garriſon, which I have the pleaſure to acquaint you was accompliſhed about eleven o'clock. I ſhall march out of the garriſon at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and encamp on the moſt convenient

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ent ſpot between this and the town of Ramnagur.

I have the honor to be &c.

CHUNARGUR 17th Auguſt 1781.

THOMAS BLAIR.

No. 19. *To Captain Tho. Blair.*

Sir,

ON receipt of this, it is my order that you do immediately move your detachment towards Ramnagur, and, if you ſhall receive intelligence from Bauboo Owſan Sing, which you will know to be authentic by comparing the impreſſion of his ſeal which I ſend you herewith; or if he ſhall in perſon give you intelligence that you may enter the town in ſafety, and proceed to take poſſeſſion of the palace, you will advance and take poſſeſſion, uſing every precaution to avoid a ſurprize; but unleſs you ſhall receive ſuch intelligence from him, or if you ſhall at the ſame time have any grounds to expect an oppoſition, you will, in either caſe, halt and encamp in ſome open and ſecure place without the town; but on no account enter it, unleſs you have every ſuch aſſurance as your own judgement can rely upon, added to the information of Bauboo Owſan Sing, as abovementioned, that you may proceed without hazard of hoſtilities, which it is my particular deſire to avoid, as the Rannee and her family are ſituated in the neighbourhood and muſt be expoſed to the conſequences of it.

BANARIS 19th Auguſt 1781. I am Sir, *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 20. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I HEREWITH ſend you a return of the battalion under my command. I take the liberty to mention to you that about 2 o'clock this morning ſeveral Elephants and a guard of Horſemen paſſed near my camp on their way to Lutteelpoor, the fort in which Rajah Cheit Sing is at preſent. My Hircarrahs acquaint me the Elephants were loaded with the moſt valuable things the Rajah left behind him at Ramnagur. The road to Lutteelpoor is very near my preſent encampment, and the whole of this morning ſeveral ſmall parties of Horſemen, Peons,

Peons, and Hackeries have paſſed, ſaid to belong to the different people who are joining the Rajah.

CAMP near Mirzapoor, 18th of Auguſt 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

THOMAS BLAIR.

No. 21. THE *following is the ſubſtance of an Order written but not delivered, though verbally notified to* Major Popham *on the* 19th *of* Auguſt 1781.

"TO take the command of a Detachment to be immediately formed, and of which his own regiment was to compoſe a part and was on the ſpot, for the purpoſes of reducing the Zemeedary of Banaris which was in a ſtate of general revolt under the Rajah Cheit Sing, to obedience; for reſtoring peace order and ſecurity in the country; and for granting pardons to ſuch perſons as ſhould return to their duty and make ſubmiſſion to government, with the exception of Rajah Cheit Sing and his brother Soojaun Sing."

Theſe orders, or rather inſtructions, alſo enumerated the corps of which the detachment was to conſiſt, and authorized Major Popham to raiſe and form a corps of Goolaundauze for the duty of the train.

Major Popham was left at full diſcretion in the conduct of his military operations for obtaining the objects above expreſſed.

Theſe inſtructions were left behind in the confuſion of the retreat from Banaris and never recovered.

WILL. PALMER.
Military Secretary.

No. 22. *To Captain Tho. Blair.*

Sir,

NEWS is arrived that 2,000 men belonging to Ramjewan Sing have taken poſſeſſion of the fort of Ramnagur; you are therefore deſired to be on your guard againſt ſurprize.

BANARIS the 19th of Auguſt 1781. I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 23.

No. 23. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I WROTE you of my arrival on the 17th inſtant in the evening, and yeſterday morning I incloſed you a return of my battalion. As the Hircarrahs have not ſince returned, I am doubtful of their having been able to reach you. Ramjewan, a ſervant of the Rajah Cheit Sing, is about three Coſs from me with ſomething more than 2000 men and 4 guns. I was informed of his intending me a viſit laſt night. I was perfectly ready, and in hopes of being able to have given a good account of him and his guns. A party of his horſe came to a village diſtant about two miles, and went off. This morning one Howda Elephant, and leſs than 200 horſemen, tolerably well mounted and armed, marched paſt in front diſtant about one and a half miles. I underſtand the town of Ramnagur is without troops, and not more than 250 or 300 men in the Rajah's houſe. Troops from the different Pergunnahs are joining Cheit Sing at Lutteefpoor; he has formed a camp on this ſide of it, about 5 Coſs from me. I ſhall be glad to receive your further orders.

CAMP near Mirzapoor
19th of Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THO. BLAIR.

No. 24. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I AM juſt now favored with your letter of this date. From the Rajah's troops being very near me, and paſſing ſome part of them in my ſight, I have ſince yeſterday evening taken poſt in a Tope, which I have no doubt of being able to defend againſt conſiderable numbers. I beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint me whether I may attack any parties of the Rajah's troops which are paſſing near my encampment. My Hircarrahs acquaint me, that Ramjewan Sing is at Peteeta, that Callunder Sing, Nuncoo Sing, and Ball Kiſſen Hazarry are in the Fort of Ramnagur with their people, to the number of 12 or 15 hundred men of various kinds.

CAMP near Mirzapoor
19th of Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

THO. BLAIR.

No. 25. To Major Will. Palmer.
Military Secretary to the Hon'ble Governor General.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 18th inſtant at 8 P.M. was delivered to me about 12 o'clock this morning. I am much concerned that my orders were ſo poſitive againſt proceeding to Ramnagur, as I have no doubt but I ſhould have been able to take poſſeſſion of it with very little loſs, if the information I had was good, which I have reaſon to think was to be depended on. About 10 o'clock this morning I was under arms, and continued ſo till one, my Hircarrahs having brought me information of the march of the Rajah's troops from Addilkauhaut. They were in ſight ſoon after; ſome horſemen advanced very near my moſt diſtant centries, and went off; the whole of the enemy moved more to the right, and paſſed my front within a mile. I at firſt expected his whole force, but from my own obſervation, I think they may be 600 cavalry not very good, 2 guns, 200 Sepoys, Matchlockmen, and ſome Peons. They would arrive at Ramnagur before 12 o'clock.

I have ſince been informed, that the Rajah would march from Lutteeſpoor about 12 o'clock for Ramnagur. If he does, I expect him to paſs me about 6 o'clock this evening before which time I ſhall be under arms.

CAMP near Mirzapoor,
19th Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

THO. BLAIR.

No. 26. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair
Commanding at CHUNAR.

Sir,

ON receipt of this you will pleaſe to order four ſix-pounders from the ſixteen which were intended for Colonel Cummings, with two tumbrils of ammunition; alſo the ſix and eight-inch mortars, accompanied by one hundred ſhells for each, and double the number of fuzees, with the neceſſary powder for that number of ſhells. Theſe are to come by water to Chuta Mirzapoor, where the troops are now under the command of Captain Mayaffre.

Should the mortars and their apparatus not be ready to proceed immediately they are not to prevent the ſix-pounders &c, &c being ſent with all expedition. I am Sir, &c,

BANARIS 20th Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 27.

No. 27. To Lieutenant Colonal Blair
Commanding at CHUNAR.

Sir,

I REQUEST that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to obtain intelligence of any parties of the Rajah's Troops at Pateeta, or other places at no greater diſtance from Chunar, and, if you ſhould judge it practicable and ſafe, attempt to ſurprize and defeat them by a party from your Garriſon. A ſucceſsful attack, though trifling in itſelf, might produce favorable conſequences; but I would not have it made at any riſque of miſcarriage, and ſtill leſs if there was the ſmalleſt probability of misfortune. I would be underſtood only to recommend the matter to your conſideration: The deciſion muſt be left to your own judgement formed upon an intimate knowledge of all circumſtances.

A Budgerow having been ſtopt and plundered, and an European and ſeveral Dandies belonging to it murdered by the Rajah's people at Ramnagur, you will be pleaſed to give orders for preventing all boats whatever paſſing the limits of your Garriſon, either up or down the river.

BANARIS
the 20th of Auguſt 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 28. To Lieutenant Colonel Blair
Commanding at CHUNAR.

Sir,

I DESIRE you will order the battalion of Sepoys now at Chunar to croſs the river there, and march directly to this place: You will pleaſe to furniſh them with as much ammunition as the men's pouches will contain.

I conclude that Captain Mayaffre's and Captain Blair's corps have retreated to Chunar, as I have certain intelligence of that detachment being worſted in an action with the Rajah's troops. In this caſe you will be able to ſpare me the whole battalion without leaving the fort in any danger; but at any rate ſend me as many troops as you poſſibly can ſpare.

BANARIS 20th Auguſt 1781.
(½ paſt 9 o'clock.)

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 29.

No. 29. To Major Eaton
Commanding at B U X A R.

Sir,

AS it is apprehended that Rajah Cheit Sing's people, in the preſent ſtate of diſobedience to government, may ſeize and plunder any boats which may come into his diſtricts, I deſire you will not allow any boats coming up the river to paſs your ſtation.

BANARIS
the 20th of Auguſt 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 30. *To Captain Tho. Blair.*

Sir,

VARIOUS accounts are arrived here of an action between you and the Rajah's troops. As there is no occaſion for you to riſque a misfortune, whilſt a reinforcement is ſo near you, the Governor General orders that you remain on the defenſive until joined by Captain Mayaffre.

BANARIS 20th Auguſt 1781.
(5 P.M.)

I am Sir, &c.

W. PALMER *Military Secretary.*

No. 31. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Sir,

I HAVE juſt received your letter with Owſan Sing's ſeal. Captain Mayaffre joined me laſt night. This morning he marched to the attack of Ramnagur, was oppoſed at his entrance, and obliged to retreat after a conſiderable loſs. Captains Mayaffre and Doxat are killed, ſeveral Europeans; the number of Sepoys killed and wounded is very conſiderable. After ſome time we were with difficulty able to reach the river, where we are ſurrounded; at preſent I cannot ſay what will be the fate of the reſt. Captain Sparks commands.

20th of Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

THO. BLAIR.

No. 32.

No. 32. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;

Sir,

I WAS juſt going to diſpatch the arms under an eſcort of about 100 invalid Sepoy officers and Sepoys by land, for there was no poſſibility of ſending them by water, when I have information that there is a large body of the Rajah's troops on the oppoſite ſide of the river ; as alſo that Captain Mayaffre's detachment has been repulſed : I therefore think it unſafe that they ſhould move from this, until I have your further orders.

CHUNARGUR I have the honor to be, &c.
20th of Auguſt 1781. paſt 7 P. M.

W. BLAIR *Colonel Commanding at Chunargur.*

No. 33. *LIST of Engliſh Gentlemen at* Banaris *the* 21ſt *of* Auguſt 178'.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL.

COVINANTED SERVANTS.
Meſſieurs Stev. Sulivan, David Anderſon, Rich. Sumner, Rich. Johnſon, Charles Chapman, Edw. Hay, G. F. Grand, Will. Markham, and Edw. Colebrook.

STAFF of the Gov. General.
Major Will. Palmer, Capt. Tho. Hogan, Lieut. Sam. Turner, and Lieut. James Anderſon.

Majors White, Clark, and Gardiner on a viſit to Banaris.
Mr. Totty Surgeon to the Reſidency.
Meſſieurs Thompſon, Bowers, and Hodges in the Gov. General's family.
Mr. Barnet, an inhabitant of Banaris.

MILITARY OFFICERS on actual Service.
Major Will. Popham, Capt. Jonathan Scott, Lieutenants Hamilton, Birrel, Malcolm, Macleod, Wade, Calcroft, D'Eſterre, Evelyn and Campbell. [the two laſt on the way to Khaumpoor, ſince appointed to Major Popham's detachment] Lieut. Fireworkers Grand and Sands. Surgeon and Enſign Laird.

N.B. All the Gentlemen of this Catalogue accompanied the Governor General to Chunar, except Mr. Barnet.

No. 34. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;

Sir,

AS you ſeem to be unacquainted with the misfortune that has happened to Captain Mayaffre's detachment as late as 9 o'Clock laſt night, by the two letters

letters which I have received of that date, I am ſorry to inform you that they were beat out of the town of Ramnagur with a very conſiderable loſs, two officers killed, three wounded, two field pieces, and a Howitz loſt. The enemy purſued the detachment as far as Chuta Mirzapoor, and they arrived within 2 miles of this fort laſt night about 9 o'Clock. It has been a moſt unfortunate buſineſs, and more raſh and intemperate than any thing I ever heard. Captain Blair, whom I have ſeen, ſays, he foretold Captain Mayaffre every thing that happened. If an opportunity ſhould offer of attacking any parties of the Rajah's force about the diſtance of Pateeta I will endeavour to ſurprize and defeat them; but I muſt proceed with great caution, as the enemy is at preſent flushed with ſucceſs, and the Battalion in garriſon is moſtly compoſed of raw, undiſciplined men who never fired a ſhot. They have not leſs at this time than 4000 fighting men at and about Pateeta. I have this moment received your letter at half paſt 9 o'Clock, and ſhall diſpatch the Battalion immediately agreeable to your orders.

CHUNAR
21ſt Auguſt 1781, half paſt 6 A.M.

I am, &c.

W. BLAIR.

No. 35. *PURPORT of a letter written by* Rajah Cheit Sing *to the* Governor General *at* Banaris, *and intended to have been delivered on the evening of the* 21ſt *of* Auguſt; *but not delivered. This draft of it was ſince made by* Abdullah Beg, *the* Rajah's Vakeel, *from his own recollection of it, and delivered under his ſeal to the* Governor General.

I AM with heart and ſoul the devoted ſervant of the Sirkar, nor have I within my own knowledge committed any fault; for example, the guard which came from the Sirkar, to that too I yielded, nor deviated in the breadth of an hair from obedience and ſubmiſſion to authority. In the mean time Cheitram Chobdar came, and uttering improper language, for that cauſe the men who attended me, who wanted underſtanding, committed war and bloodſhed: At that time I through fear of my life and honor, withdrew myſelf aſide. Now alſo I have the hope in your favor and mercy, that the fault of your ſervant may be pardoned, and that he may be honored from the preſence; and all that I repreſented in the pinnace, I am ready to act conformably thereto.

21ſt Auguſt 1781.

No. 36. GENERAL ORDERS, 22nd Auguſt 1781.

MAJOR POPHAM is appointed to the Command of the whole Detachment at Chunargur.

No. 37.

No. 37. To the NABOB VIZEER.

YOUR Excellency will have heard from report the rebellious and treacherous conduct of Cheit Sing, which has delayed for a few days my departure towards Lucknow; and I am now arrived at Chunargur, where I ſhall remain ſome time to puniſh this treachery and rebellion, which has originated from his own wicked diſpoſition. Your Excellency will therefore be pleaſed to return to Lucknow; and as the ſole object of my journey from Calcutta to this quarter was to have an interview with your Excellency, by the bleſſing of God having ſhortly puniſhed in an exemplary manner this rebel, I ſhall be made happy by meeting your Excellency, who in the mean while muſt not ſuffer any apprehenſions or doubts to exiſt reſpecting this buſineſs.

As in this time of neceſſity troops are wanted here, and our concerns are the ſame, I have therefore written to Lieutenant Polhill, who is with ſome companies of your Excellency's Seyoys at Illahabad, to come to this place, and have promiſed to acquaint you with it, aſſuring him that your Excellency will approve of his coming here.

CHUNARGUR
23d Auguſt 1781. WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 38. *To* Major Moſes Crawford, *or Officer Commanding the Detachment on its march from* DINAPOOR *to* BANARIS.

HAVING ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmuty to ſend the regiment of Sepoys directly to Banaris from the reſpective ſtations of the two battalions, I now direct, if the two diviſions ſhould have marched ſeparately, that on receipt hereof you take meaſures for effecting their junction, whether they may be on the ſame or oppoſite ſides of the river, and proceed together the remainder of your route, which you will direct to this place inſtead of Banaris as at firſt directed. You will purſue your march on which ever ſide of the river you may judge moſt ſafe and expeditious for reaching this deſtination, and will be careful to guard againſt a ſurpriſe, and not ſuffer your march to be delayed by any object but your own ſecurity and defence.

CHUNARGUR
the 23d of Auguſt 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 39.

No. 39. To Mr. Nath. Middleton
Collector &c. LUCKNOW.

Sir,

IMMEDIATELY upon receipt of this letter you will be pleaſed to pack up and diſpatch one Lack of Rupees in ſilver, to be delivered here to the Commanding Officer of this place. Should you not poſſeſs a ſum equal to this amount in your treaſury, you will be pleaſed to exert every means in your power to raiſe it upon your own credit, or otherwiſe, and when prepared put it in charge of the officer commanding the regiment of Sepoys, which I lately ordered from Khaunpoor to Lucknow. He is directed to eſcort the treaſure with his whole force to this place.

You will further be pleaſed, immediately on receipt of this, to ſend an agent to Illahabad with directions to purchaſe grain to ſuch amount as he may be able to diſpatch by water from thence to this fortreſs, for the uſe of the troops encamped near it.

You will alſo, as ſoon as poſſible, acquaint the Nabob Vizeer that, inſtead of meeting him upon the road from Lucknow to Banaris, I now intend meeting him at Lucknow, and that I conſequently requeſt he will immediately return to that place, and there wait my arrival.

CHUNARGUR
the 23d of Auguſt 1781.

I am, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 40. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

ON the 19th, I was acquainted by the Dawk Hircarrah, that Cheit Sing's country was in arms; that the Dawks are obſtructed; and a rumour alſo prevails here, that an action had happened at Banaris between our troops and Cheit Sing's; and, as no Dawk has arrived here from Banaris the laſt three days, I am led to believe there is ſome foundation for ſuch report: But, as I have no further advices that can be relied on, I am at a loſs how to conduct myſelf. I know not whether I ſhould interfere to prevent his ſubjects in my neighbourhood aſſembling, for fear of offending againſt your inclination, and being conſidered

as

as the firſt aggreſſor. I ſhall be happy if you will favor me with your commands, which I ſhall be always proud to obey.

BUXAR
the 19th of Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be, *&c. &c.*

ISAAC EATON.

No. 41. *SUBSTANCE of a letter from* Hurry Budder, *nephew of* Beneram Pundit, *to* Beneram Pundit *received at* Chunar *the* 24th *of* Auguſt 1781.

LALLA BUCHERAGE and Cuſhmeereenull are ready, and will aſſiſt to the utmoſt of their ability. They require an invitation from the Governor General, and will accompany Hyder Beg Khan. I have the Lack ready to give it to Contoo, but he is concealed. Lalla will accompany Hyder Beg Khan and carry the money which he promiſes. I will come too, and bring our Lack. Moonſhy Sherreut Oolla Khan went yeſterday early to the Nabob. Four Cheſts of the Governor General's are come to our houſe, and his Bearer has brought me a cheſt of cloaths. The Mowlavy and other incendiaries are carried away. I will receive and take care of all the Governor's people that come to me.

No. 42. To Colonel James Morgan.

Sir,

I AM at Chunar. Send a regiment of Sepoys to this place inſtantly with 30 artillery-men, officers in proportion, and one of experience to command them, by water if you can; ſend grain, a ſtrong eſcort with it. I have written many letters to you: Be expeditious.

CHUNARGUR
the 25th of Auguſt 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 43. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

MARCH hither with your whole force, and ſend the encloſed to Colonel Cumming.

CHUNARGUR 26th Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 44. To Colonel Cumming.
(inclosed in Colonel Morgan's.)

Sir,

MARCH immediately with your whole detachment to Khaunpoor, and remain there.

CHUNARGUR 26th Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 45. *To Major Moſes Crawford.*

Sir,

I WROTE to you on the 23d inſtant to effect a junction of your two battalions and proceed together to this place. I now repeat that order.

CHUNARGUR
26th Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 46. GENERAL ORDERS 26th Auguſt 1781.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL having this day received the returns of all the killed and wounded in the late attack upon the town of Ramnagur, and circumſtantial reports from the proper officers, finds the greateſt alleviation to his ſorrow for the unhappy iſſue of that event, in the teſtimonies which thoſe reports exhibit of the bravery and firmneſs diſplayed by the Officers and Troops, both Europeans and Natives, after they were compelled to retire from the town with ſo conſiderable a loſs. The Governor General remarks with particular ſatisfaction the ſpirited and judicious conduct of Captain Spark and Captain Blair in effecting a retreat; and to the latter gentleman eſpecially, without derogating in the leaſt from the approved and acknowledged merit of Captain Spark, the higheſt acknowledgements are due for the ſkill and reſolution with which he extricated the troops from their dangerous ſituation in the ſtreets of Ramnagur, until their junction with Captain Spark's battalion. The Governor General conſiders the officers engaged in this unfortunate action entitled to his warmeſt thanks and applauſe for their gallant behaviour, and requeſts they will pleaſe to convey to the troops under their command his entire approbation of their courage and diſcipline; particularly to the corps of Rangers, who ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves throughout the whole attack and retreat, and whoſe loſs with his own on the death of their unfortunate companions he juſtly laments.

No. 47.

No. 47. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform you that I arrived at this place yeſterday morning, and only wait for a company which I expect to join me every moment, and ſhall march this afternoon. I hope to reach Chunargur the 27th in the forenoon, where I hope I ſhall find boats ready for my croſſing. My reaſon for taking this route, rather than that you were pleaſed to direct, is that reports are circulated here that you, the gentlemen, and troops have left Banaris, and gone to Chunargur. I did myſelf the pleaſure of writing to you at Banaris, but do not know whether you have received my letter. I do not hear of any bodies of the Rajah's Troops within 20 Coſs of this place. There is in the villages a number of the Zemeedars and Reyots aſſembled. I have no intelligence ſo far as Chunar; but if there ſhould be any large parties in the roads, I hope you will honor me whith the information. My detachment, when this company joins me, will be about 420 men; but we have nothing but bad country-made arms, one out of ten of which is the utmoſt that will go off. I have three days dawks with me. It is reported here that there are troops near Illahabad from Khaunpoor marching this way.

CAMP Handea 25th of Auguſt 1781. (9 o'clock in the morning.)

I have the honor to be &c.

T. POLHILL Lieut.

No 48. To Major James Crawford
Commanding a Battalion at CHITRA.

Sir,

I DIRECTED you on the 20th inſtant to take poſt with your whole detachment on the confines of Rotas, and as near as that ſituation would admit to Bidjeygur, to prevent all communication between it and the Rajah, firſt attending to your own ſecurity, and to obey all orders from Major Popham. The above orders I now repeat.

CHUNAR the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 49.

No. 49. *To Lieutenant Polhill.*

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter. A party from hence will crofs the river this evening to join you. March in the night; be on your guard; the Gongwars, or village people, may probably aſſemble, but cannot make any conſiderable oppoſition.

CHUNAR I am, Sir, &c.
the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 50. To Major Eaton
Commanding at BUXAR.

Sir,

I HAVE received this inſtant duplicate of your letter of the 19th. Suppreſs any commotions in your neighbourhood, if you can effect it without danger to your own troops or garriſon. Let their ſafety be your principal care. Collect Proviſions.

CHUNAR I am, Sir, &c.
the 26th of Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 51. *To Lieutenant Polhill.*

Sir,

BOATS with arms and ammunition will croſs the river for you immediately. If you find yourſelf ſtrong enough, I could wiſh you to remain on the other ſide; if not, embark your baggage and prepare to follow it. I hear of no parties ſent againſt you.

CHUNARGUR 27th Auguſt 1781. I am, Sir, &c.
(2 o'Clock P.M.)

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 52.

No. 52. *To Edward Wheler Esq ;*

Sir,

I HAVE written to you many letters all probably intercepted. I arrived the 14th at Banaris. On the 16th the Rajah having been put under an arreſt, a numerous body of armed men ſuddenly croſſed, attacked and maſſacred the whole party which had him in cuſtody, conſiſting of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott and Symes, and 2 companies of Major Popham's Grenadier Sepoys. Theſe having no ammunition fell without reſiſtance. The Rajah eſcaped, and fled to Lutteefpoor. On the 19th, a large force returned to Ramnagur. Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Captain Mayaffre with the remainder of Major Popham's detachment were ordered to aſſemble for the attack of that place, and Major Popham to join and conduct the operations according to a concerted plan. The two corps having joined, Captain Mayaffre, the ſenior officer, without waiting for Major Popham, and againſt orders, on the morning of the 20th marched precipitately into the narrow ſtreets of the town, where in an inſtant he fell with Captain Doxat and 33 Rangers, and almoſt all the Sepoys of Captain Blair's Battalion that had entered with him. The reſt of the detachment returned to Chunar, with the loſs of 2 guns, 1 Howitz, and 103 men of all denominations killed. I was in Banaris with the broken remains of Major Popham's firſt party, conſiſting of about 400 men, in a place incapable of defence even with equal numbers. Preparations were making to attack me. I waited until the evening for a Battalion ordered from Chunar to reinforce our party. At 7 repeated intelligence arrived that the Rajah's boats were in motion. No news had arrived of the Battalion from Chunar. It was reſolved to meet it, and march with it to Chunar. The reſolution was inſtantly carried into execution. We paſſed the Battalion, which returned and overtook us, and on the 22d at day-break we gained the banks of the river oppoſite to Chunar, having met no oppoſition. The detachment croſſed on the morning of the 23d. The Rajah's forces are divided between Ramnagur and Lutteefpoor. His family is at Bidjeygur. His fixed eſtabliſhment exceeds 10000 men, and all his Reyots bear arms. Major Popham is encamped on the plain eaſt of the fort. I expect to be joined by a regiment from Khaunpoor, one ordered for my guard at Lucknow, Lieutenant Polhill with ſix companies of the Nabob's guard now at hand, and Major Moſes Crawford's regiment. My only diſtreſs is the want of money, and is great. Bauboos Owſan Sing, Doorgbijey Sing, and his ſon Mehipnarain, are with me.

CHUNARGUR
27th Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 53.

No. 53. To Major Moſes Crawford, *or to* Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty.

Sir,

I REPEAT that, if your regiment has marched in diviſions, you immediately unite them, and march to this place. You will meet with oppoſition. Avoid Ghauzipoor, and great towns. Obey all orders from Major Popham. If Major Crawford has not marched, I deſire that Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty will inſtantly diſpatch him with his regiment and two guns to this place.

CHUNAR 28th Auguſt 1781. I am, Sir &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 54. To Colonel Muir. * CHUNAR 29th of Auguſt 1781.

I THE GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Provinces of Bengal, &c, &c, having received full powers and authority from the Governor General and Council of the ſaid provinces, and relying on your fidelity, prudence, integrity and circumſpection, have deputed and appointed you to be the Public Miniſter of the Gov. General and Council aforeſaid, to treat with Mahdajee Sindia, or any perſon by him deputed for that purpoſe; and I hereby delegate to you full powers and authority to act in that capacity, according to the inſtructions which I have given you for that purpoſe. GIVEN at Chunar, under my hand and ſeal, this 29th day of Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 55. To Major James Crawford.

Sir,

UNDERSTANDING that a man named Doonea Sing has a claim to part of the Zemeedary of Bidjeygur, and is capable of raiſing a conſiderable body of men, I have written to him to join and afford you every aſſiſtance in his power, and I ſhall incloſe to him this letter to ſerve as an introduction to you.

CHUNAR 29th of Auguſt 1781. I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

N. B. A letter the ſame day ſent to Duljeet Sing, and another to Perkaput Sing.

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* The letter which incloſed this is the ſame as that inſerted in the firſt part of the Appendix, P. 50, except the clauſe referring to the incloſure. The Credentials were written in Engliſh and in Perſian.

No. 56. To Col. James Morgan *adjoined to duplicates of* 25th *and* 26th *of* Auguſt

Sir,

I REPEAT the above orders, and requeſt that you will uſe the utmoſt diligence to diſpatch the regiment of Sepoys and artillery-men; you may follow with the brigade at more leiſure. If you can diſpoſe of your artillery in ſafety you will need no more than may be required for the march, as here is abundance, nor will you meet with much, if any, oppoſition.

CHUNAR I am, Sir, &c.
30th Auguſt 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 57. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I HAVE been favored with your letter of the 23d inſtant, and have the pleaſure to inform you of my arrival at this place on the morning of the 26th, with the 2nd battalion of my regiment. The information I received on my arrival here of a large force being aſſembled at Zammaneeah, Ghauzipoor &c, to obſtruct my march, determined me, with the advice of Major Eaton, to proceed no further till joined by the 1ſt battalion of my regiment, which I am happy in informing you joined me here at 2 o'clock P.M. this day, after a march of 14 Coſs. As a number of the men, and moſt of the cattle of the battalion are to day much fatigued and lame with forced marches, I ſhall be under the neceſſity of halting them to morrow; but next day I will aſſuredly march, and loſe no time in joining at Chunargur. You may relv, Sir, on my informing you, as frequently as poſſible, of my progreſs and ſituation. I propoſe marching up on the Ramnagur ſide of the river to evade repeated croſſing, more eſpecially as it is uncertain whether I ſhould be able to procure Boats for croſſing the Goomty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

BUXAR 31ſt Auguſt 1781.

M. CRAWFORD,
Major 28th *regiment of Sepoys.*

No. 58, To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE the pleaſure to acquaint you, that I am returned with my detachment to my encampment oppoſite the fort, having ſent all the grain I could find

find in the villages to Colonel Blair.

30th Auguſt 1781. (3 o'clock p.m.) I am, &c.

T. POLHILL.

No. 59. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

ABOUT the month of November laſt I communicated to Mr. Markham the ſubſtance of a converſation ſaid to have paſſed between Rajah Cheit Sing and Saadut Ally, and which was reported to me by a perſon in whom I had ſome confidence. The mode of communicating this intelligence to you I left entirely to Mr. Markham.

In this converſation, which was private, the Rajah and Saadut Ally were ſaid to have talked of Hyder Ally's victory over Colonel Bailie's detachment, to have agreed that they ought to ſeize this opportunity of conſulting their own intereſt, and to have determined to watch the ſucceſs of Hyder's Arms. Some days after this converſation was ſaid to have happened, I was informed by the ſame perſon, that the Rajah had received a meſſage from one of the Begums at Fyzabad (I think it was from Shujah-ud-Dowlah's widow) adviſing him not to comply with the demands of government, and incouraging him to expect ſupport in caſe of his reſiſting. This alſo I believe I communicated to Mr. Markham ; but, not being perfectly certain, I now think it my duty to remove the poſſibility of your remaining unacquainted with a circumſtance, which may not be unconnected with the preſent conduct of the Rajah.

LUCKNOW I am Sir, *&c.*
28th Auguſt 1781.

FRANCIS BALFOUR.

No. 60. To Edward Wheler Eſq ;

Sir,

ENCLOSED are copies of two letters which I have had the honor to write to you, the firſt in duplicate from Banaris, and the laſt from this place. I doubt the poſſibility of the firſt having eſcaped the vigilance of the people who are ſtationed in every part of this Zemeedary to intercept my letters. For the conveyance of this packet I ſhall truſt to a light boat, which with a ſtrong weſt wind aiding the rapidity of the ſtream will certainly paſs without interruption, if the

fears

fears of the Dandies do not urge them to quit the boat. In the enclofed letters you will receive a connected relation of the events which had befallen me to the 27th inftant, though purpofely abbreviated in the laft for the fafer means of conveyance.

The arrival of Lieutenant Polhill, whofe activity cannot be too much applauded, has proved of very great fervice in freeing our communication with the oppofite fhore. Our greateft diftrefs has been in the want of money and proviſions. The latter has been effectually removed, and with it the former in a degree, by the feizure of a large ftore of grain made by Lieutenant Polhill yeſterday morning in a village about three miles diftant, information having been given me of it the preceding evening. He was oppofed by a confiderable body of the enemy, reported to conſiſt of about 150 horſe, 2 companies of Sepoys, and more than 2000 matchlock-men and Gongwars, or armed villagers, but were repulſed and difperſed with fome loſs on their ſide, on ours none. The quantity of grain ſecured is eſtimated at 5000 mds. which in our ſituation is a moſt important acquiſition, as we have every reaſon to apprehend a total failure of our ſupplies, when the troops of this place are reduced, as they ſoon muſt be, to the complement of the garriſon. Numbers are yet aſſembling to reinforce the defeated party of the enemy; and they have been ſtrengthened by four guns from Ramnagur, with the profeſſed determination of making one more effort.

I have received no anſwers to the letters which I have diverſely and repeatedly written to Colonel Morgan, to Mr. Middleton, to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, and to Major James Crawford, to whom it eſcaped me in my laſt to inform you, that I had ſent orders to march to the borders of Bidjeygur; but I have received a letter from Colonel Morgan, written with a knowledge of the late events, and cannot doubt that his prudence will dictate to him the obvious neceſſity on an occaſion of ſuch emergency, of ſending a party to my relief, without waiting for the formality of orders, which he will know can with difficulty reach him. I have accounts, which I truſt to as authentic, that Major Moſes Crawford with his regiment is on the way, and my latter letters to Mr. Middleton have been ſafely paſſed beyond the borders of this Zemeedary. Upon the whole I can venture to aſſure you, that my ſituation is actually ſuch as, with the reſervation of that influence which under every circumſtance muſt be allowed to fortune in the events attendant on a ſtate of warfare, will warrant the expectation of an eaſy and complete ſucceſs.

Major Popham continues encamped on the plain lying to the eaſtward of the fort, where he will be ſtrengthened by all the men that can be ſpared from this garriſon; and as ſoon as the preparations are completed for that ſervice, he will march to the attack of Ramnagur.

In the mean time I have not been inattentive to our more remote concerns, which I ſhall reſerve for a future detail, and more ſecure conveyance.

The Rajah's ſituation, and the diſpoſition of his forces, except the detachment which is oppoſed to Lieutenant Polhill, is much the ſame as they have been deſcribed in my laſt.

Hyder Beg Khan has been ſome time arrived at Banaris, but prevented from joining me by the deſtruction of the bridges laid over the Burna Nullah, on the lower bank of which he is encamped, and by the ſudden great ſwell of the water, which has rendered it unfordable. Yet I expect him ſoon, and his preſence will afford me material ſervice.

I have ordered to be encloſed copies of Major Popham's return of the loſs ſuſtained in the maſſacre of the 16th, of a letter which has been written to me by Captain Sparks, and the returns accompanying it of the killed and wounded in the attack of Ramnagur on the 20th Auguſt, and of a letter from Captain Blair, containing the particulars of that ill-fated enterprize; alſo a liſt of the gentlemen who were with me in Banaris on the 21ſt, and who accompanied me to Chunar.

I cannot cloſe this letter without teſtifying my ſatisfaction with Lieutenant Colonel Blair for his zeal and attention, and the alacrity with which he executed the orders ſent to him for the different movements of the detachments from his ſmall garriſon; and my entire reliance on the ſteady conduct and approved experience of Major Popham. My regrets for the paſt are perſonal. I ſhall ever retain a painful remembrance of that ſcene of blood, of which I have been too near a ſpectator, and which no future return of proſperity can ever efface from my mind; but in the proſpect before me, I think I have every reaſon to expect the happieſt termination of it in the extenſion of the powers and influence of the Company, and that the paſt example may contribute to the permanency of both, by prompting us to guard againſt the ſecret growth of the like evil which has produced it.

CHUNAR
31ſt Auguſt 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 61. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

I REPEAT, ſend immediately a regiment of Sepoys to this place, with 30 artillery-men

tillery-men, Officers in proportion, and one of experience to command them. Follow with your whole force. You will not have occaſion for artillery, if you can diſpoſe of it in ſafety. Here is abundance.

CHUNAR 1ſt September 1781. I am, Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

N. B. With this letter were ſent Colonel Muir's credentials and his inſtructions in duplicate 1ſt September; on the ſame day duplicate of Colonel Morgan's letters and triplicate of Colonel Muir's; and on the ſame day triplicate of Colonel Morgan's laſt letter and another letter to Colonel Muir with inſtructions, copied from the firſt part with and additional paragraph authorizing him to treat without credentials. Each of theſe three diſpatches was enclоſed in a quill.

No. 62. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; *Governor General &c.*

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to congratulate you on the ſucceſs which Captain Blair has this morning met with. I ſhall do myſelf the pleaſure of waiting on you as ſoon as the detachment returns to camp, which I expect in half an hour or ſo.

What I gather of this buſineſs is, that our people advanced under a ſevere fire at firſt, but the enemy ſoon gave way, and left us three of their guns; one of thoſe is the gun Captain Mayaffre loſt. Mr. Murray and four Europeans are ſcorched by the exploſion of a gun cartridge, and ſeveral Sepoys killed and wounded.

CAMP 3d September 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

W. POPHAM.

P.S. The enclоſed is juſt come to hand. (It was a ſhort account from Captain Blair of the ſucceſs of the day.)

No. 63. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; *Governor General &c.*

Sir,

THE third inſtant at night Major Popham did me the honor to mention his wiſh of ſurpriſing the enemy then encamped near Pateeta, with an offer to me of commanding the party which was to perform that ſervice. I moſt gladly accepted it, and at one o Clock in the morning marched off with the greater part of my own Battalion, the grenadiers of the 35th regiment, in all about 550 men, and

and two ſix-pounders. I took my route by the left of our preſent encampment to avoid their out-poſts, which I was ſo fortunate to paſs unobſerved, and expected to have arrived by the firſt appearance of day-light; but was retarded in my march by the badneſs of the gun-bullocks and drivers. The enemy were firſt alarmed by ſome firing on the weſt-ſide of Chunar, nearly at the ſame time they muſt have received information of my march and intentions; for I found them regularly drawn up on an extenſive plain, more than a mile to the eaſtward of their former ſtation, and in numbers about 4000, including 400 cavalry tolerably well mounted, and ſix pieces of ordnance. They commenced the cannonade about 5 o'clock in the morning, diſtant about three quarters of a mile. I continued to advance, and ſo ſoon as our round ſhot would take effect, I fired upon their line, and continued doing both, their infantry and artillery firing very ſmartly, and their cavalry having ſurrounded us, which was deterred from charging our line by a ſhot from our guns now and then. The fire of our artillery and Sepoys, which was very quick, obliged their infantry to fall back; to get poſſeſſion of their guns was immediately neceſſary at this critical moment; convinced of it, I ordered the whole of the grenadiers to advance for that purpoſe, which they did with ſuch impetuoſity as overcame all oppoſition, and ſeized two guns, which were immediately turned upon the enemy. The grenadiers were led on by Lieutenants Fallen, Birrell, and Murray: I muſt beg leave to mention them in the warmeſt manner for their gallant ſteady conduct. The enemy began to give way in every part immediately after: A very ſmart fire from all the guns and line completed our ſucceſs. About ſix, or a little after, the enemy obſerved no regularity; every man appeared to be guided by his own fears, and ran way to the town and fort of Pateeta, which was in the rear of their left flank. Another gun was about this time taken by a party which I detached for that purpoſe; in another part one of the enemy's ſtandards was taken, and ſoon after a fourth gun. Our guns were well pointed and ſerved by Lieutenant Baillie, the officer of artillery, to whom I am much obliged for his activity and conduct during the whole of the action.

Taken from the enemy four braſs guns with limbers and tumbrils, with a very large quantity of ammunition of every kind, and of the very beſt materials, one of each ſort I have taken the liberty of ſending for your inſpection. It appears evident to me from the quantity and quality to have been all prepared long before your arrival at Banaris, and at a very conſiderable expence, part of it being of European materials. I was under the neceſſity of blowing up a tumbril and two limber boxes full of ammunition, a large quantity of powder, and leaving upwards of fifteen hundred round ſhots and one gun ſhotted and ſpiked for want of any means to bring them off.

Three braſs guns, one tumbril, and one limber box of ammunition I brought with me. The Sepoys offered their ſervices to draw them, which I thankfully accepted,

accepted, and made them a ſmall recompenſe for their readineſs.

I now collected my wounded men which were very conſiderable, and much diſperſed, occaſioned by the diſtance I had advanced. I provided them with Palinkeens, officers horſes, Doolies, and every thing which could be collected. Mr. Laird the Surgeon was very diligent and active in giving his aſſiſtance on this occaſion, as well as during the action. About 8 o'clock I was joined by Lieutenants Wade and Malcolm with one gun, the Rangers, and one hundred Sepoys. The Rangers made an offer of dragging the enemy's guns, which I accepted, and employed them with the Sepoys, who had before made the like application and were much fatigued.

Having accompliſhed the ſervice, and I believe the intention of my being detached, though I could not ſurprize the enemy's camp, owing to their early intelligence, I judged it moſt proper to return to our preſent ſtation, which I did, the enemy not chuſing to give me any further trouble. I take the liberty to mention Lieut. Birrell's conduct during the whole of the action as deſerving the higheſt praiſe from me, alſo every officer and ſoldier I had the honor of commanding.

CAMP near Chunar
4th September 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c,

THOMAS BLAIR.

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* No. 64. To Lieut. Colonel Blair
Commanding at CHUNAR.

Dear Sir,

I WROTE to you by a Hircarrah ſent this morning. I am moſt happy to inform you that the troops I expect to morrow, and I will take care to have proviſions ready for the Europeans, that no delay may be occaſioned. The firſt information that Colonel Morgan had of your want of troops was from a letter I ſent, which I am happy to find haſtened matters. The bearer has a letter from Colonel Morgan to the Governor. As every endeavour on my part has been exerted, ſo ſhall it be continued, and I ſhall be moſt happy if my ſituation can be rendered in the ſmalleſt degree ſerviceable. All quiet.

ILLAHABAD
Saturday night 4th September 1781.

Believe me, Dear Sir &c.

I. P. Pigott.

* This ſhould follow No. 66.

No. 65.

No. 65. *To Major Moſes Crawford.*

Sir,

UNITE your force. If you have no guns do not hazard an engagement, but take poſt, and adviſe me where you are, and Major Popham will march to ſupport you. Write where you are, and your intended route.

CHUNAR
4th September 1781.

I am, Sir, *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 66. *To Colonel Morgan.*

Sir,

ONCE more I write, and order that you do inſtantly detach a regiment of Sepoys to this place, with 30 artillery and officers in proportion. Loſe no time. Follow with the reſt of your forces. Leave your artillery and ſtores, if you can, in ſafety. Here is abundance, and you will meet no enemy in the way. Colonel Cumming will take your ſtation. Anſwer me in this compaſs. Give the bearer 50 Rupees.

CHUNARGUR
4th September 1781.

I am Sir, *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

P. S. Yeſterday we defeated the enemy with great ſlaughter, and took 4 guns, tumbrils &c; but we cannot afford even another victory with our ſmall force.

No. 67. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

My dear Sir,

I AM this inſtant favored with yours of the 24th, and I yeſterday received your public letter of the 23d. The Khaunpoor regiment is arrived at Lucknow, and by to morrow will, I have no doubt, be on its march with a Lack of Rupees to join you. Proviſions will alſo be ſent you daily from Illahabad. The Nabob will move towards you immediately. No perſuaſions will induce him to return to Lucknow. On this ſubject I have written fully to Johnſon. I have received

no

no letters from you, but the two-above mentioned. We ſhall be near you in 8 days.

HUSSAUPOOR
29th Auguſt 1781.

My dear Sir, &c.

NATH. MIDDLETON.

No. 68. *To Edward Wheler Eſq;*

Sir,

YESTERDAY morning Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his Battalion and two companies of his own Grenadiers and 2 guns (6 pounders) to attack the enemy collected at Pateeta. They were prepared to receive him, and made a very ſpirited reſiſtance. After a very ſevere action the fortune of the day was happily turned in our favor by a bold but well judged Manœuvre. Captain Blair detached his grenadier companies to attack 2 guns which were poſted on the flank, and galled his troops exceedingly. The attack ſucceeded, and the 2 guns were turned upon the enemy, who were ſoon after totally routed. Captain Blair brought off 3 of their guns and ſpiked the fourth, the carriage of which was diſabled. He brought away alſo 1 of their tumbrils, and all his own loaded with their ammunition. Three more of their tumbrils, with much looſe powder, were blown up on the field, Captain Blair having no means of bringing them away. He was alſo obliged to leave about 1500 of their ſhot piled in a village. The enemy's numbers are reputed 8 or 9000 men, though Captain Blair judges them from appearance to be only 3 or 4000. They were their prime men. Our loſs, which I add with regret, is 105 men killed and wounded: Theirs muſt be proportionably more though unknown. It is remarkable that the enemy's artillery and cartridges made at Rannagur are almoſt equal to ours; their cartridges and port-fires compounded with equal ſkill; and their powder much better. This is the ſecond inſtance in which the ſervice is ſignally indebted to the collected and intrepid gallantry of Captain Blair. Other praiſes are due which cannot be noticed in this.

CHUNAR
4th September 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 69.

No. 69. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

THE unuſual failure of intelligence from you, and the reports which are brought to me by the natives being fraught with alarming accounts of your ſituation, have determined me to detach immediately 2 regiments of Sepoys, 40 European artillery-men, with 4 guns and 1 howitz, with orders to proceed with all expedition to join you; and the officer commanding the detachment has orders to purſue ſuch meaſures, and make ſuch movements as he ſhall deem expedient, according to his intelligence, for effecting that ſervice. They will ſet off on ſaturday next September the 1ſt. The artillery, for the ſake of expedition, is to go down by water to Illahabad, where it is to wait for the arrival of the Sepoys. I ſhall immediately order three battalions from the detachment at Calpee to march to this ſtation; and one battalion under Major Gilpin will be left for the protection of that place. A freſh ſupply of ammunition has been diſpatched to Lucknow for Major Roberts's regiment. Though I cannot but imagine that were your ſituation any ways critical or dangerous, and you ſtood in need of military force to aſſiſt you, I ſhould have remained ſo long without receiving orders from you to ſend troops down, yet I doubt not but the ſtep I have taken will receive your approbation, as there is a poſſibility of your orders having miſcarried, and the conſequence of a delay in ſuch a caſe might prove ſerious and dangerous. I ſhall order the regiment of my brigade, that is now at Futtehgur, to march down to this ſtation as ſoon as poſſible. As the quick arrival of this letter to your hands is promiſed to be rewarded by you or the officer who receives it, I beg leave to requeſt that you may be pleaſed to order the Sepoys and boatmen ſuch rewards, honorary or pecuniary, as you may think equal to the merit of their ſervice.

I have the honor to be, &c.

KHAUNPOOR 29th Auguſt 1781.

JAMES MORGAN *Colonel.*

No. 70. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c, &c. BANARIS.

Hon'ble Sir,

SINCE I incloſed the accompanying duplicate, I have received a letter from Lieut. Pigott at Illahabad, covering a note from Col Blair, to communicate your orders to an officer commanding a detachment proceeding from Khaunpoor to Banaris by water; and Lieutenant Pigott has ſent three copies of it that have

have ſince arrived. His care and attention I muſt beg leave to recommend here, as from theſe I received the firſt authentic intelligence of your being in want of troops to aſſiſt you, aud as by the words of Colonel Blair's note, it appears that you had diſpatched orders to me for ſending a detachment of troops down to Banaris, but theſe orders never reached me, and I am now at a loſs to know what ſtrength your wiſhed the detachment. To day part of the detachment I ſend down to you under command of Major Crabb will embark, and to morrow the whole will ſet off. It conſiſts of a party of artillery under Capt. Hill, the two flank companies of the European regiment, and two regiments of Sepoys, with 4 ſix-pounders and 1 howiz, tumbrils, ammunition, draft and carriage cattle. All will proceed by water; but no more boats can be procured here.

KHAUNPOOR 30th Auguſt 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

N.B. The bearer is highly deſerving a good reward.

JAMES MORGAN Colonel.

No. 71. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE forwarded you ſix letters by different diſpatches, but as I have not yet been honored with your inſtructions, and am daily receiving reports of the ſituation of affairs towards Chunar, I am fearful of their having miſcarried, and more ſo from the diſaffection which ſeems to prevail in this part of the country, and particularly in the Pergunnah Scrinjah, where the inhabitants are aſſembling in a ſmall fort, and rendering themſelves as formidable as the ſituation will admit. Aware of the conſequences which might attend their meaſures, I wrote a letter to the Aumils, Amur Sing and Oodun Sing, to require their reaſon for this appearance of hoſtility; but their anſwer was evaſive from the ſubject I addreſſed them on, and tinctured with inſolence. Such ſteps therefore as I deemed neceſſary for the defence and protection of this place I have been ſtudiouſly attentive to, and am now providing a magazine of proviſions for the expenſe of the garriſon in caſe of an attack, which from the information of my Hircarrahs I find myſelf threatened with. For aſſiſtance in this particular I applied to Beeramjeet Fougedar of Boudgepoor; but though his profeſſions are tendered with all the warmth of ſincerity, his conduct and connection with Bucket Sing induce me to think him but little attached to the intereſts of our government, and I have been therefore neceſſitated to make further application to Mr. Græme at Chupra. The number of troops detached on command from this ſtation reduces my force to 368 rank and file including the contiguous out-guards and ſick; and I am further deficient in an eſtabliſhment to work the ordnance of the garriſon. The

ſeveral Dawks arrived at this ſtation ſhall be forwarded under charge of Major Crawford.

I have the honor to be &c.

BUXAR 30th Auguſt 1781.

ISAAC EATON *Major.*

No. 72. THE *two following letters were ſent from* Ramnagur *by* Teekchund *to* Govind Ram Pundit *at Banaris, and delivered to the* Governor General *by* Beneram Pundit *on the* 5th September 1781.

TRANSLATION *of an Arzee from* Rajah Cheit Sing *to the* Hon'ble Governor General.

WHEN I waited upon your Highneſs in your pinnace I repreſented to you every thing which was proper to be repreſented, that my life, my country and property belonged to your Highneſs, requeſting that you would order whatever was your pleaſure, and I was ready to obey it with pleaſure. I beſides performed all the duties of obedience and humility; and repreſented all the particulars with a view to the preſent time, for I well knew that, as ſoon as Owſan Sing ſhould be introduced to your Highneſs, Mr. Markham and the Moulavies &c, having ſettled this plan, would make you conceive diſpleaſure againſt me. At that time your Highneſs anſwered, that you had no buſineſs with my life or property; that you had not given admiſſion to Owſan Sing or any of his people; that you had no connection with any of my relations. What crime did I afterwards commit that, by the advice of my enemies, you ſhould reſolve to confine me with ſuch diſgrace? However I remained until evening in confinement, and behaved in no inſtance otherwiſe than with the greateſt humility and obedience. I addreſſed ſeveral Arzees, expreſſing my readineſs to obey your orders, and that I was your ſlave, and was ready with my life and property. Obſerve that Cheit Ram Chubdar came to me, and reviled me, and with a loud voice gave both me and my people the vileſt abuſe. The people of the Sirkar firſt fired balls from their guns, and diſcharged their muſkets: immediately the tumult aroſe, and notwithſtanding my moſt earneſt requeſt for them to deſiſt, no one would hear me. Myſelf, after being wounded by a ſword in the hand of the Captain, eſcaped with life from that imminent danger, and withdrew myſelf. If you will examine with an eye of juſtice, and without liſtening to talebearers and informers, you will find no crime in me, and your mind, which is the mirror of the world, will, I am certain, approve of it. I have before addreſſed Arzees to you, but have not yet been honoured with an anſwer. Owſan Sing has not yet ceaſed from ruining the affairs. Should now my life and honor be left to me, I am your ſlave. Beneram Pundit will have repreſented my ſituation to you, and will continue to do ſo.

No. 73.

No. 73. *TRANSLATION of a letter from* Rajah Cheit Sing *to* Beneram Pundit.

I FORMERLY wrote all particulars of my ſtate to you at Calcutta, that you might explain them fully to his Highneſs the Nabob. When his Highneſs came towards this quarter I repeated every thing to him on board his pinnace, that I was in every inſtance ready; that my life, country, and property belonged to him; and that he ſhould do whatever he wiſhed. To this he replied, that he had nothing to do with my country, property or life. A day or two after he ſent a battalion to Shewallah with Mr. Markham and three other gentlemen, and put me into confinement: He likewiſe ſent guns. Notwithſtanding this I made no oppoſition, and remained confined until evening. I addreſſed an Arzee to the Governor that I ſhould make no oppoſition, and that he might do with me whatever he liked. This however did not meet with his approbation. Cheit Ram Chubdar came to me, and gave the vileſt abuſe to me and my people; they then fired the guns and diſcharged their muſkets. In this inſtant I moſt earneſtly requeſted them to deſiſt; but upon the Captain's ſtriking me with his ſword, the tumult commenced. I myſelf having eſcaped with life remained at a diſtance, when battalions and guns ſent from the fort of Chunar arrived at the town of Ramnagur. My people for the protection of their honor and credit defended themſelves. As my honor is beſtowed on me by the Nabob I have therefore addreſſed an Arzee to his preſence, which you will preſent and procure a ſpeedy anſwer. Whatever may be proper do you repreſent, and ſend me an anſwer.

No. 74. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

THE relation of the unlucky accident which prevented my going to Chunar, and the diſtreſſes I have ſuffered ſince, I ſhall forbear mentioning until I have the honor and happineſs of ſeeing you; I will only briefly acquaint you that the Rajah having diſcovered the place of my concealment at the houſe of Gopaul Doſs, he ſent a number of his people yeſterday to take charge of me, and I am now with him at Lutteeſpoor.

Pardon me, Sir, and do not impute it to any preſumptuous liberty if at the Rajah's humble and earneſt entreaty, I propoſe on his part terms of conciliation and ſubmiſſion. He ſolemnly declares that the misfortunes reſulting from the late event were contrary to his wiſh and intent, his diſpoſition ever leading him to live in peace and friendſhip with the Engliſh nation, and to pay implicit obedience to your commands. The Rajah deſires me to ſay, that he is diſpoſed to pay the Hon'ble Company the cuſtomary tribute, and any other demands you may in reaſon make upon him. To this you will pleaſe to reply as the exigency of our

our ſituation and your ſuperior wiſdom may ſuggeſt.

I aſſure you, Sir, that, though I am now in the Rajah's power, and cannot avoid repeating to you what he has requeſted, I have taken up my pen with fear and trembling, leſt any thing I have ſaid ſhould give you diſpleaſure, for I am conſcious of my inferiority, and ſcarce dare entertain a hope that any thing that comes conveyed through me will be attended to; but I confide in the goodneſs of your heart; and the bare poſſibility of being inſtrumental to the putting an end to our preſent troubles mitigates all my fears.

You will perceive my preſent diſtreſſed ſituation, and pardon every impropriety and inaccuracy in this letter, and believe me to be, with the ſincereſt attachment and reſpect,

LUTTEEFPOOR Hon'ble Sir, &c.
Tueſday 5th September 1781.

JACOB BARNET.

No. 75. To the NABOB VIZEER.

I WAS made happy by the receipt of your Excellency's two letters, accompanied by Mr. Middleton's, acquainting me that you have advanced ſome days journey from Lucknow, and arrived at Peepulpoor, and that you would proceed from thence towards this place where you would ſoon arrive. Before this I wrote to your Excellency, requeſting that you would lay aſide your intention of coming here, and return to Lucknow, that you might not ſuffer any inconvenience on the road from the rebellious diſpoſition of Cheit Sing's people, and that I, having ſettled theſe matters, would proceed to an interview with your excellency; and that you ought by no means to think of coming to this quarter. But, as I learn that notwithſtanding this, your Excellency is reſolved on coming to my aſſiſtance, I am filled with the higheſt gratitude for ſo noble a proof of your friendſhip. It is now incumbent on your prudence and circumſpection, that you advance with the greateſt caution, to prevent any inconvenience from the treachery of Cheit Sing's people. As ſoon as I am informed of your Excellency's approach to Chunar, I will croſs the river with as many troops as I have with me, and will proceed to meet you. Three days ago Major Popham, with a ſmall part of his detachment, attacked a large force of Cheit Sing's entrenched near the fort of Pateeta, defeated them completely, and took 4 guns, ſeveral tumbrils of ammunition, and a conſiderable quantity of all ſorts of military ſtores. I beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on this ſignal ſucceſs.

September 6th 1781.

No. 76.

No. 76. *From* Cheit Sing *to the* Governor General.

BEFORE this the Arzees which I have repeatedly addreſſed to your preſence will have been peruſed by you, but to this time I have not been honored with an anſwer to any one of them. I am in every way ready in my allegiance and duty, and have obeyed all your Highneſs's orders, and never have I been negligent in any one point; and your Highneſs, from your goodneſs and juſtice, has always been pleaſed to protect and ſupport your own ſlave, and to ſhew him favor. All this time when, from the unfortunate ſtate of the times, the reports of ſelf-intereſted perſons have met with reception at the preſence, I humbly repreſent that the words of evil minded ſelf-intereſted perſons be not attended to, but that your Highneſs, looking upon me as a ſlave raiſed by yourſelf, will be favorable towards me, becauſe I am your ſlave and am ready in my duty and alligiance. Although I have been guilty of no fault, yet the ſlave is by all means criminal, and the buſineſs of the maſter is pardon. By the bleſſing of God your Highneſs is the maſter, and is juſt; let him conſider, that in all the three Battles the army of the Sirkar was the aggreſſor. Now matters have paſſed the extremities. Should you even now beſtow life upon me, it would not be foreign from the duty of a maſter.

Dated the 21ſt of Ramzaun.

No. 77. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

A Detachment of 100 Europeans, 30 artillery-men under Captain Hill, 2 regiments of Sepoys, 1 Howitz &c, under the command of Major Crabb, ſet off by water on the 31ſt Ult. for Chunargur. Your order of the 25th Ult. I received the 1ſt, and that of the 26th on the 2d. I ſent by expreſs your order to Colonel Cumming immediately. I am preparing to follow the detachment with my whole force as ſoon as poſſible. I have wrote to you letters in triplicate to inform you of what I have done. I have given Major Crabb particular orders to carry down grain and proviſions with him, and gave him 25,000 Rupees to purchaſe it with, which was all the caſh in the treaſury here. I am now much diſtreſſed for boats. Some of my letters I ſent down by water. Depend upon my uſing the utmoſt expedition.

KHAUNPOOR 4th September 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MORGAN *Colonel.*

No. 78.

No. 78. GENERAL ORDERS iſſued at CHUNAR 8th September 1781.

THE Governor General deſires to expreſs publickly the ſenſe which he entertains of the gallant behaviour of the officers and troops in the attack made upon the enemy's camp near Pateeta on the 4th inſtant. The Governor General conſiders Captain Blair as entitled to his warmeſt approbation for the reſolution and conduct, which he evinced, in defeating a force ſo much ſuperior in number, nor wanting, as it has appeared, in perſonal bravery.

The ſpirit exerted by Lieutenants Fallon, Birrell and Murray, who led the grenadiers; the ſervice performed by the artillery under charge of Lieutenant Baillie; and in general the ſteadineſs and attention of every officer in his ſtation, materially contributed to the ſucceſs of the action, and give them a claim to the higheſt commendations.

The Governor General alſo highly commends the care and activity of Mr. Laird in his attention to the wounded during the action.

It is with great ſatisfaction, that the Governor General gives the praiſe, which has been repreſented to him as due to the diſtinguiſhed behaviour of the grenadiers of the detachment.

No. 79. *To Colonel Morgan.*

YOU have acted nobly, and with a deciſion that does you honor. I moſt heartily thank you. I have had a letter from Major Crabb, dated the 2d, from Illahabad. He propoſed to march by land from thence, and I expect him hourly, though I have not heard from him ſince. The Nabob is near, Major Moſes Crawford is alſo on the way from Dinapoor, and is reported to be at Sukkerdeea, which is but 4 Coſs from Ramnagur. I have written to you the news of the 3d. On that morning Captain Blair with 5 Battalion companies, and 2 companies of Major Popham's grenadiers, with 2 ſix-pounders, attacked the enemy encamped in a body of more than 4,000 men at Pateeta; and after a very ſevere and doubtful conflict, in which we loſt 105 men killed and wounded, he obtained a moſt deciſive victory, taking all their guns and ammunition, viz. 4 guns, 4 tumbrils, and of ammunition an incredible quantity, moſt of which he deſtroyed, ſpiked one gun, and brought away the reſt. I hope that it will be unneceſſary for you yourſelf to proceed this way, yet march and uſe your own diſcretion in advancing. If your preſence ſhall be required, you will receive the ſureſt proof of it by the failure of my letters. I leſs fear the actual enemy, than the contagion of the example. I am much pleaſed with the Nabob.

CHUNAR 8th September 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 80.

No. 80. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;

Dear Sir,

FUTTEH SHAH, Genoo Roy, and Ajeet Mull, with a large body of armed men, are come into Huſſeepoor. The two laſt have, I underſtand, joined Futteh Shah on a promiſe of his aſſiſtance in obtaining poſſeſſion for them of their Zemeedaries in Gooruckpoor, which is to be the ſecond object of this confederacy. I have no force to defend any part of my diſtricts, and have therefore been under the neceſſity of calling on the Zemeedars of Sirkar Sarun for their aſſiſtance on this occaſion ; and ſome of the principal men amongſt them are gone with their dependants to Huſſeepoor ; but I confeſs I have no great confidence in them. Several of them are intimately connected with Cheit Sing ; there are alſe ſome allied by marriage to Doorgbijey Sing, and to Owſan Sing. The names of theſe laſt are Gopaul Narain, Serib Narain, Govind Narain, Hirgovind Saw, Boniffer Saw, and Ragonaut Saw. Letters to them from Doorgbijey Sing and Owſan Sing would be of infinite ſervice, and might in ſome degree counter-act the infamous attempts of Cheit Sing. One letter of his (and I have reaſon to believe, there are many in circulation) addreſſed to Durjoo Sing, a Zemeedar of the diſtrict at preſent employed in Huſſeepoor, was by him carried to the Aumil of that place, who immediately ſent it to me.* It is ſigned by Cheit Sing's own hand, and has the large ſeal of his government affixed to it. He therein deſires Durjoo Sing to kill every European and Sepoy he can, and join him with all his people.

In my letter of the 25th ultimo, I acquainted you with the application I had made to Colonel Ahmuty for a Battalion of Sepoys, and with his refuſal. He wrote me, that the whole force at Dinapoor was nine Companies, that they were lately incorporated, and the arms they had unſerviceable.

CHUPRAH 4th September 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

CHARLES GRÆME.

No. 81. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;

Hon'ble Sir,

I WROTE you yeſterday by your Hircarrahs, who were purſued and are returned. The body-guard and troop are with me. I ſhall halt here-abouts till I hear from you, or of your being at Ramnagur. Your Hircarrahs will attempt to return to night again.

CAMP, Dildarnagur, September 9th, A.M. Sir, &c.

MOSES CRAWFORD Major.

No. 82.

* This is entered in Part 3.

No. 82. To Colonel Muir. (This letter has already been inſerted in the Appendix Part I. p. 50. No. 4. B.)

CHUNAR 10th September 1781.

No. 83. To Edward Wheler Eſq;

Sir,

I HAVE adviſed you in triplicate of the ſucceſs gained by Captain Blair on the 3d. It was dear, but deciſive. With 550 men oppoſed to more than 4000, he compleatly routed them, took all their guns (4), tumbrils (4), and ammunition immeaſurable. Major Moſes Crawford is at Dildarnagur, about the midway between this and Buxar. There he will remain till Major Popham moves. Yeſterday morning Major Crabb with his detachment, conſiſting of 100 European infantry, 30 artillery with Captain Hill, and 2 regiments of Sepoys, arrived, and theſe were all tranſported to this ſide before the evening. Major Roberts with his regiment and 1 Lack of Rupees has paſſed Illahabad, and is hourly expected. The Nabob Vizeer, whoſe conduct I muſt in juſtice applaud, arrived this morning at his camp on the oppoſite ſide of the river. There I met him. He propoſes to croſs and encamp on this ſide with a ſmall guard. His army would ſtarve us. I hope that Major Popham will be able to begin his operations on the 14th at the lateſt. Doubt not of ſpeedy ſucceſs. The Rajah has made repeated overtures for peace, leſs humble in terms than in the mode; but I have declined to anſwer him, or even to temporize. The example is dangerous, and ought even with hazard to be checked in this firſt inſtance. You will have heard, and you will hear, many falſe and alarming reports; for the enemy invent, and our own Hircarrahs exaggerate. Colonel Morgan has acted with a promptneſs and deciſion which merit public thanks; and I with pleaſure learn, that all the officers of the detachment ſhewed an eagerneſs equal to his. Colonel Morgan appears to have formed the reſolution on the 29th, the troops were embarked on the 31ſt, and they arrived in leſs than 10 days from Khaunpoor. I avail myſelf of this vacant ſpace to aſſure you that all will terminate happily.

CHUNAR 11th September 1781.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 84. To Major Moſes Crawford.

Sir,

I DESIRE that you will immediately proceed with caution, but with expedition, to this place. You are not likely to be oppoſed. I ſhall adviſe Major Popham

Popham, with whom your junction would be at this time liable to uncertainty, and is unneceſſary.

CHUNAR 17th September 1781. I am, &c.

P.S. Major Popham is at Pateeta.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 85. To Colonel Sir John Cumming *Commanding the* Temporary Brigade.

Sir,

IT being neceſſary in the preſent ſituation of affairs that the whole military force beyond the provinces ſhould act in concert, and be ultimately under the orders of the ſenior officer, you will therefore be pleaſed to obey all ſuch orders as you may henceforth receive from Colonel Morgan.

CHUNARGUR 13th September 1781. I am &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 86. To Colonel Morgan *Commanding the forces beyond the* Provinces.

Sir,

AS the preſent ſituation of affairs makes it probable that our whole military force beyond the provinces may be required to act in conjunction, or at leaſt in concert, I have, in the accompanying letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming, directed him to obey all ſuch orders as you may judge proper to ſend him; and I requeſt that, on receipt hereof, you will pleaſe to order him to ſend the regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of native infantry from his brigade immediately to Lucknow for the protection of that city.

CHUNARGUR 13th September 1781. I am &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 87. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Sir,

I RECEIVED your note of the 4th at one P.M. Marched in 15 hours after. Empty Magazine,– ſhattered artillery,– troops three months in arrears,–have 10 rounds per man;–with me three regiments, two good one bad,– 8 guns,– my

whole force. Conſidered the circumſtances under which you wrote; – country not to be left without the appearance of troops, – diſpoſed to diſturbance. Left Landeg with five bad guns. 18 companies that could be of litte uſe with me. Will keep all quiet ſave cantonments. Durſt not recall Daranagur troops, – would be abandoning the whole upper country. Sent expreſs to be ready at a moment's notice. Sent Morgan moſt of the boats, preſſing all on the river. Shall ſend them off the moment they arrive. Wrote to him, if he will ſtay at Khaunpoor I will go to Chunar; if not marched, believe can be there before him by land or water; think there is no force can prevent me. Shall be at Khaunpoor the 10th. No anſwer from Morgan. Cavalry cannot get on faſter than the Sepoys. If I go on I hope for ammunition at Khaunpoor. If Morgan is marched I muſt ſtay at Khaunpoor; or, if he will go, I have your orders to ſtay, he to march. Wiſh I had been at Khaunpoor. Did not think you would been obliged to go to Chunar fort. Have done every thing for the beſt, am ſatisfied of this; but with your approbation if Morgan is marched, and I have bad accounts, will leave the broken regiment at Khaunpoor and puſh down by forced marches. Beg if poſſible to hear from you. Send duplicate of this.

KANOUGE 7th September 1781. JOHN CUMMING.

No. 88. To Major Popham.

Sir,

YOU will receive into your charge and command the following corps of the army now aſſembled at this place, viz. The grenadiers and light-infantry of the 2d regiment of European Infantry, a detachment of artillery from the 2d brigade, the foreign Rangers, 1ſt battalion of the 6th regiment, 19, 30, and 35th regiments of Sepoys, and a detachment of Sepoys commanded by Lieut. Polhill, and a body of Cavalry furniſhed by the Nabob Vizeer. Major Moſes Crawford commanding the 28th regiment of Sepoys, and a detachment of Cavalry, and Major James Crawford commanding the independent companies of Sepoys ſtationed at Chitra have been directed to put themſelves under your command, and their corps are to be conſidered as part of your detachment.

Theſe troops you are to employ without loſs of time in ſubduing and diſperſing the rebellious forces of Rajah Cheit Sing, and in reducing the Zemeedary of Banaris and its dependencies to the obedience of the Company.

That you may be enabled to carry theſe orders into effectual execution, I hereby give you full and abſolute authority, independent of all other whatſoever, except that of the Governor General and Council and my own, to proſecute this ſervice in whatever manner you ſhall judge moſt expedient for bringing it to a

ſpeedy

ſpeedy and ſucceſsful termination.

When the ſervice will admit of a reduction in the ſtrength of your detachment you will pleaſe to return to me the 30th regiment of Sepoys; and as ſoon as a further reduction can be admitted, the 1ſt Battalion of the 6th regiment of Sepoys and Lieutenant Polhill's corps are to return to this place.

CHUNARGUR
the 15th of September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 89. To Major Iſaac Eaton
Commanding at BUXAR.

Sir,

I HAVE received your letter of the 12th inſtant. I approve of the meaſures you have taken. I incloſe letters for Ally Azeem Khan and Bauboo Boobnarain Sing, which pleaſe to forward. All here is well. Major Popham is beſieging Pateeta.

CHUNAR
the 18th of September 1781.

I am, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 90. To Edward Wheler Eſq;

Sir,

MY laſt was the 11th. The forces now aſſembled are the 6th, 7th, 19th, 30th, and 35th regiments, Lieutenant Polhill's battalion of the body-guard, two companies of European grenadiers and light-infantry, 30 artillery-men and the rangers, and 600 of the Nabob's horſe. Major Popham marched on the 16th. One diviſion to Pateeta, another with Major Crabb to the back of Lutteefpoor. I do not expect any thing deciſive ſo ſoon as I wiſh There muſt be delays, and I feel them ſorely; but I thank God that I am myſelf a witneſs of the evils, wants, and errors of our ſervice, though I have been nearly the victim of them, ſince it has furniſhed me with the means, though ſlow, of correcting them. The province of Oud has catched the contagion; but I ſhall diſmiſs the Nabob in a few days, and doubt not but his troubles will be ſoon quelled. I give my ſole attention to the preſent object, which accompliſhed, every other will

will follow. Major Crawford muſt be near. I expect him hourly. Believe no report. I have not yet received one letter from you.

CHUNAR 18th September 1781. I am, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 91. EXTRACT *of* GENERAL ORDERS *iſſued at* Chunar 18th September 1781.

CAPTAIN HOGAN is ordered to raiſe immediately a corps of native infantry, to conſiſt of 7 companies of one hundred rank and file each, to form a guard for the reſident of Banaris.

No. 92. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I WAS yeſterday honored with your letter of the 8th inſtant, and it gave me a ſincere pleaſure to learn the ſucceſs of our arms under Capain Blair, and of there being ſo promiſing a proſpect of puniſhment ſpeedily falling on the rebel inſurgents. I arrived here after 5 days march from Khaunpoor. The troops ſuffering greatly from the heat rendered it neceſſary to halt a day here. To morrow I proceed to Illahabad, where I hope again to have the pleaſure of hearing from you, or of getting ſuch intelligence as may ſerve to direct me to take ſuch meaſures, and make ſuch movements as may beſt promote your deſigns. I have 2 packets for you from Colonel Muir. They being large and of importance makes me unwilling to truſt them as yet to be conveyed by Hircarrahs.

KARRA 15th September 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MORGAN.

No. 93. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

I REPEAT my thanks for the effectual aid which you have given me, and the deciſion with which you reſolved on it. The detachment arrived the 10th; Major Roberts's regiment the 13th; and I hourly expect Major Crawford from Dinapoor. Major Popham has inveſted Pateeta, a fort 6 miles S.E of Chunar. We have now a force equal to every probable exigency. Come to Illahabad, and remain there. You need not advance; and I hope in a few days to be in a ſtate

to

to defire you to return. I had lefs cauſe to guard againſt the actual enemy than againſt the contagion of example. The Nabob has acted moſt honorably. Send immediately to Joofy the Bazar-people of the 7th and 19th regiments, the camp equipage, Laſhkars &c of the European artillery and infantry with this detachment, and as much flour as you can ſpare for the latter. An eſcort from the Nabob will conduct them from Joofy.

CHUNAR 19th September 1781. I am &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 94. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

IT is with the greateſt concern I ſend you the incloſed for Mr. Middleton intercepted by the Rajah's people. There is another letter from Major Hannay, dated Fyzabad 10th inſtant, the purport of which is nearly the ſame as that incloſed, to caution you againſt the ſecret deſigns of the Nabob; and that he (Major Hannay) is much diſtreſſed and ill. The Rajah will not ſuffer me to ſend the Major's letter to you, from ſome capricious whim. I dare not now aſk him; but the Major ſays nothing more than I tell you. I was obliged from ſad neceſſity to tell the Rajah ſome part of the contents of the incloſed; but I took care it ſhould be merely plauſible. I omitted ſuch particulars as he might take the leaſt advantage of. For heaven's ſake, Sir, condeſcend to liſten to ſome terms of conciliation, while we can do it without leſſening our dignity. Pardon me the preſumption of adviſing you: I am, it's true, wanting in wiſdom, and the knowledge of politics; but I ſee the Rajah is very (I fear too) formidable. I am greatly diſtreſſed at the contents of the incloſed letter. Heaven avert the impending ſtorm, and protect you ever!

LUTTEEFPOOR
Tueſday night 11 o'Clock 18th September 1781.

JACOB BARNET.

No. 95. To Nath. Middleton Eſq; *(Enclofed in the above.)*

My Dear Nat,

IN ſuch critical times as theſe every man has a right to relate what he hears. A friend ſhould, and may do it without impropriety; therefore before Hannay leaves the neighbourhood of Fyzabad I write you my news and opinion, leſt hereafter our communication be cut off. There is certainly villainy abroad.

The

The Nabob, 'tis ſaid, ſet out well inclined to our intereſt; but ſince he and Saadut Ally have come to a proper underſtanding. The latter wrote him, he was wrong to give us any aſſiſtance; that ſuch another opportunity might never offer of ſtriking off the yoke; as yet, he need only ſtand neuter himſelf, and under pretence of aſſembling his Zemeedars to attack Cheit Sing, privately direct them to obſtruct the junction of our forces, by every poſſible means. The Begums gave the ſame advice, and promiſe of Money. *This* Cheit Sing has already diſburſed to a great amount. This plan was the cauſe of Gordon's diſaſter, being attacked in the Nabob's country while he thought himſelf amongſt friends. My information is from ſome Zemeedars, who I have had it in my power to be kind to. Alſo, 'tis the publick talk of Fyzabad, where my people are daily inſulted. Likewiſe Zalim, who is with 2000 men on the other ſide, and means to croſs in the morning, boaſts that he will ſoon do for us, as the Nabob will ſend Hannay no aſſiſtance, that he is ſure of; nor will any of the collectors pay more money. We ſhall therefore ſhortly have none to pay our troops with, while *they* have plenty. Hannay is now about 2 coſs below Ry Ghaut, on the Oud ſide, with only two companies, 2 guns, and (I believe) ſome diſaffected horſe. I have written him preſſingly to croſs to this place; for ſhould Zalim be over before him, I ſhall be hemmed up in a ſmall fort with 150 Sepoys, when Zalim will take care Hannay does not get over to relieve me; perhaps while attempting to paſs the Gogra, be attacked by the people of the Begums with the Zemeedars ſet on by her. In ſuch an event, he could not poſſibly eſcape deſtruction. My Wauſelaut would ſoon be ſettled after ſuch an accident. I am apt to think this Marattah treaty is only a fetch to gain time, until the rains are over for certain, as their horſe could not act during that ſeaſon. Look to yourſelf Nat, you may be in the Nabob's power. Mr. Haſtings ſhould not leave Chunar until there be force very ſufficient at hand, both to check his Excellency, and do for Cheit Sing, leſt he get into a worſe ſcrape. A very few days will determine it one way or other with regard to us *Rulers* over theſe. You may think me humming; but it is more than odds we never, never meet again. God proſper you! and pray take care &c.

AMORE 9th September 1781. Yours &c.

J. MACDONALD.

No. 96. *To Mr. Barnet.*

Dear Sir,

THE Governor has received your letter of laſt night's date, and deſires me to acquaint you that it gives him great concern to find you are compelled to be the inſtrument of conveyance of the Rajah's letters and meſſages, which the uniform

uniform treatment they have met with from the Governor muſt have convinced you are totally uſeleſs and unavailing. He wiſhes therefore you would, once for all, acquaint the Rajah that it will be to no manner of purpoſe to force this diſagreeable taſk upon you in future, and that every application from him hereafter will meet with the ſame reception as the paſt, and be abſolutely inadmiſſible. I ſincerely wiſh you releaſed from your preſent diſtreſsful ſituation.

CHUNARGUR
19th September 1781.

I am &c.

W. PALMER.

No. 97. *To Major Popham.* *

I HAD before heard of your ſucceſs, and was pretty well apprized of it from my own obſervation at day-break, and after; but my ſatisfaction was checked by my fears for the loſs which you might have ſuſtained. Your note has relieved me. I am happy, and I do moſt heartily congratulate you on the complete ſucceſs of this achievement, which in every light reflects the higheſt honor on your conduct, and on the bravery and ſteadineſs with which is was followed. I am ſending an order to Major Crawford to join you this evening, and will exchange his guns for 2 ſix-pounders.

You will have perceived from Major Crabb's letter that his junction with you is no otherwiſe to be effected, but by the conqueſt of Lutteeſpoor; for it will ruin his corps to return by the ſame route, and he has no other, except the high road, which is through Lutteeſpoor and Pateeta. Let me know what you propoſe doing next. I ſhall ſend a tranſcript of your note in quadruplicate to Calcutta, and beg the favor of you to order Captain Scott, or any other able hand, to write and ſend me the particulars of this day's action, and a return (which I yet expect to give me ſome pain) of your killed and wounded. Once more I give you joy, and add my moſt hearty thanks; and I beg that you will preſent theſe in the ſtrongeſt term (they cannot exceed my feelings) to the officers and men of your army.

Paſt eleven 20th September 1781.

I am &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 98.

* The letter to which this is an anſwer is No. 100

No. 98. To Edward Wheler Esq;

Sir,

I MOST heartily congratulate you on the ſucceſs of our arms in the conqueſt of Pateeta, for the particulars of which I refer you to the encloſed letter from Major Popham. I underſtand that large reinforcements both from Lutteeſpoor and Ramnagur oppoſed him in the field. It was intended to attack both Pateeta and Lutteeſpoor at the ſame time, and the former by an inſtant aſſault. Major Crabb with a ſtrong detachment appointed for the latter ſervice marched on the night of the 15th by a large and, as it has ſince appeared, ſcarce practicable circuit towards a paſs which lies behind, or to the ſouth of Lutteeſpoor. A letter received this morning mentions his arrival on the plain which adjoins to the paſs, after a march of three days, inſtead of one as was expected. It is the road to Bidjeygur, and ſaid to be the repoſitory of all the Rajah's ammunition. Major Popham marched at two of the ſame night; nor did he reach his ground with his whole line until ten, and then found the place too ſtrong to attempt it without a regular approach and battering cannon. It fell at ſix this morning. I regard this victory as a deciſive turn of our public influence; but the greateſt proportion of my joy is derived from the conſideration that it was gained with little bloodſhed, an advantage which I attribute, as I expected it, to the ſuperior ſkill and known compoſure, nor leſs humanity of Major Popham. Major Crawford arrived here yeſterday morning much harraſſed, but without loſs or impediment on his way.

CHUNARGUR 20th September 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 99. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

AS my anſwer to your favor of the 16th, which I did not receive until the 23d, the day I wrote the reply, and alſo my anſwer to Major Palmer's letter dated the 17th, which I received the 21ſt in the morning and anſwered it directly, are ſtopped at Buxar with the other letters, I have engaged two people, to whom I am to give one thouſand Rupees to deliver this, and bring an anſwer from Chunargur. Should they get ſafe you may, Sir, intruſt them with any letters, and I will forward them. Major Crawford's 2d battalion, together with the Major, marched from hence the 22d in the morning. I immediately ſent orders to Captain Maxwell to croſs over from Manjee and join Major Crawford at Buxar, which he accompliſhed. I have acquainted General Stibbert with what I have done, and the neceſſity of ordering up immediately another regiment and

and four ſix-pounders as ſoon as poſſible. I have acquainted him with the melancholy accounts I have heard of your ſituation, loſing your boats, and Major Popham's regiment being almoſt deſtroyed. You may reſt aſſured, Sir, there ſhall not be any thing left undone by me for your ſervice that I will not do. I have ordered Captain Salt's troop to march to join Major Crawford as ſoon as poſſible, Mrs. Haſtings having ſignified to me that ſhe would ſend the fifty body-guard to join them. I hope you will approve of this, as it cannot be attended with any bad conſequence, watever good ſo ſmall a body of cavalry may do. I have got out one ſix-pounder from the magazine, the only one ſerviceable there, and am training up ſome of the Sepoys to work it, two from each company, not having any other people here. Our arms are very bad; but I am in hopes the boats will arrive with the new arms in a few days. Every thing at preſent is quiet in theſe parts. Mr. Græme made a requiſition the 24th Inſt. for a battalion; but I was obliged to refuſe him on account of this regiment having unſerviceable arms and accoutrements, and alſo as it has been ſo ſhort a time incorporated. This I flatter myſelf you will approve of.

DINAPOOR Auguſt 26th 1781. I have the honor to remain &c.

A. AHMUTY.

No. 100. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Dear Sir,

I HAVE the happineſs to inform you we are in poſſeſſion of Pateeta, and I believe with little loſs. When the enemy heard our attack, a large body poſted on the hills to the left of our rear made for the camp; but the European grenadiers and light-infantry, whom I had kept as a corps de reſerve, moved towards and totally routed them. Their cavalry at the ſame time made a motion with ſome infantry towards the right of our camp, on which a gun was ſent through ſome high graſs to an out-poſt, and by firing two or three rounds obliged them to fly. Could I have afforded a few Sepoys from the camp, or had the cavalry done any thing, numbers of the run-aways muſt have been deſtroyed. I juſt hear very few of our Sepoys have been killed, and not an officer hurt. The enemy has ſuſtained great loſs. Had you not better, Sir, diſpatch Major Crawford's corps to relieve Major Roberts's?

CAMP 20th September 1781. I am, &c.

W. POPHAM.

No. 101. *JOURNAL of a march over the* Binde hills *from* Chunargur *to* Lutteefpoor ; *delivered to the* Gov. General *by* Major Crabb *who conducted it.*

SATURDAY, 15th September 1781.

THE following extract of orders iſſued by Major Popham received from the Brigade-major's office at half paſt five in the afternoon.

" The 1ſt battalion of the 6th regiment, the 7th regiment with 4 guns and " 1 howitzer, Lieutenant Polhill's corps and his two guns, to march this even- " ing at 7 o'clock ; the ammunition for the guns to be carried on bullocks. " This detachment to be commanded by Major Crabb, who will receive his or- " ders from the commanding officer at ſix o'Clock. "

The ammunition and ſtores being ready at ten, the detachment marched by the right over broken ground to the bank of a Nullah ; the water too deep to admit of the guns croſſing without taking off the limber boxes, which were carried on the Laſhcar's heads : This occaſioned a delay of two hours.

SUNDAY 16th.

The rear guard being croſſed, I moved on over a plain with low jungle about one coſe, with a hill on the right, to the foot of a very ſteep and rugged paſs with deep gullies and thick jungle on each ſide : Near the top were two ſharp turnings, which increaſed the difficulty, and added ſo much to the delay, that the ſun was riſing by the time the guns had gained the top. The jungle continuing very thick, but low for near a coſe, which opened an extenſive plain tolerably well cultivated, and two inconſiderable villages in it ; about a coſe from the entrance on this plain a very narrow but deep Nullah delayed us for two hours. About three quarters of a Coſe further on met with a river, the bed and banks of it exceedingly rocky ; upwards of an hour and half was employed in croſſing it ; moved along the bank under a ſteep hill about a mile, the road full of rock and large ſtones ; recroſſed the river, which was more difficult than before, the bed of it full of very large rocks and the bank very high, through which it was neceſſary to cut a road for the guns. About 2 o'Clock every thing being croſſed, the detachment moved forward through a thick jungle with broken ground and hills on each ſide to the bed of a ſmall river full of rocks ; on the oppoſite ſide a ſteep paſs, which with much labour we got through ; the cattle being much fatigued the Sepoys were put to the drag-ropes to get on the guns, which delayed us until near 4 o'clock. A great ſcarcity of water prevailed ; Hircarrahs were ſent out in ſearch, but none was to be found nearer than three miles in our front, where they diſcovered a lake ; a thick jungle between two high hills all the way to the water, where it became more open. The cattle being ſo much ſpent with getting up the hills it was ſun-ſet before we got near enough the

the lake to halt, which I did with it on my left, and a very high hill on my right flank, having been upwards of 20 hours on the march, and the diſtance from Chunar I judged to be about ſix coſe.

MONDAY 17th.

The detachment got under arms at 4 o'Clock, and marched through a thick Jungle, croſſed the bed of a ſmall river, the banks ſome what ſteep, the road narrow but tolerably good to the foot of a long and ſteep paſs with a very deep Gully cloſe on the right, the aſcent very difficult from the number of large flat ſmooth ſtones, where the cattle could not hold with their feet. With the aſſiſtance of the Sepoys, about ten o'Clock we gained the top, and moved on over a plain with large trees, the ground in many places rocky, but level. About a mile from the top of the hill came to a river, the bed of it full of very large rocks over which with much labour we got the guns. At 1 o'clock moved on over rocky ground, the country opening. About one coſe from the river entered an extenſive plain near the village of Koradee. Several villages appeared on the plain, the inhabitants whereof fled on our approach. The country appeared to be well cultivated. The road over the plain led through rice fields. At ſun-ſet encamped. The diſtance this day about ſix coſe.

TUESDAY 18th.

At 3 o'clock put the detachment in motion, and marched for the firſt part over a plain full of ſmall deep holes, which rendered it difficult and dangerous for the cattle until day-light, when we entered a thick jungle with many deep dry Nullahs, which retarded us very much, being obliged to cut roads for the guns, there not appearing the leaſt trace of a road. About 2 o'clock entered a very large plain with ſeveral ſmall villages on it. The inhabitants fled to the jungle on our approach. About 3 o'clock encamped near a large lake, and employed the ſmiths and carpenters in repairing the bullock yokes, and the pintles of two guns. This day's march about five coſe.

WEDNESDAY 19th.

Got under arms at 4 o'Clock, and marched over a plain, the road leading through ſwamps and rice fields, with high banks which retarded us much; paſſed through the village of Muddoopoor, a large village which ſeemed to have been a place of ſome note, but deſerted. Here the Hircarrahs brought intelligence that a large body of the Rajah's troops were encamped about 3 coſe in our front near the village of Lora, with ſome guns. The road between us for a coſe was a very thick Jungle. I moved on and took poſt near the Jungle with a large lake on my right flank, and a riſing ground and village on the left. From hence I ſaw the fortreſs of Bidjeygur, which appeared very high, and above 8 coſs diſtant, The day's march about 5 coſs.

TUESDAY

TUESDAY 20th.

At day-light the detachment marched, entered the Jungle, which continued for a coſe in ſome parts very thick where I expected to be annoyed by the enemy. At ſun-riſe the advance-guard got clear of the Jungle, when I diſcovered the enemy about 2000 drawn up in a good ſituation with their guns on the right (immediately oppoſite the road out of the Jungle) on a riſing ground, and a ſmall bank thrown up in their front, a tope and the village of Lora on their left, a deep moraſs in their front. They began to cannonade on the approach of the troops on the plain, and continued it briſkly until the whole had cleared the Jungle and formed the advance-guard. Returning in with one gun as ſoon as the line was formed I advanced as briſkly as the ground would admit, firing the ſix-pounders until I had got near enough for the ſmall arms to do execution.—At the ſame time I directed Lieutenant Polhill from the right to advance two Companies, and ſecure the guns of the enemy, but before he could execute the order they retreated, leaving their guns, ammunition and about 150 dead and about 20 wounded, through a Jungle to Lutteeſpoor, about 4 coſe. Having no means of carrying away the guns and ammunition I deſtroyed it, rendering the guns uſeleſs, and burying them. The road to Lutteeſpoor led through a Jungle, and over a very ſteep and rugged hill, where no water could be got, prevented me from purſuing further than Suckroot, an inconſiderable village about a coſe from Lora on a ſmall plain, where I encamped to bury the dead and collect the wounded amounting to 34 of every denomination. This day's diſtance about two and half coſe.

FRIDAY 21ſt.

At 4 o'Clock the detachment marched over a good road, but Jungly for about 2 coſe, when we got to a dry Nullah; the deſcent very rugged, the aſcent ſtill more ſo, the road very narrow and winding, and full of very large ſtones and rocks, over which the guns were lifted. With much labor and time we gained the ſummit, from whence we ſaw the fort, diſtant about 3 miles. The ſide of the hill leading to the town was yet worſe than what we had paſſed. The road from the foot of the hill to the fort was very narrow, with a thick Jungle on each ſide, but pretty level. At noon I entered the town of Lutteeſpoor, which had been evacuated while the troops were getting down the hill, about 800 of the Rajah's people having been all the preceding night plundering it. They left behind them 6 pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition and ſtores. Three pieces of cannon were found on the hills intended to defend the entrance from Pateeta. The fort ſtands in a bottom with high ſteep hills on three ſides, with thick Jungle all round cloſe to the ditch, which is deep on the Pateeta ſide, where the wall is of ſtone; the other ſides of the wall are compoſed of part ſtone and part mud with loop-holes. The guns were mounted on wooden ſwivels in the centre of the baſtions. The Citadel has a deep ditch, and a high ſtone

wall,

wall, with loop-holes, in many places much cracked almoſt from top to bottom, and very wide.

No. 102. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I SHOULD do great injuſtice in not acknowledging how much I am indebted to the officers and troops of the detachment for the ſteadineſs they obſerved in the action of the 20th, as well as the readineſs they ſhewed in aſſiſting to ſurmount the difficulties on the march.

Lieutenant fire-worker Baillie of the artillery in particular I beg leave to recommend to your notice for the very great attention he ſhewed in his particular department.

LUTTEEFPOOR
25th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. W. CRABB.
Major 2d Brigade.

No. 103. *RETURN of the killed, wounded, and miſſing in the attack of the* Fort *of* Pateeta, *the* 20th *of* September 1781.

Corps.		*Commanding Officers.*		*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Grenadier Corps,	–	Major Lane,	–	6 Sepoys.	–
19th regiment,	–	Major Balfour,	–	2 do.	5 Sepoys.
30th regiment,	–	Major Roberts,	–	2 do.	4 do.
35th regiment,	–	Major Humphries,	–	1 do.	1 do.
			Total	11	10

No. 104. To Edward Wheler Eſq;

Sir,

ON the 20th Major Crabb defeated and routed a body of the enemy on the plain above the paſs of Suckroot. Their loſs was 150 men and three guns and much ammunition: Ours ſmall. The Rajah that evening fled from Lutteefpoor. His men followed his example, and yeſterday at noon Major Crabb took poſſeſſion, the place being totally deſerted. I was yeſterday in Major Popham's camp, and viſited the fort of Pateeta and its intrenchment. They are both contemptible,

contemptible, but in their actual ſtate abſolutely impregnable againſt an attack had they made any reſiſtance. The Fort, though ſmall, is of ſtone with four towers, a parallel rampart and towers, and a ditch of great depth ſurrounding theſe, and the town itſelf guarded by an intrenchment extending far beyond it, and the ſpace between, hills, rocks, and jungle almoſt impenetrable. At one o'clock we had the ſatisfaction to receive by a regular ſalute of twenty-one guns the inſtant information of the poſſeſſion of Lutteeſpoor by Major Crabb. I have taken upon me to grant a brevet commiſſion of Major to Captain Lane, who commanded the grenadiers of the army and performed diſtinguiſhed ſervice. I this inſtant receive an authentic confirmation of the above intelligence from Major Crabb.

CHUNARGUR
22d September 1781.

I am Sir, *&c.*

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 105. To Lieut. Colonel Blair.

My Dear Colonel,

IT is with much ſatisfaction that I now give you an account of our arrival at Lutteeſpoor after a moſt fatiguing march as ever troops experienced, over hills, Rocks, rivers and through Jungles. It does much credit to the abilities and knowledge of Bundoo Khan his being able to conduct us by ſuch a road without loſing our way. The only circumſtance is that he has been deceived in the length of the Coſes, each of wich are at leaſt four miles. We yeſterday were oppoſed at Lora Suckroot by a body of the Rajah's troops, ſomething leſs than 2000 men in number and three pieces of ordnance, which we diſperſed and took. Their guns, tumbrils, and ammunition, for want of means to bring with us were deſtroyed. One ſmall gun and limber we have now with us. The quantity of ammunition found in Lutteeſpoor is conſiderable. The place, in conſequence of our ſucceſs yeſterday, was evacuated by the Rajah. In the evening the people who did not attend him remained only to plunder his houſe, which they have done, and deſtroyed what was valuable and of no uſe to them. I do not believe there was one man in the fort when Major Crabb marched in. The intention of our march in the main point has I hope, anſwered the Governor's expectation, the expelling the Rajah from a place of ſtrength, and preventing his taking poſſeſſion of the Ghauts leading to Bidjeygur. Under his preſent alarm it appears to me, that if meaſures are ſpeedily taken to inveſt that place, little reſiſtance will be made. I was during the whole march under much concern for the ſucceſs of the expedition, as I conſidered myſelf partly anſwerable for the conſequences, though I had not the command, and I ſhall be much pleaſed to find it has met with the approbation of the Governor, who I hope will do me the Juſtice to believe I have done

done all in my power to forward the expedition. I have to requeſt you will mention Bundoo Khan to the Governor. I am much fatigued, and have hurt my foot a good deal by walking, otherwiſe in perfect health. I will refer you to Bundoo Khan for the particulars of our expedition till I have the pleaſure of ſeeing you.

CAMP at LUTTEEFPOOR
21ſt September 1781, at night.

Dear Colonel &c.

THOMAS BLAIR.

No. 106. *To Major James Crawford.*

Sir,

IF you have not already detached any part of your battalion to Patna, I deſire that you will not, but keep your corps entire, and ſtation it near the frontier of Bidjeygur, obeying ſuch orders as you ſhall receive from Major Popham, who will ſoon be in that quarter. If you weaken your corps you will be expoſed to an unequal conteſt with Cheit Sing's whole force, which will now be aſſembled there. I will be accountable to the General and to the Board for the deviation from their orders.

CHUNAR 22d September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 107. To Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty.

Sir,

I HAVE received your 3 letters. I have the higheſt ſenſe of the zeal which you have ſhewn for the ſervice in the orders given for the reinforcement of Major Crawford's regiment and of the Cavalry, and for their ſpeedy diſpatch; and I beg you will accept my particular and moſt hearty thanks for your perſonal attention to myſelf. The Hircarrah to whom you promiſed a reward of 1000 Rupees deſerves as many laſhes; he accompanied Major Crawford, and was exactly three weeks on the way. Major Popham took the field on the 16th. The forts of Pateeta and Lutteeſpoor are in our poſſeſſion, the enemy routed, and the Rajah fled to Bidjeygur. I requeſt that you will inſtantly remand the detachment from Major James Crawford's battalion, as he will be elſe in danger from the Rajah's whole force aſſembled in his neighbourhood, and his corps united will be eſſentially neceſſary for co-operating with Major Popham in the reduction of Bidjeygur.

CHUNAR 22d September 1781.

I am, Sir, &c.
WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 108.

No. 108 To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

THE following troops, Major Crabb's regiment of Sepoys, Captain Thomas Blair's battalion, Lieut. Polhill's corps, being part of the Vizeer's body-guard, in all about ſeventeen hundred Sepoys, ſix guns, two tumbrils and one howitz being ordered on detachment under the command of Major Crabb to attack the fort of Lutteeſpoor from the hills, and paſs to the eaſtward of it, we began our march from the encampment in the neighbourhood of Chunar about 10 o'clock in the evening of the 15th inſtant, croſſed the Jurgau Nullah in which there was three feet water, the banks of that part ſteep, which detained the troops till paſt eleven before the whole croſſed. From thence the detachment proceeded to Foolwauree-Ghaut which is over the hill. The aſcent over the hill is not very ſteep; but the large ſtones in the way, and the want of a ſufficient number of Bildars retarded the guns exceedingly. With the aſſiſtance of the officers and Sepoys the whole of the ordnance and tumbrils were got to the top of the hill by day-light. The deſcent to the plain is very little; for ſome diſtance the road level; ſmall villages at a diſtance from each other, the inhabitants of which fled on our approach to the hills. Paſſed the village of Dowau on our left, which is about two Coſe from Chunar; ſome ſmall Jungles and broken ground. Proceeded on to Byrah about one Coſe. It is a ſmall village with a little round brick tower on the bank of the Goordowr river, where the troops ſhould have croſſed; but on examination finding it unfordable at that part, turned to the left through a Tope and marched to Putpur-Ghaut. The road part of the way very bad; the paſſage might be defended by a few men againſt the whole detachment. The guns were obliged to be unlimbered, and the tumbrils unloaded to bring them over the river; the rocks at the bottom of it very large; from the eaſt ſide of it thick Jungles for two miles. When the troops came oppoſite to Byrah village the diſtance round to croſs at Putpur-Ghaut about two Coſe out of the direct road. Encamped about five o'clock in the afternoon at Bulleeah-Ghaut below Sutteeſgur hills on a ſpot pretty clear of Jungle, diſtant from Chunar about fourteen miles.

17th September.

At day-light marched by the right. Tolerable road; a ſmall Nullah now and then; no villages to be ſeen for two Coſe; Ponſillah-Ghaut; the hill neither high nor difficult to aſcend; a ſmall village to the right named Nicarcaw; all the way Jungle not very thick, diſtance three Coſe. Came upon the plains, paſſed Koradee which is two Coſe; marched to Cerſee village which is about two Coſe, and encamped at ſix o'clock in the evening. Left Simraw a large village on the right, the country flat and well cultivated. From Bulleeah-Ghaut to Cerſee is about eight Coſe.

18th

18th September.

At day-light croſſed the field and entered the Borriah Jungle, ſeveral Nullahs and broken ground, ſome ſmall villages, the road bad till out of the Jungles near to Borriah, where the country is open and cultivated. At the edge of the Jungle ſurprized Sobau Sing a relation to Cheit Sing, encamped for the day, – diſtance from Cerſee two coſe.

19th September.

Marched at day-light; to avoid ſome water and bad ground went out of the direct road two coſe; encamped in the afternoon in a clear ſpot of ground at a ſmall village named Butt, – diſtance in a direct road from Borriah about three coſe. The troops marched about ſix coſe this day. In the evening ſaw ſeveral of the enemy's horſemen mounted as our troopers: from my Hircarrahs received intelligence of the enemy being at Lora with three guns, and about 2000 men.

20th September.

Marched by the right. 2 guns in front of the body-guard, one in front of the 7th regiment, one gun and one howitz in the center, one gun in the rear of it, one gun in the rear of the 1ſt battalion, 6th regiment. The enemy were drawn up on a piece of ground free from Jungle, but divided by ſome ditches. The cannonade commenced on their ſide. The detachment formed in their front in the ſame order as they marched; the guns as they came up returned the fire. Soon after the whole was formed we advanced on the enemy, who fired ſmartly from their guns and ſmall arms, till the line was within twenty or thirty paces of their guns, when they ran away. Their guns were immediately taken. Three companies of the Rajah's Sepoys and ſome Matchlock-men retreated behind a Tank oppoſite the centre of Captain Blair's battalion, who opened and marched round two ſides of it, and gave their fire which did great execution, and totally diſperſed the enemy, who no longer made any ſtand, but ran as faſt as poſſible; the troops purſued the enemy ſome way. Halted to collect the dead and wounded; the latter were provided with Pallankeens, Dooleys, &c. when we marched on to Suckroot about one and half miles from the field of battle, and encamped for the day. The Rajah's troops were commanded by Myher, the Commandant of his Sepoys, and Sewpurſaud Sing. The former rode to Lutteeſpoor in great haſte, threw himſelf at his maſter's feet, and entreated him to make his eſcape immediately, that a very large force with artillery was cloſe in his rear, and would inevitably take him alive. He at the ſame time accuſed the Rajah of having deceived him, or being ſo himſelf reſpecting the Engliſh force which he went againſt. It appears the Rajah's people had no certain information of the deſtination of the detachment prior to its arrival at Koradee, or of its ſtrength till the engagement commenced. Their Hircarrahs ſeeing the advanced-guard followed by two guns, concluded it was the whole force; and the followers of the camp

were taken for ſome of Owſan Sing's people, whoſe head the Rajah had ordered to be brought to him, and the others to be killed and left as if of no conſequence. The Rajah received the melancholy account of the defeat of his troops before noon, and evacuated the fort before three. He was followed by numbers; ſome continued all night to plunder, and left the place the next morning.

21ſt September.

Major Crabb marched with his regiment, three guns and the howitz at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock Captain Blair's battalion, Lieutenant Polhill's corps with the remaining guns, tumbrils &c. followed. The road good till we came to Tarrapatill, where there are large ſtones and broken ground, from thence the road very good through trees, till we came to Supdur-Ghaut, which from the ſlope and large ſtones is exceedingly difficult for guns to paſs. Came to a ſmall village of about ten huts, croſſed the Gurriah Nullah; no water in it. The road to the fort through Bamboos and other thick Jungles. Arrived at Lutteefpoor. The gate being open and the place evacuated, Major Crabb took poſſeſſion of it about 10 o'clock. The remainder of the detachment arrived ſoon after, when two of our guns were brought into the fort, and light cartridges taken out of the Rajah's magazine, a royal ſalute was fired, and the union flag hoiſted on the higheſt part of the works. Three guns were found on the hill which overlooks the fort, and had been placed there to prevent an enemy from poſſeſſing themſelves of a ſpot which gives them every advantage over the fort, which is commanded from it. Several pieces of ordnance, and a very conſiderable quantity of powder and ammunition ready made up were found in the place.

I ſhall be glad if the foregoing account of our march is ſufficiently correct to convey a general idea of the roads, rivers and paſſes. The diſtances are right, ſo far as I am able to judge without having meaſured them. Troops marching by that route without guns would find the diſtances probably leſs than I have made them, as we were frequently obliged to leave the direct road to avoid ſtones, broken ground, and other impediments to artillery.

LUTTEEFPOOR
29th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

THOMAS BLAIR.

No. 109. GENERAL ORDERS. CHUNARGUR 22d September 1781.

THE Governor General having himſelf had an opportunity of ſurveying the Fort and Intrenchments of Pateeta, deſires to publiſh to the army the ſenſe which he entertains of the great zeal and abilities of Major Popham in planning ſo difficult an attack, and of the great good conduct of Majors Roberts and Gardiner,

Gardiner, and of the officers of the detachment for their aſſiſtance in the execution of it. The Governor General expreſſes his particular ſatisfaction at the firm and intrepid behavior of the Grenadiers under the command of Capt. Lane, to whoſe gallant example, followed and ſupported by the ſteady courage and diſcipline of the reſt of the troops, it may principally be attributed that a place of ſuch great ſtrength has been reduced, and almoſt without loſs.

The Governor General, in teſtimony of the merit and conduct of Capt. Lane, promotes him to the rank of Major by brevet.

No. 110. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

IT is with reflective ſatisfaction I acquaint you, that our endeavours to reduce this place, and diſperſe the army of the Rajah Cheit Sing have been attended with complete ſucceſs.

My intention was to have aſſaulted the town on my arrival before it the 16th inſtant; but I had certain intelligence that a conſiderable body of the enemy with ſome cannon were within the place ſtrongly entrenched. I judged it proper to encamp till I could gain proper information of the ſtrength of the works, more eſpecially as great part of the artillery and one regiment were far in the rear and not likely to reach me till late in the day. About two hours after the camp was pitched, the enemy began a cannonade from the town, which obliged us to file off to the left out of the range of their ſhot. This done, we received no further moleſtation during the day. In the courſe of the night I meditated an attack with the whole line on their works; but my Hircarrahs brought accounts that the town was defended by a deep trench, and high parapet flanked with towers, on which there were guns mounted; and the Jungle behind very thick, with a number of troops, which obliged me to lay aſide hazarding ſuch an undertaking till better acquainted with the place. I now gave orders for a battery, and Major Gardiner fixed on a ſpot about a thouſand yards from the works; but ſoon after, on a nearer obſervation, he judged proper to take poſſeſſion of a tank the banks of which would prove an excellent ſhelter for the troops, and effectually command the ſouth-eaſt face of the town, diſtant between eight and nine hundred yards. This poſt being gained with little oppoſition, a battery was formed, and the eighteen-pounders carried down. On the 19th a ſmart cannonade was began which continued at intervals during the day. Some ſhells were alſo thrown; however it was impoſſible we could know what execution was done, as the thickneſs of the Jungles obſtructed the view; yet it being obſerved

that

that our fire obliged the enemy for the moſt part to quit their entrenchments and retire further into the woods, it was judged by Major Gardiner and myſelf, that an early aſſault next morning juſt before the dawn of day might be attended with immediate ſucceſs, and though not complete would gain us a lodgment within the works, from whence the fort might with eaſe be battered.

This being determined, and Captain Lane's corps of grenadiers already at the battery, at 10 o'clock at night the following orders were iſſued :

" The native grenadiers of the line with the 1ſt battalion of the 19th, 2d " battalions of the 30th and 35th regiments, to aſſemble at the ſouthermoſt bat- " tery at 12 o'clock to night. Major Roberts to command this detachment, and " regulate it as he ſhall judge neceſſary for the attack of the town a little be- " fore break of day to morrow morning. The remaining corps of the line to " cloſe the centre (leaving their quarter and rear guards ſtanding) as ſoon as " the above detachment marches off, and there lay on their arms. The piquetts " of the battalion ordered for the attack to be relieved immediately by the re- " maining battalions. Major Balfour to relieve Major Roberts immediately, and " Major Roberts to wait on the commanding officer for his further inſtructoins."

Major Roberts agreeable to orders began the attack juſt before the firſt dawn. At the ſame time a heavy fire was kept up by Captain Hill from Major Gardiner's ſouthermoſt battery, which ſecured the jungles to the left of the attack, and added to that panic which ſeized the enemy immediately on the entrance of the grenadiers, who with the reſt of the troops ruſhed on and ſoon made the victory complete.

While thoſe ſucceſsful approaches were making on the town, a party of the enemy ſallied from behind the hill in the rear of the battery with two ſmall guns in hopes that by employing our attention that way the aſſault on the town would be diſturbed; but they were ſoon routed by the cool intrepidity of a Serjeant and one company of Sepoys. Foiled here, they moved round the hills till they came round the left of our encampment, where they ſeemed to meditate an attack. On their motions being obſerved, the European grenadiers and light-infantry were ordered, if poſſible, to throw themſelves in the rear and cut them off. This meaſure was too ſoon noticed by the enemy, who immediately run away in great confuſion.

By this time Major Roberts had driven the enemy from the town and every poſt ; ſo that they had now nothing left, but to move with their baggage and cannon without the place towards Ramnagur, which they effected as to the firſt object ; but the only piece of ordnance they had ſaved from the town was taken by Lieut. Hamilton, who had advice and was long in purſuit of it; for they had

had the folly to fire it from a diſtance at the line as they were gaining the Ramnagur road, which led Lieut. Hamilton to it.

Had Almaus's cavalry obeyed orders, the enemy's baggage muſt have alſo been taken; but not a man of them would move 500 yards from the camp.

The returns of the killed and wounded on our ſide, with thoſe of the cannon &c taken, will ſhew how fortunate we were on this ſervice, during which the behavior of both Officers and Men was ſuch as merits the moſt ſincere acknowledgements.

Majors Roberts and Gardiner, Captains Lane and Hill were particularly active, and I feel a real pleaſure in doing them the juſtice to recommend them to your particular attention.

CAMP at Pateeta 22d Sept. 1781. I am, &c.

W. POPHAM Major.

No. 111. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Hon'ble Sir,

ENCLOSED I have the pleaſure to tranſmit a copy of a letter I have received from Captain Maxwell commanding the battalion at Burragong, with which he has ſent me copies of the letters written by Baun Sing Roy and Shew Perſhaud Roy to Futteh Saw. Theſe contain ample proofs of their guilt; one of them is a direct information to him of the march of the troops from Burragong, and an invitation to avail himſelf of the defenceleſs ſtate of Huſſypoor by coming to that diſtrict.

I have in conſequence of theſe undoubted teſtimonies written Capt. Maxwell to ſeize the perſons of Baun Sing Roy and Shew Perſhaud Roy, and keep them in cloſe confinement.

I have not complied with Captain Maxwell's propoſal for diſarming the country people, as ſuch a meaſure could not be put in execution without cauſing a general alarm throughout the diſtrict, and greatly obſtructing the cultivation; beſides which, as no crime is alledged againſt any other perſon, I conceive there is no neceſſity for acting with ſo much rigour, which would involve the innocent with the guilty, and ſtill leave it doubtful on whom puniſhment ought to be inflicted. Though I have deemed it improper to authorize Captain Maxwell to diſarm the people, in which I hope for your approval, I have recommended to him

him to uſe every endeavour to diſcover if any other perſons, and who, were concerned with Baun Sing Roy and Shew Perſhaud Roy in their villainous attempts.

The puniſhment of Futteh Saw's abettors within the diſtrict of Huſſypoor will doubtleſs be productive of good conſequences, by awing thoſe who are ſecretly attached to him; but it is in vain to expect his apprehenſion, whilſt he receives protection in a neighbouring country. I am well informed that he is now in the dominions of Rajah Cheit Sing, and that he has been there ever ſince he was driven out of Huſſypoor by Lieutenant Hutchinſon in the month of February laſt.

CHUPRAH 19th Auguſt 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES GRÆME.

To Charles Græme Eſq;

Sir,

IN conſequence of your polite attention to my repreſentation reſpecting the treachery and traiterous correſpondence of Baun Sing Roy and Shew Perſhaud Roy with our declared enemy Rajah Futteh Saw; of their having given him the moſt perfect intelligence of every movement or ſtep taken to entrap him from this ſtation; of their having ſupplied him with money, and your turning them out of every employment, I was further induced to attempt the obtaining the cleareſt proof of their guilt, as I could not deem the puniſhment already inflicted on them (although the moſt in your power) by any means adequate to their crimes.

Some time ago when I had the honor of mentioning this ſubject, and acquainted you with the hopes I had of obtaining the original letters from thoſe men to Rajah Futteh Saw, you was pleaſed to expreſs your ſatisfaction thereat, and offered your aſſiſtance, if this could be effected, of laying the whole before the hon'ble the Governor General and Council for their deciſion. I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you that the encloſed are exact copies of the original letters atteſted upon oath, at this time in my poſſeſſion. Should further proof of their guilt be deemed neceſſary, I can take upon me to promiſe, that the man employed in carrying money from Baun Sing Roy to Rajah Futteh Saw ſhall be produced.

I muſt further beg leave to lay before you, that while the country people ſo entirely attached to the intereſts of Rajah Futteh Saw are permitted to keep poſſeſſion of quantities of arms, which I have the moſt certain information is the caſe, he can never be at any loſs for an armed force to enter and plunder the country with. For this reaſon, I would humbly propoſe my being authorized to diſarm every man in the country, as the only deſtruction to his hopes and

means

means of fulfilling the intentions of the hon'ble Board, in his preſent ſituation, protected and countenanced as he is by Rajah Cheit Sing in his country, where he now watches for the firſt favorable opportunity of returning to his old practices.

I have to requeſt you will be ſo obliging as to lay theſe circumſtances before the Board, accompanied by this letter; but, ſhould that prove inconvenient, that you will be pleaſed to acquaint me ſo, and I will then do it myſelf through the Commander in Chief.

BURRAGONG
17th Auguſt 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

ROBERT MAXWELL.
Captain commanding at Burragong.

No. 112. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

BUNDOO KHAN, who conducted me through the hills, has requeſted from me a certificate of his conduct. I do myſelf the honor to recommend him to your notice as a perſon whom I have every reaſon to believe well affected to Government. I have the honor to ſubſcribe myſelf with reſpect,

LUTTEEFPOOR
21ſt September 1781.

Hon'ble Sir, &c.

J. W. CRABB *Major.*

No. 113. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAD the honor to addreſs you yeſterday from Lora, and I now adviſe you of my having this morning taken poſſeſſion of the fort of Lutteeſpoor, the Rajah having evacuated it yeſterday afternoon, and puſhed acroſs the hills to Bidjeygur with moſt part of his followers. Thoſe remaining, amounting to about ſeven or eight hundred, followed his example at my approach. I found one of the French ſoldiers, who informs me the reſt were inhumanly maſſacred about the 4th inſtant, that he received a wound, and pretended to be dead, until the barbarous raſcals had quitted the place, and then he crawled out to the hills where he lay concealed for ſeveral days. It was unfortunate for me the Rajah eſcaped; but the many difficulties I had to encounter rendered it impoſſible to reach this earlier. The roads from their badneſs have ſhaken all my gun carriages ſo much that it is neceſſary for them to be taken to pieces, and have a thorough

repair

repair before they can leave this. I have given the neceſſary orders reſpecting it. I found here four guns of different calibres. There appear to be a good many ſtores. Particulars of them ſhall be taken and forwarded with all expedition. I have alſo found a cohorn here, which was I believe taken from Mirzapoor; it ſeems in good order. Your letter of the 17th is juſt arrived brought by the bearer. Bundoo Khan has behaved much to my ſatisfaction in conducting the detachment. He was miſtaken reſpecting the diſtance, as alſo the ſituation of this place from the paſs mentioned, but I beg leave to recommend him to your notice. I hope the roads will be opened between this and Chunargur.

LUTTEEFPOOR
21ſt September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. W. CRABB.

No. 114. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAD the honor to inform you of the evacuation of this place and my taking poſſeſſion the morning of the 21ſt. At that time I could only find four guns, but ſince have diſcovered five more, together with a large quantity of ſtores, and ammunition. Every houſe almoſt produces ſtores or materials for making them. I have the honor to preſent you incloſed a return of the killed and wounded of my detachment on the morning of the 20th near Lora, in an action with a party of the Rajah's troops to the number of about 2000 of all ſorts, with their guns. Their loſs amounted in killed and wounded to near two hundred. The guns fell into my hands, together with the ſtores attached to them, which for want of carriage I was neceſſitated to deſtroy, having rendered uſeleſs and buried them.

Yeſterday morning I received orders from Major Popham to ſend the 1ſt battalion of the 6th regiment and the Vizeer's body-guard to join him at Pateeta, and remain here with my regiment, the four guns and howitz, till further orders.

I have great ſatisfaction in informing you that half an hour ago Contoo Bauboo and Mr. Barnett applied for and received admiſſion into the fort, having yeſterday morning been diſmiſſed from Bidjeygur by the Rajah. Theſe two gentlemen are from fatigue of travelling and joy at their eſcape incapable of proceeding further before to morrow, when I ſhall give them all the aſſiſtance in my power towards forwarding them to Chunar.

The accompanying letters were found in an old houſe yeſterday.

The difficulties the detachment has experienced on the march from Chunar to this

this place were ſuch as induced me to form a narrative which I ſhall beg leave to offer for your peruſal in two or three days time.

LUTTEEFPOOR 23d Sept. 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. W. CRABB *Major*
Commanding a Detachment.

No. 115. *RETURN of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of the Detachment commanded by* Major Crabb *in the action of the* 20th *of* September 1781.

Corps.		*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
1ſt Batt. 6th Regiment –	Subadar -	–	1	–
	Jemmadar -	–	1	–
	Havildar -	–	1	–
	Sepoys -	3	6	1
1ſt Batt. 7th Regiment –	Sepoys -	2	5	–
2d Batt. do. –	Sepoys -	1	7	–
Vizeer's Body-guard	Sepoys -	1	–	–
Artillery – –	Laſhcars -	1	1	–
	Bullock-driver	1	–	–
	Bullocks -	2	–	–

N.B. One Beaſty killed.

ABSTACT.	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
Subadars -	–	1	–
Jemmadar -	–	1	–
Havildar -	–	1	–
Sepoys - -	7	18	1
Laſhcars -	1	1	–
Bullock-drivers -	1	–	–
Beaſty -	1	–	–

No. 116. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

AT the deſire of the Rannee, who repreſented Cheit Sing's people having entirely deſerted Banaris, and which was confirmed by my own intelligence, I have ſent an officer with a company of Sepoys along with ſome people of hers to proclaim the reſtoration of her authority, and give confidence to thoſe who are well inclined to our Government; as alſo to take charge of the Gentlemen's effects, the greateſt part of which I underſtand to be ſtill there. The officer is alſo paticularly inſtructed to aſſiſt the Rannee's people in apprehending the Aumeen Dyaram, who, it is ſaid, is ſtill lurking in the town. Though this ſtep exceeds

my orders, I flatter myſelf it will meet with your approbation, as the delaying it till I could have received your orders might have proved fatal to the tranquillity of the town, which ſeemed to require the immediate appearance of ſome perſon on the part of Government. The inhabitants of this place are returning faſt, and the Rannee acquaints me, that the people, whoſe names I trouble you with in the incloſed liſt, have all ſent offers to her of coming in immediately; and ſhe requeſts me to beg you will be pleaſed to let her know whom you would chuſe her to receive, as ſhe will not venture to give any of them aſſurances of her protection without your previous approbation. I requeſt to be favoured with your commands on this head, and will now only take the liberty of adding that I think the people in general ſeem to be ſenſible of their error, and that the tranquillity of the country may ſoon be reſtored.

RAMNAGUR have the honor to be &c.
23d September 1781.

A. BALFOUR.

P. S. There are many things found here, which I ſuppoſe belong to the gentlemen with you; but I cannot aſcertain exactly to whom. I ſhall collect them all in the fort, and take care of them till they can be claimed.

No. 117. GENERAL ORDERS. CHUNARGUR September 24th 1781.

THE Governor General returns his thanks to Major Crabb for the ſpirit and good conduct with which he has executed the ſervice committed to his charge, and expreſſes his entire approbation of the behaviour of the officers and troops under Major Crabb's command.

No. 118. TRANSLATION *from the Perſian of a Proclamation iſſued by the* Governor General *the* 25th *of* September 1781.

BE IT KNOWN to the Zemeedars, Aumils, Reyots, and all the inhabitants of the Zemeedary of Banaris &c. That WHEREAS Rajah Cheit Sing by many acts of rebellion and perfidy, and the murder of a number of Engliſh Officers, Sepoys, and other dependants of the Government of the Company, who were unarmed, has totally forfeited his right to the Zemeedary of Banaris &c, and become amenable to the juſtice of the Company; it is therefore made known and proclaimed that Cheit Sing, and his brother Soojaun Sing and their dependants have from this period no further right or intereſt in the Zemeedary of the ſaid Province; and all the Zemeedars and Reyots are required to withhold their obedience and ſubmiſſion from him, otherwiſe they will be puniſhed accordingly. AND WHEREAS, by the ſedition of Cheit Sing, the country has fallen into confuſion and alarms, aſſurances of protection are hereby given to the Zemeedars

meedars and other inhabitants of this country; and they are hereby invited to repair to their former places of reſidence, and reſume their uſual occupations in perfect ſecurity. AND leſt any ſhould entertain apprehenſions on account of their miſdemeanours, it is declared that the paſt offences of all the inhabitants of this country who ſhall conform to this order are pardoned. And further every Zemeedar and Aumil who ſhall within the ſpace of one month repair to the preſence of the Governor General, or to Major William Popham Commander of the Forces, in the field, and make their ſubmiſſion, ſhall be pardoned; and ſuch as on account of the diſtance of the road, or any other valid reaſon, cannot attend in perſon, muſt ſend their Vakeels for this purpoſe with proper credentials. BUT be it known, that the perſons of Cheit Sing and his brother Soojaun Sing are excepted from this pardon; and the town of Gopeegunge, the inhabitants of which have been particularly active in this rebellion, and have committed many acts of ſedition, and even bloodſhed on many of the dependants of this government, ſhall be deſtroyed, and the inhabitants thereof puniſhed on a due enquiry into their crimes. Such perſons as availing themſelves of theſe troubles ſhall have plundered and oppreſſed the inhabitants of the city of Banaris, and ſuch as ſhall have committed murder on peaceable paſſengers ſhall be rendered accountable for the ſame in the due courſe of juſtice.

No. 119. To Major Crabb.

Sir,

I DULY received your letter informing me of the ſucceſs of your expedition, and return you my warmeſt thanks for the ſpirit and judgement which you exerted in the conduct of it.

Captain Blair and Bundoo Khan have given me a minute detail of the difficulties and fatigues which you encountered in your march, and I am truly ſenſible of the zeal and perſeverance which you have ſhewn in ſurmounting them.

The defeat of the Rajah's troops at Lora, beſides the immediate conſequence of the evacuation of Lutteefpoor, is likely to be productive of the good effect of ſpeedily terminating the diſturbances occaſioned by the defection of the Rajah Cheit Sing.

Be aſſured that I ſhall always retain a proper ſenſe of, and deſire to acknowledge the ſervice you have performed.

CHUNARGUR 25th September 1781. I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 120.

No. 120. To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,

IN my letter to you dated the 24th Inſtant I acquainted you, that as the Nabob expected his return to his capital would put a ſtop to the diſturbances which have lately ariſen in his country, it was unneceſſary for you to proceed to Lucknow with your brigade as I at firſt directed. From a ſubſequent converſation with the miniſter, I find there is a probability that the Nabob may be deceived in his expectations and ſtill require your aſſiſtance; I have therefore directed Mr. Middleton, on the Nabob's application to him in writing for that purpoſe, to apply to you for the aid of ſuch a force as the Nabob may require, which I requeſt you will be pleaſed to furniſh on Mr. Middleton's requiſition.

RAMNAGUR
27th September 1781.

I am Sir, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 121. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I WAS honored laſt night with your letters of the 24th Inſtant, and beg leave to aſſure you it is the ſummit of my ambition to merit your approbation of my conduct, and the compliment you paid the troops which I ſent you heightened my ſatisfaction with additional pleaſure. In conſequence of your letter of the 19th, deſiring me to halt at this place, I immediately ordered that part of my brigade that had croſſed over the Jooſy to recroſs; but in order to loſe no time, I ſhall directly march towards Lucknow, and agreeable to your directions ſhall direct Colonel Sir John Cumming to croſs immediately at Khaunpoor and proceed to Lucknow with two regiments and four guns; and to comply with ſuch requiſitions as the Nabob or the Reſident make to him for aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh tranquillity in his excellency's dominions: But I have the pleaſure to inform you, that I learn both by letters written by gentlemen at Lucknow, and from my intelligence-writer there, that the commotions have ſubſided, and they entertained no alarm, but from the ſituation of Chunar; and I am ready to conclude that the brigade's halting here operated in ſome meaſure to produce that good effect: And I am now concerned I ſent to you that extract from Mr. Blane's letter, as I apprehend it was written without a right conſideration of circumſtances, and cauſed you ſome unneceſſary alarm. Captain Law will croſs the river to morrow morning with all the cavalry fit to ſerve on active ſervice, and I have given him inſtructions to uſe all expedition on his way down to Chunar. I ſhall march on this ſide the water up to Khaunpoor. I will write to Mr. Middleton

dleton to let me know if the affiſtance of my troops is wanted, and ſhall be prepared to afford him any aid, either with my whole force or any part of it, ſhould the detachment with Colonel Sir John Cumming not prove ſufficient for quelling any diſturbances in the Nabob's country; but in the preſent ſtate of the country I make no doubt of Colonel Cumming's force being enough. As the exigence of affairs does not ſeem now to be preſſing, I have left it to Colonel Cumming's option either to proceed with the detachment, or to go and command at the ſtation of Futteh Ghur with the two regiments he has left there, till further orders from me.

CAMP near ILLAHABAD
27th September 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

J. MORGAN.

No. 122. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq.;

Hon'ble Sir,

I HAVE the honor to encloſe a copy of a ſecond letter received from Major Lucas ſince the action of the 17th with Futteh Saw, by which you will ſee that he narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner. Wiſhing to reduce as ſoon as poſſible the encreaſed expence attending the keeping in pay the body of Burkandazes raiſed for the defence of theſe diſtricts, I had written to Govindram Miſſer to ſend them in here to receive the arrears that were due to them; but previous to the receipt of my letter a plan for attacking Futteh Saw's intrenchments had been formed. They accompanied the battalion, and did not diſappoint the general expectation of their being ſerviceable on the occaſion; for they diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly. I received this morning another letter from Major Lucas, wherein he ſays, "don't determine any thing about the Peons till you here from "me again: There is ſomething in agitation that may require their further "ſervices." In conſequence of this I have reſolved not to recal them immediately, and hope you will approve of it.

CHUPRAH
21ſt October 1781.

I have the honor to be &c.

CHARLES GRÆME.

No. 123. *To Mr. Charles Græme.*

Dear Sir,

I HAVE been favored with your's of the 16th. By this Chuprah muſt be relieved from their fears of Futteh Saw, who I now find has got a moſt complete drubbing,

drubbing, and had a very narrow eſcape himſelf; for, contrary to cuſtom, he was in his trenches, but walked off on ſeeing us advance ſo firmly. When he arrived on the banks of the Jerry he mounted a favourite horſe, who was alarmed at the fire, and had nearly thrown his maſter into the river, who was obliged to diſmount and get upon an elephant, and had juſt got clear with about twenty or thirty favorites, when my grenadiers and ſome of Durjoo Sing's people arrived at the river, whoſe depth or rapidity did not prevent their following immediately; and, had they known the ſhort diſtance the Rajah had got in proper time, it is more than probable he would have fallen into our hands. His loſs in killed and wounded from every account ſeems to be nearly 300. Moſt of his principal men fell in the trenches; Sittabarie, and a commandant formerly in the Nedjeeb battalion, ſaid to be ſent here by Cheit Sing, and his colours taken; beſides ſeveral others whoſe names I do not recollect. From the number of Matchlocks, Tulwars, &c, &c, picked up by our followers in the Jungles about, and in the river (which is confirmed by ſome Fakeers who ſtood on the banks) many of them muſt have periſhed therein, as it was barely fordable in a particular ſpot, and very rapid. It is ſuppoſed he had 3000 men in the trenches, and that he has not been able yet to collect 300, ſo that his overthrow muſt, I hope, be now compleated. The lines we attacked muſt not be deemed common temporary intrenchments; the rampart at the baſtion was about 14 feet high from the outſide, and it is very evident the whole was intended as a fort, which in a little time would have proved very troubleſome. His headmen often urged a night attack, which we expected for ſome time, and have not been able to ſtrip ſince we left Suvan; ſo that it became abſolutely neceſſary to diſturb this troubleſome neighbour, which I had determined ſhould take place on the arrival of the gun. Encloſed is a ſmall ſketch. I had proceeded with my battalion to *d. d.* where we received a ſevere fire, which neither the gun nor platoons could ſlacken. Here I was joined by the Aumil, who pointed out the ford *j.* on which I formed the plan of attacking the baſtion with the gun and Durjoo Sing, while Captain Bruce advanced with his battalion through the Jungle, ſo that the trenches were ſtormed at each end with equal ſucceſs, and at the ſame inſtant. Poverty ſeemed to reign among them, for I ſaw nothing but a few temporary huts, and nothing worth mentioning has been picked up.

To morrow I march about 5 coſe N.E. to a ſuſpected place, and hope to be enabled to return to Burragong in a few days. The Aumil has behaved very well on every occaſion.

I hope you are truly ſenſible of the eſſential ſervice performed by the Burkandazes, who have ſuffered exceedingly, and hope they may receive ſome mark of favor.

Hircarrahs are ſent to all quarters. No intelligence of the enemy as yet, nor do

do I fuppofe they will be eafily found.

I find our Sepoys have not fuffered as much as I expected, only 20 wounded, one fince dead, and two or three in danger.

CAMP HUSSYPOOR 18th October 1781. Yours &c.

RICHARD LUCAS.

No. 124. *TRANSLATION of a letter found in* Lutteefpoor *the* 6th *of* October, *and forwarded to the* Governor General *by* Captain Thomas Blair.

ON thurfday after my arrival at Banaris from Buxar I went to Shewallah-ghaut, with a view of repreſenting to you ſeveral circumſtances which I had learned concerning the oppoſite party; but as they had got in before me, I was deprived of an opportunity of ſeeing you. I was preſent at the place where your friends and people were ſitting, and where they aſſembled together; and when you went into the boat, notwithſtanding it was my earneſt deſire to have accompanied you, yet I had no opportunity of doing it. The enſuing day the paſſage of boats to and fro was entirely obſtructed, and I was afraid to ſend you intelligence from this place, leſt the letter ſhould have fallen into the hands of the enemy. They remained afterwards four days at this place with a few men; and if you had then attempted to retaliate on them, you would certainly have taken two pigeons in one trap. But as all your actions are accompanied with good fortune, there is no doubt but the enemy will be ſoon overcome. For two days the Hircarrahs of the oppoſite party came to my houſe to make enquiries; but by the bleſſing of God no ill conſequence enſued. Now that you have taken this heavy burthen upon yourſelf, you muſt truſt entirely in God, and ſhew on all occaſions the utmoſt fortitude. The alliance of ſeveral Chiefs at a time like this is very neceſſary, and may be eaſily accompliſhed: Yet you muſt avoid forming any connexion with a Chief of ſuch conſequence as may afterwards himſelf attempt an interference in your affairs. Whatever orders you give muſt proceed from your own deliberation. I am at preſent perfectly idle here, and I am very ſolicitous of an interview with you, that I may in perſon communicate to you my opinions on ſeveral points which have occurred to me. By a letter from Bulwunt Row, I underſtand that you wiſh me to inform myſelf concerning the arrival of Hyder Beg, and to write you on the ſubject. I will aſſuredly make every neceſſary enquiry both about Hyder Beg, and the Nabob Aſſof-ud-Dowlah, and communicate to you the reſult. I have already ſent confidential perſons to both, and whatever I may in conſequence learn ſhall be communicated to you hereafter. Mean while the matter is briefly this: You muſt never entertain hopes of the attachment of Hyder Beg. His whole ſtrength and power depend on the oppoſite party. Yet it is proper you ſhould attempt to conciliate the favour of

of the Vizeer, by telling him that you are defirous of repreſenting ſeveral circumſtances to him, that you wiſh to perſuade him to detach himſelf from the oppoſite party, and to reſume his former authority over you. Without knowing your ſentiments on this ſubject it is not in my power to act ſo of myſelf.

It is however at all events adviſeable, that if the Vizeer ſhould entirely embrace the other party, you ſhould nevertheleſs wait upon him perſonally, and repreſent to him whatever you may deem adviſeable. I beg you will believe me to be in every reſpect firmly attached to you. Major Hannay with one battalion has left Gooruckpoor, and letters have been ſent to Khaunpoor for troops from thence; you ſhould therefore retaliate on them as ſoon as poſſible. If Hyder Beg without your conſent ſhould attempt to join the oppoſite party, it is proper you ſhould ſtation a ſuitable force on this ſide of the fort of Chunar to prevent his croſſing the river. Yeſterday Rajah Gobind Ram and Lalla Bucheraje went and had an interview with Hyder Beg. What more ſhall I ſay? The object of Hyder Beg is certainly to manifeſt his attachment to the oppoſite party.

No. 125. To Edward Wheler Eſq;

Sir,

MY continuance in this qnarter and the events which have happened have given me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the ſituation of the troops beyond the provinces; and I am concerned to ſay that in their equipment they are extremely defective, particularly in ſmall arms and accoutrements. The laſt ſupplies ſent from Fort William to Chunar are entirely expended, the indents from the Board upon the magazine there having exceeded the whole quantity originally ſupplied. Major Popham's detachment is indeed amply furniſhed; but thoſe under Colonels Cumming and Muir are very deficient. I have not been informed of the condition of Colonel Morgan's brigade, but am afraid it is not much ſuperior to that of the others.

I cannot aſcertain the preciſe quantity of arms and artillery which may be required, nor is it material; but the neceſſity of having in ſtore at Chunar ſuch a ſupply as may be equal to the demands of any probable ſervice on this ſide of the Caramnaſſa is evident, and the immediate want of them is preſſing. I therefore earneſtly intreat your immediate orders for tranſporting ſuch a proportion of ſmall arms and accoutrements and of field artillery, twelve and ſix-pounders, as may be adapted to this ſervice, and can be ſpared from Fort Wiliam and the provinces, by water before the ſwelling of the river ſubſides.

BANARIS 7th October 1781. I have the honor to be, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 126.

No. 126 To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;
Governor General &c.

Sir,

I WAS only yeſterday favored by the receipt of your letter of the 3d Inſtant. I have for ſome days paſt been collecting the papers which have been thrown out in the ſtreets and houſes in this place.

I have the pleaſure to aſſure you, that the trouble I have taken to collect the Reyots of the Pergunnahs of Lutteefpoor and Pateeta has been attended with ſucceſs. In moſt of the villages I have deſtributed ſmall flags, and given them Beetle, and a Hircarrah, and to ſome a Sepoy to protect and encourage them. The Reyots are again employed in their fields; but few or none of the Zemeedars or Aumils have yet come in. I expect the late rain which we have had will, with the favorable report of the Reyots, induce them to return to their former habitations. You may be aſſured that nothing ſhall be wanting on my part to protect and encourage them. The Aumils of Lutteefpoor and Pateeta ſhall have every aſſiſtance which I can poſſibly give them.

In the Jungles, a little diſtance from this, I have diſcovered a ſmall fortified place, in which it appears to me the Europeans were put to death. Some of their hats, ſhoebruſhes and pieces of their coats were found in it. I have not been able to diſcover any remains of their bodies.

I ſend you Shujah-ud-Dowlah's agreement with the Rajah, which was found yeſterday. I am collecting all the papers into one room. Two Moonſhees, who take Bauboo Owſan Sing's name, came to take all the papers with them. As they had no letter with them, I deſired they would get a proper authority for taking poſſeſſion of them before I could deliver them. I ſhall be glad to be favored with your directions reſpecting them.

LUTTEEFPOOR
8th October 1781.

I have the honor to be, &c.

THOMAS BLAIR.

No. 127. To Edward Wheler Eſq;

Sir,

I BEG leave to introduce through you to the notice of the Board an inſtance of zeal and attachment to our Government, which, from the peculiar circumſtances under which it was exhibited, merits both a place in our records, and a public and warm acknowledgement.

It will be remembered that a principal object of my journey to theſe provinces was to obtain and facilitate an interview at Banaris with Dewaugur Pundit, the Miniſter of Rajah Moodajee Booſlah, for the purpoſe of effecting a final adjuſtment of the political concerns of our Government and that of Berar. The death of Dewaugur Pundit, the news of which reached me two days before my arrival at Banaris, and which I regret with the moſt ſenſible concern, diſappointed all the hopes which I had conceived of forming by his means a ſolid and laſting alliance with the court of Berar.

I was attended in my journey from Calcutta by Beneram Pundit, the Vakeel of Moodajee Booſlah, with his brother Biſſumber Pundit. The Vakeel, during his long reſidence with me in that capacity, had given me conſtant proofs of a ſincere diſpoſition to promote the intereſts of our Government, whilſt he exerted himſelf to advance thoſe of his maſter.

When I retreated from Banaris, Beneram Pundit and his brother, on the firſt intelligence of my departure, followed, and unattended by a ſingle ſervant, joined me in the march, reſiſting all my intreaties, and even injunctions, to return to Banaris, where their whole family reſided, and where they might have remained in perfect eaſe and ſecurity.

On my arrival at Chunar, I found myſelf in great and irremediable diſtreſs for want of money. The troops were ſome four, and others five months in arrears; and as Cheit Sing had the country on all ſides at his devotion, I had not the ſmalleſt proſpect of obtaining ſupplies, until the motion of our troops from different quarters ſhould open a communication. It was with difficulty that I found means to raiſe ſo ſmall a ſum as 2,500 Rupees to diſtribute among the Sepoys for their preſſing neceſſities. I muſt add, though foreign from my immediate ſubject, that the Sepoys bore their diſtreſſes without expreſſing the leaſt impatience under them.

Being accuſtomed, from my experience of the intereſt which Beneram Pundit had always taken in the ſucceſs of our affairs, and as a kind of acknowledgment of it, to treat him with a greater freedom of communication than other perſons in his ſituation, I occaſionally mentioned to him, without any expectation or thought of obtaining any relief from him, the difficulties under which I laboured for the want of preſent ſubſiſtance. He inſtantly, and with ſome eagerneſs, replied that his family at Banaris were in poſſeſſion of a Lack of Rupees collected in ſpecie, of which he made me the inſtant offer, propoſing that a battalion of Sepoys ſhould be ſent to bring it away; his brother at the ſame time offering to accompay the eſcort, and to deliver the money. I thankfully accepted the offer, and ſhould have adopted the mode they recommended for bringing away the money, had I not been fearful of expoſing their family to the vengeance of Cheit Sing;

Sing; and as my Dewan had been left at Banaris, I hoped by his means to procure the treaſure to be tranſported to Chunar, and I received their orders for the delivery of it to him. But in this expedient I was diſappointed, for the Dewan was ſo concealed that my letter could not reach him, and Gopaul Doſs, the banker, through whoſe agency the intended plan was to be effected, was about the ſame time apprehended and carried a priſoner to Lutteeſpoor, where the Rajah reſided. Neither could I at that time deviſe any other contrivance to avail myſelf of the aſſiſtance which had been thus generouſly preſſed upon me. When I returned to Banaris Beneram Pundit renewed the ſame tender, and although my diſtreſs for money was not then equal in any degree to that which had before prompted him to make it, I agreed to accept it, willing to furniſh an incontrovertible proof of his ſincerity in the firſt offer, and ſtrengthen the teſtimony which I have herein given of his ſteady attachment to our Government. The whole ſum amounting to one Lack of Banaris Sicca Rupees was received between the 30th of September and 1ſt of October. I have granted to Beneram Pundit a bond for the ſame at the uſual rate of intereſt, and in the uſual form, except that it has only my ſignature to it. I hope and requeſt that the Board will be pleaſed to confirm it.

BANARIS 13th October 1781 I have the honor to be, &c.

WARREN HASTINGS.

No. 128. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

I DO myſelf the pleaſure to acquaint you with my progreſs ſince I left Khaunpoor.

You no doubt heard of my ſudden march from thence for the ſafety of Lucknow, and a few days afterwards of my haſty unexpected march for the relief of Lieut. Colonel Hannay, whoſe ſituation, from his letters to me and Mr. Middleton, was beyond deſcription, and which authorized the march immediately neceſſary. He was ſtationed at Sakrora, about thirty coſe from Lucknow, and to get to him I had four unfordable rivers or Nullahs to croſs; and all the country almoſt between the Goompty and Gogra had moſtly revolted, and were aſſembled in a very conſiderable body, headed by many of the diſaffected Rajahs, which I had to remove before I could poſſibly attempt to croſs the Gogra, in all which I was very ſucceſsful, and relieved Lieutenant Colonel Hannay the 6th in the morning. The rebels, who had occaſioned ſuch commotion in that country, and had occaſioned him calling for aſſiſtance, were then aſſembled at Bopaul Ghaut on the banks of the Teerah Nullah, which I was informed was fordable, and that they were determined to maintain their ground. I halted a day, and got an addition

tion of two Six-pounders and two hundred of the diſaffected horſe. I marched, and found them poſted, as deſcribed, acroſs the Nullah with two guns well ſtationed for their defence, which they had taken ſome where or other. In this ſituation I advanced the grenadier companies, with the four guns, immediately to the banks of the Nullah with an intention to have ordered the grenadiers and two guns over; but I found the intelligence which I had received of its being fordable premature, and it might have been attended with that conſequence that I might have ſuffered exceedingly. This was an accident I could not foreſee, and which took me nearly half an hour to correct, in finding out a place where there was the leaſt probability of fording, and at this place the talleſt men could only get through. I then ordered the grenadiers with two guns down to the ford, (having previouſly provided long and thick ropes to enable me to drag the guns through any Nullah where I might not meet with boats) while the other two guns were covering their croſſing. This obliged the whole to give way, leaving their guns and two tumbrils, with near one hundred ſhotted cartridges &c, &c. From the firſt of my arrival at the Ghaut, until they gave way, was near an hour. I had only two men killed and four wounded. Of the enemy I found on the ſpot between ſixty and ſeventy killed, and many more lay ſcattered about at a diſtance, which they had endeavoured to carry off. The greater part of their wounded were likewiſe moved away, owing to the difficulty and delay that I met with in getting acroſs the Nullah. They are a ſet of the moſt obſtinate people I ever met with; for ſuch of the wounded as were not taken away refuſed the aſſiſtance which I offered them. Could I have poſſibly got acroſs ſooner, and the horſemen had recovered from their panic, there muſt have been very great carnage.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain their numbers, it was ſuppoſed they conſiſted of ten thouſand and upwards, horſe and foot; but the irregular manner in which they were drawn up prevents my forming any judgement.

This circumſtance of the intelligence reſpecting the ford was unfortunate; however, I have taken care in providing ſuch people, as will inevitably prevent the like happening again. They were natives of this country, and I am almoſt certain it was done on purpoſe, for the Hircarrahs that carried me to the Ghaut I have not ſeen ſince.

To deſcribe to you the ſituation of Colonel Hannay's own Sepoys, and which called me to his relief and aſſiſtance, I ſuppoſe you will be acquainted with either by himſelf or from Mr. Middleton; and, as I have entered upon the reſtoring this country, and a regiment will be neceſſary, I beg the favor I may not be relieved.

CAMP near Goonda October 13th 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

F. NAYLOR.

No. 129.

No. 129. GENERAL ORDERS *iſſued by the* Governor General *at* Banaris *the* 19th *October* 1781.

THE Governor General having received a minute detail from Major Crabb of the march and occurrences of the detachment lately under his command in an enterpriſe againſt Lutteeſpoor, which detail has been hitherto delayed by the indiſpoſition of Major Crabb, repeats in a particular manner the general thanks which he gave to the detachment on the firſt imperfect account of their ſucceſs.

It is with extreme ſatisfaction that the Governor General obſerves the ſpirit and perſeverance, with which the troops ſurmounted the many and great obſtacles which oppoſed their progreſs through the mountains, and the gallantry with which they attacked and defeated a ſtrong detachment of the enemy after a moſt fatiguing march.

The Governor General entertains the higheſt ſenſe of the zeal and abilities, with which Major Crabb has conducted ſucceſsfully an expedition attended with uncommon difficulties from Nullahs, Jungles, and other impediments.

The greateſt commendations are alſo due to the officers of the detachment for their able and active aſſiſtance in this arduous expedition.

The ſtrong recommendations which Major Crabb has given of Lieutenant Fireworker Baillie, for his diſtinguiſhed attention and activity in the management of the artillery under his charge, affords the Governor General the pleaſure of a ſecond occaſion of acknowledging the ſervices of that Officer in the ſame compaign, and publiſhing his thanks for them.

No. 130. GENERAL ORDERS November 8th 1781.

THE ſtations of Futtehgur and Daranagur to be immediately and totally withdrawn, and the troops from both to proceed immediately to Khaunpoor, where they are to remain under the command of Colonel Morgan until further orders.

The detachment commanded by Colonel Muir to encamp at Etaya until further orders.

All recruiting for any of the corps beyond the provinces to be immediately ſuſpended.

A regiment of Sepoys from the ſtation of Khaunpoor to be ſtationed at Lucknow under the orders of the Reſident, and relieved every three months.

All Britiſh Officers holding commands, or employed in the ſervice of his Excellency the Nabob Vizeer, are hereby recalled to their duty in the Company's troops. They are firſt to repair with their corps to Lucknow, where they are to diſcharge all arrears due to the troops under their reſpective commands, and ſettle their accounts with the Paymaſter General of the Vizeer's eſtabliſhment under britiſh Officers, after which they are immediately to proceed to the neareſt ſtation of the Company's forces and wait there until they receive the orders of the Commander in Chief reſpecting their future deſtination in the corps of the army.

No. 131. To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq;

Hon'ble Sir,

THE mutineers came to terms with the Rajah the day before yeſterday. They receive four Lacks, and quit the ſervice.

Yeſterday a letter from Cheit Sing came to the Rajah requeſting his aſſiſtance; on its being read the Rajah expreſſed his attachment to you.

The Rajah is in good health.

NAUGPOOR 18th October 1781. I have the honor to be &c.

F. B. THOMAS.

The papers that form this Appendix are true copies of the originals; or, where there are tranſlations inſerted of Perſian letters, true copies of thoſe tranſlations.

E. HAY

Sub Sec. to the Honorable Governor General and Council.

APPENDIX PART III.

APPENDIX,

PART III, containing AFFIDAVITS.

FIRST PARCEL.

[Num. I. A.] AFFIDAVIT *of* Major Eaton *commanding the Fort of* Buxar.

ISAAC EATON, Major of Infantry in the ſervice of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies maketh oath and faith, that the annexed papers reſpectively marked * Num. I. B. C. D. E. and F. are, as they purport to be, copies of letters reſpectively written and received by this deponent, and that he did believe, from the beſt information which he had received at the time of writing the letters purporting to be written by him this deponent, that the ſubject matter thereof was true, and ſtill believes the ſame to be true. AND this deponent further ſaith that he hath at diverſe times written ſeveral Perſian letters to the Rajah Cheit Sing, containing complaints of a like nature, and that he hath not to this hour been able to procure redreſs from the ſaid Rajah, either on account of the complaints contained in the annexed letters, or in the ſaid Perſian letters; that the ſaid Rajah had at different times inveigled the Sepoys under the command of this deponent to deſert, and enter into his ſervice, and that, from the general conduct of the ſaid Rajah and his people, this deponent verily believes the ſaid Rajah was diſaffected to the Engliſh Government and wiſhed the ſubverſion of the ſame. And further this deponent ſaith that he hath commanded the Fort, or Garriſon of Buxar on the frontiers of the Company's poſſeſſions and next adjoining to thoſe of the Zemeedary of the ſaid Rajah Cheit Sing for the ſpace of three years and half; and from his office and ſituation had frequent experience of the diſpoſition of the ſaid Rajah and of his people.

SWORN this 9th day of December in the Year 1781, *before me* ISAAC EATON.

E. IMPEY.

[Num. I. B.] To Thomas Graham Eſq;
Company's Reſident at BANARIS.

Sir,

FROM the many contemptuous and diſreſpectful letters and meſſages received in anſwer to the different applications made by me to the Fougedars, Aumils, Zemeedars &c, of Cheit Sing's country on various ſubjects, I find myſelf obliged to addreſs you in this publick manner, in hopes of redreſs from your repreſentation to the Rajah; and in order to ſhew you their diſinclination to aſſiſt the

* N.B. The marks of reference are different from thoſe of the original Manuſcript.

the company, or oblige me, I ſhall here mention the heads of two or three circumſtances I have had occaſion to write to them upon. About ſixteen or eighteen months ago, a boat with two twenty-four-pounders, belonging to the Honorable company going to Chunar, was ſunk a little above Beerpoor, on the ground belonging to the village of Seerpoor. In conſequence I applied to the Zemeedar of Beerpoor to aſſiſt me in endeavouring to weigh the boat, at the ſame time promiſing a reward to ſuch people as he could let me have. Inſtead of complying with my requeſt he returned me an inſolent anſwer ſaying, *he had ſeen many Fringees, who was he? (meaning me) that he was Rajah Bahadre's ſervant, not mine, and would therefore give me no aſſiſtance without his orders.*

I then wrote to the Fougedar of Imaumabad, who made a ſhew of aſſiſtance by ſending thirty, or forty men. As they could be of little or no uſe, I collected together from Buxar and Bowjpoor as many as I poſſible could, with whom I went and examined the ſpot, and found it impracticable from the rapidity of the river at that time to weigh the guns, had I been ſupplied with the number of people required. On my making known to the Board the impoſſibility of their then being got at, I was ordered to fix a buoy to the boat, and poſt a guard on the banks, neareſt to the place, in order to prevent its being cut away, in hopes the courſe of the river might alter ſufficiently this ſeaſon to admit of their being taken up. I gave the command of the guard to a Naick, who formerly reſided at the village of Seerpoor, as I thought him the likelieſt perſon to get the aſſiſtance of the country people when I might want them. The Naick came to me about a month, or ſix weeks ago, and informed me, the buoy and maſt were cut away in the night by ſome of the Mullahs either of Seerpoor, Beerpoor, or Barrow; that if I would permit him to go and reſide amongſt thoſe people for a week or a fortnight, he would find out who cut it away, and by what authority, as he had reaſon to ſuſpect the different Zemeedars; having previouſly heard that ſuch a thing was in agitation. I permitted him to go, and in ten days he returned, and informed me two Mullahs belonging to one of the villages told him they knew the people; but it was as much as their own and their families lives were worth to divulge it, as the Zemeedars had threatened the life of any perſon who ſhould inform the Fringees; adding, the guns would be uſeful to themſelves, as the Engliſh would not poſſeſs the country long. I wrote to the Fougedar Buckt Sing Toukaury of Serinja Pergunnah, and Meer Auſſin Ally of Imaumabad Pergunnah to deliver up the Mullahs of the different villages, at leaſt thoſe who had cut away the Buoys. In conſequence I obtained an order on the Zemeedars and Cutwalls for their being delivered up; but the Cutwall of Imaumabad refuſed, ſaying he did not know me; that if I wanted them or any thing elſe I ſhould fight him for it before I ſhould have it. At the ſame time collecting a mob, he drew his ſword and made a cut at one of my people, which he defended with his firelock or would moſt probably have been killed. Upon this being reported to me, I ſent a party of Sepoys with orders not to make any diſturbance,

diſturbance, but if any reſiſtance was made, to bring the Cutwall a priſoner to me. Before the Sepoys could get there the Mullahs were ſent, but thoſe who gave the information to the Naick, and which were the people I wanted, were not among the number. Upon my enquiring where they were, I was told that one was dead and the other gone to Calcutta.

The practiſe of drawing their ſwords upon my people is very frequent whenever I have occaſion to ſend them into the country either for proviſions, bamboos, ſtraw, or any other article I may want for my garriſon, or the troops under my command, although I write to them in the moſt polite and civil manner for the ſmalleſt article, and never ſuffer any perſon under me to take the value of a ſtraw without paying for it; notwithſtanding which they will not ſupply me with any thing by conſent; but on the contrary abuſe my people in the moſt groſs manner, and frequently when the gentlemen belonging to this ſtation have ſent their ſervants to purchaſe things, they have been beat in a moſt cruel manner.

The Zemeedars of Narainpoor, Beerpoor, and Chouſah make a common practiſe of ſtopping boats, although they have regular rowannahs and paſs-ports from government. On my ſending to know the reaſons for their detaining them, they make uſe of the moſt diſreſpectful invectives againſt the Company and me; particularly the Zemeedar of Narainpoor, who not long ago confined one of the Chowdries of Buxar for nineteen days in irons, and made him pay for another man fifty-three Rupees. Upon my writing him on the ſubject to know why he confined him, he drew his ſword on the Sepoy I ſent, and returned a verbal anſwer, that if the Chowdry came on his ſide the river he would cut his noſe and ears off, and make him pay as much more.

Indeed, from the many inſtances I have experienced of the inſolence of the ſeveral Zemeedars, and the many complaints I have made to their different Fougedars of them, I have every reaſon to believe they are encouraged by them. I ſhall therefore conſider myſelf obliged by your procuring for me from the Rajah an order for ſuch articles as I may have occaſion for, on my paying the cuſtomary price, as by that means it will prevent any further trouble.

BUXAR 23d May 1779 I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC EATON *Capt. commanding.*

[Num. I. C.] To Francis Fowke Eſq;
Company's Reſident at BANARIS.

Sir,

ON the 27th Auguſt I did myſelf the pleaſure of addreſſing you on a ſubject which I conceived of great moment to the Company, or at leaſt to me, as

it ſtruck at their authority as well as mine; but it not being taken notice of by you I ſhould ſuppoſe it had not come to hand, and therefore I incloſe a copy, and beg you will on receipt hereof intereſt yourſelf with the Rajah to give me ample ſatisfaction for ſuch behaviour; otherwiſe, in ſupport of my own conſequence, I ſhall be obliged to apply to the Board for redreſs, or for leave to do myſelf juſtice; for at preſent the inhabitants of this country are in ſuch a rebellious ſtate, that within a mile of me they refuſe to ſell the ſmalleſt article wanting either for myſelf, or for the troops under my command, notwithſtanding I addreſs them in the moſt polite manner by letter for the moſt trifling thing. It is but yeſterday the Zemeedar of Narrainpoor treated me with the greateſt contempt, by throwing a letter I ſent him on the ground and treading on it. The contents were to requeſt he would ſend two or three Dookaundars with grain &c, &c. for the uſe of Captain Crawford's detachment. The Zemeedar at the ſame time made uſe of the groſſeſt abuſe againſt me and the people I ſent, telling them, *he could raiſe four hundred men, that if the Fringees wanted any thing, they ſhould fight for it.* This kind of conduct, if not ſoon put an end to, will be productive of bloodſhed, for it is impoſſible in my ſituation, let what will be the conſequence, to ſuffer it, or the people under my command will be ſpit at as they paſs through the country, and myſelf inſulted at my fort gates. Your ſpeedy reply will much oblige.

BUXAR 3d November 1780. Sir, &c.

ISAAC EATON *Captain Commanding.*

[Num. I. D.] To Captain I. Eaton
Commanding the Fort of BUXAR.

Sir,

I HAVE but this moment received your favor of the 3d inſtant. I am aſhamed to ſay that the original of the copy which you incloſed came to hand in due time. All I can ſay in excuſe for my inattention is a bilious fever, from which I am now only recovering, and which during its continuance totally incapacitated me for any kind of buſineſs.

I will immediately apply to the Rajah in the manner you deſire, and repreſent to him the propriety of puniſhing, and repreſſing the inſolence of his ſervants, and the neceſſity of their aſſiſting the commander in obtaining ſupplies for his garriſon; however, I think I can venture to predict, that a recrimination is all the redreſs I ſhall be able to procure, and I am convinced that the interference of the Supreme Council is become abſolutely neceſſary to put a ſtop to theſe enormities. The moment I receive the Rajah's anſwer I will give you the ſubſtance of it.

The

The inclofed will inform you of what has already paſſed upon this ſubject.

As I have heard nothing from the Board upon this ſubject, I conclude that my letter has been paſſed over amidſt the multiplicity of buſineſs in which the General muſt have found himſelf involved on his arrival at the preſidency. I remain,

BANARIS 8th November 1780. Sir, &c.

F. FOWKE
Reſident.

[Num. I. E.] To Francis Fowke Eſq;

Sir,

I HAVE received your different favors, and have ſeen the Perwannah which I am afraid will have little or no effect, as the whole country ſeems to be in a ſtate of ferment. So lately ago as the 14th inſtant three gentlemen, who were proceeding to join the army, were inſulted by the Zemeedar of Beerpoor, who not only beat and bruiſed their ſervants and afterwards robbed them, but cut one of the gentlemen with a Tulwar acroſs the forehead, and other parts of the body, in ſo dangerous a manner that he was ſent off from Buxar yeſterday morning, to have the aſſiſtance of the medical gentlemen at Patna; but as there is every appearance of a fracture I am much afraid he will not recover. The other two gentlemen, after this ſhocking accident, returned here, and propoſe remaining with me until they hear of Mr. Baſſet (the gentleman wounded) whether he recovers.

Both the gentlemen ſay the ſtroke was made by the Zemeedar himſelf; upon which I immediately diſpatched a Sergeant and thirty Sepoys, who are juſt now returned, having brought along with them a parcel of black fellows from Beerpoor; but as I have not as yet had time to enquire into the particulars, I am uncertain whether the ſcrutiny will be attended with the deſired ſucceſs. I am, however, reſolved to keep the people I already have in confinement priſoners until I am able to get to the bottom of this infamous affair. I requeſt you will inform the Rajah of my reſolution, that he may take the proper ſteps to have it cleared up.

As this is not the only inſtance of the daring and rebellious ſpirit of the natives in Cheit Sing's diſtricts, the inclofed will ſhew you a new ſpecies of fraud, and extortion committed by Myup Sing the Paramparah Zemeedar, who takes upon himſelf the collection of duties on boats paſſing his ſtation. The Serang, from whom he ſqueezed money, has given me the inclofed account of the matter drawn up

up by himſelf, and to which I refer you, and am,

BUXAR 17th November 1780, Sir, &c.

ISAAC EATON
Captain Commanding.

[Num. I. F.] To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; *Gov. General &c. Council.*

Gentlemen,

AS I have ever conſidered it as an eſſential duty incumbent on me, as commanding at this ſtation, to give every information in my power reſpecting the proper and regular manner of diſtributing juſtice, and preventing oppreſſive acts and irregularities to the Hon'ble Board, I have embraced this opportunity of communicating a piece of intelligence, which from the flagrant circumſtances and daring ſpirit of the natives in this part of the world, requires the moſt ſerious attention of the Hon'ble Board.

So very lately as the 14th of the current month, three gentlemen, viz. Enſigns Irvine, Horne, and Baſſet being on their way to join the army, were ſtopped by theſe freebooters at Beerpoor, a village diſtant from Buxar only three coſe. – The Zemeedar at the head of a numerous gang endeavored and was very aſſiduous in picking a quarrel with the gentlemen's ſervants, two or three of whom they cut down with Tulwars, and afterwards robbed a baggage boat. Not yet ſatisfied with ſuch cruel and barbarous treatment, the Zemeedar (as two of the gentlemen inform me) made a ſtroke at Mr. Baſſet with a Tulwar, and cut him ſo deſperately acroſs the forehead and other parts of the body, that he was brought back to Buxar, and immediately ſent away to Patna to have the aſſiſtance of the medical gentlemen at the ſtation, though with very little hopes of recovery. The other gentlemen are at preſent with me waiting the iſſue. Immediately on receiving the above ſhocking account, I diſpatched a Sergeant and thirty Sepoys in queſt of the offenders, and yeſterday the detachment returned, and brought a number of people priſoners along with them, which I will loſe no time in examining, and taking every other ſtep neceſſary to get to the bottom of ſo daring an inſult. So ſoon as I am able to inveſtigate the matter thoroughly I will take the earlieſt opportunity of addreſſing the Honorable Board with the reſult of my enquiry.

As this is not the only inſtance of the daring and inſolent, I may almoſt ſay rebellious, ſpirit of the natives in almoſt every diſtrict of Cheit Sing's country, I have officially made repeated applications to Mr. Fowke, the Reſident at Banaris, to repreſent theſe grievances to the Rajah, but hitherto without effect.

General

General Coote likewife addreffed Mr. Fowke in conſequence of my complaint, a copy of which I ſend incloſed, alſo Mr. Fowke's anſwer to the General. Some ſhort time afterwards I had a ſecond occaſion to addreſs Mr. Fowke on a ſecond inſult, a copy of which I likewiſe incloſe you with his reply.

Since writing the above I have juſt had a third complaint preferred to me againſt theſe people by a Serang, that was ſtopped by Myup Sing the Paranparah Zemeedar, who threatened to murder him if he did not immediately pay 100 Rupees duty on a boat belonging to Major Duff, which he at that time had charge of and was conducting to the Preſidency. The account, as wrote by the Serang himſelf, and delivered by him to me, I have incloſed for your peruſal. All theſe circumſtances properly conſidered will evidently ſhew the great neceſſity there is of ſpeedily falling upon ſome means to put a ſtop to ſuch outrageous conduct, as at preſent their is no ſafety for the traveller either by land or water.

I have the honor to remain &c.

ISAAC EATON.

SECOND PARCEL.

[Num. II. A.] *Affidavit of* Major Palmer.

WILLIAM PALMER, Major in the ſervice of the Honorable the Eaſt India Company in Bengal, maketh oath and faith, that about the latter end of the month of June laſt the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor General of Bengal diſcourſing with this deponent on the ſubject of his intended journey to Banaris and Lucknow, declared one of the principal objects of it to be, to exact from Rajah Cheit Sing a fine or contribution of fifty Lacks of Rupees, as a puniſhment for breach of engagements with the Government of Bengal, and for acts of miſconduct in his Zemeedary. The Governor General further declared to this deponent, that he knew the ability of the Rajah to contribute ſuch a ſum to the exigencies of Government, and that he the Governor General was determined to convert the faults committed by the Rajah into a public benefit. The Governor General further declared to this deponent, in the ſame converſation, that an offer from the Rajah, but indirectly, had been made to him of twenty Lacks of Rupees for the public ſervice as a retribution for his failure of engagements; but that he the Governor General was reſolved to inſiſt upon the firſt mentioned ſum of fifty Lacks of Rupees, and if the Rajah ſhould abſolutely refuſe the demand, that he the Governor General would deprive him of his Zemeedary, or transfer the ſovereignty thereof to the Nabob Vizeer.

SWORN before me this 4th day of December 1781. *E. IMPEY.*

W. PALMER.

[Num. II. B.]

[Num. II. B.] *Atteſtation of* David Anderſon Eſq ;

To the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq ;

Hon'ble Sir,

IN obedience to your commands conveyed to me through Major Palmer, I ſhall endeavour to repeat as well as I can remember the purport of what you were pleaſed to inform me before your departure from Calcutta of your intentions regarding Cheit Sing ; but as ſo long an interval has ſince elapſed, my recollection, which has never been ſtrengthened by a communication, muſt neceſſarily be ſomewhat imperfect.

After enumerating ſome of the reſources which you expected to find up the country for the relief of the Company's exigencies, you mentioned to me the conduct of Cheit Sing.

You obſerved that he owed his elevation to the Company ; that he was allowed to enjoy a very conſiderable income, the revenue exacted from him being much inferior to the produce of his diſtricts, and that his territories were maintained and defended by the Engliſh army ; that on thoſe conſiderations it had been reckoned equitable that he ſhould contribute on an emergency to the ſupport of wars carried on by that Government under which he held his Zemeedary, and to which he was indebted for its protection. Accordingly you mentioned that a ſum had been demanded from him, that after ſome difficulties he had agreed to pay it at a certain period ; that truſting to his promiſes you had made an aſſignment on him for the uſe of Colonel Camac's detachment ; and that Colonel Camac relying on his punctuality had returned a bill for a leſs ſum which had been ſent to him by Mr. Middleton ; but that this confidence had nearly proved fatal to the detachment, and actually did prove the cauſe of retarding the expedition ; that Cheit Sing, in ſpite of all the repreſentations which were made to him, delayed ſo long the promiſed payment that the officers of the detachment were reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling their plate ; that you therefore determined to call him to an account, and oblige him to make an atonement for his conduct in this inſtance, and the want of attachment he had in general ſhewn to our government, by paying a conſiderable ſum of money to the relief of the Company's exigencies ; that if he conſented, you were deſirous of eſtabliſhing his poſſeſſion on the moſt permanent and eligible footing, but if he refuſed you had in your power to raiſe a large ſum for the Company by accepting of an offer which had been made for his diſtrict by the Vizeer. You minuted the particulars of Cheit Sing's conduct in an account which you drew up in Calcutta of the ſtate of the different powers of Hindoſtan, though I do not believe that in that paper you expreſſed the intentions you had formed : And I remember you told me that you had communicated

nicated to Mr. Wheler your intentions regarding Cheit Sing, and I believe (though I cannot poſitively recollect) you ſaid he had concurred in them.

MAHDAJEE SINDIA's Camp near Dutteah the 14th January 1782. I am with the greateſt reſpect, &c.

D. ANDERSON.

THIRD PARCEL.

[Num. III. A.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVY, private Perſian Tranſlator to the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor General of Bengal &c. maketh oath and ſaith, that he underſtands the Perſian language, and that the Engliſh papers marked, Num. III. B, C, D, F, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, hereunto annexed, are reſpectively true and faithful tranſlates of the ſeveral Perſian papers marked, 1 A, 2 A, 3 A, 4 A, 5 A, 6 A, 7 A, 8 A, 9 A, 10 A, 11 A, 12 A, 13 A, 14 A, 15 A, 16 A, 17 A, 18 A, 19 A, likewiſe hereunto annexed, according to the beſt of this deponent's ſkill and belief.

SWORN before me this 12th day of December 1781. WILLIAM DAVY. E. IMPEY.

[Num. III. B.] *Tranſlation of the Declaration of* Hyder Beg Khan *atteſted before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey* November 26th 1781.

WHEN I arrived at the Seray of Saumee the Gov. General Mr. Haſtings was in the Fort of Chunar. I was detained at the Seray by the ſwelling of the River Burnau. The Vakeel of the Rajah Cheit Sing came to me, and delivered to me thus the meſſage of the ſaid Rajah. "I (Cheit Sing) have not been "in any manner deficient in my obedience to the gentlemen of high rank (the "Engliſh). The Governor General arrived at Banaris: At the inſtigation of "Owſan Sing Mr. Markham brought two companies, and put me in arreſt. A-"bout twelve o'clock my people, ſtretching forth their hands, brought me out "from thence. For the ſafety of my life I came to Ramnagur, and from thence "to Luttcelpoor. After that a force came from Chunar to Ramnagur. Ow-"ſan Sing wanted to ſeize upon Ramnagur. My people ſtood upon their de-"fence: An engagement followed, and the troops of the Governor General were "cut off. I am now determined not to paſs by ought which may be in my pow-"er to execute. Do you (i.e. this deponent) write thus to the Vizeer of the em-"pire, that if ſupport is given to me, I will collect together an hundred thou-"ſand men: I will go even to Calcutta; and I will totally annihilate the En-

gliſh

" gliſh Government. " I replied to the Vakeel, ' that this conduct, and theſe declarations would be productive of evil to the Rajah. When the Companies came to confine the Rajah, he ſhould have gone that moment to the Governor General. People ſay that he heſitated whether he ſhould or not attend the Governor. If the Governor General had had any intentions towards him, he would have called together the Company's forces who were ſtationed in different parts. To what purpoſe was it to come alone to Banaris? Or he would have ſeized him upon the road. Such intentions on the part of the Governor General, from this retroſpection, are not to be conceived. If a maſter and a ruler exerts his authority, ſtill there is no cauſe for fear and apprehenſion. On theſe ſubjects, with which you are unacquainted, I will communicate circumſtances as they are. His Highneſs is, in his life and in his fortune, joined and united with the Company and the Engliſh gentlemen; the whole of his dominions is from them, (or, is theirs) nor does he wiſh that there ſhould be any diſtinction between his and theirs. Such regard, more eſpecially, does he pay to the firm and perfect friendſhip which always ſubſiſted between the Governor General and his Highneſs the late Nabob, that he never will be led to deviate, even the point of a hair, from the ſentiments and wiſhes of the Governor. As ſoon as his highneſs hears theſe things, he will march immediately with his forces to meet Mr. Haſtings. Notwithſtanding the Governor General has repeatedly written to the Vizeer to forbid him, yet his Highneſs will now come on his own determination. The Engliſh forces too are near at hand; They will ſpeedily arrive, and the puniſhment will be ſevere. It is not well for the Rajah; he will be torn up by the very roots. To threaten alſo that which is out of his power to execute is improper. The rank of the Rajah is nothing more than that of a Zemeedar. No one will pay regard to his attempts, and a ſmall force will be ſufficient to chaſtize him. Far better will it be for him to lay aſide ſuch thoughts as theſe, to implore pardon of the Governor General, to give up his forts, and ſend back to him the boats and the whole of the baggage; or rather, it would be better that he himſelf ſhould go, alone and with his hands bound, into the preſence of the Governor. '

Again he brought this meſſage from the Rajah. " I can no longer rely with " ſafety on the Engliſh. If you ſay thus, do you interpoſe, obtain pardon for " my faults, and take upon yourſelf to ſettle the ſubſidy." I ſaid in reply, ' Your crimes have been too great. You have attacked the troops of the Company. I cannot preſume to take upon myſelf to ſettle your affairs, and to obtain pardon for your crimes. If you have actually reſolved on a change of conduct, return the boats and the baggage, and give up Ramnagur, Lutteeſpoor and Pateeta. Supported by ſuch proofs, I will once endeavour to obtain a pardon for you. To grant or to refuſe will reſt with the Governor General.' The perſon who brought the meſſage ſaid in anſwer, " The intentions of the Rajah are to ſeize upon the " fort of Chunar, and to extend his government as far as Calcutta, and you tell " him to deliver up Ramnagur, Lutteeſpoor and Pateeta! " I ſaid, ' Then the Rajah

Rajah, it appears, aſpires to the empire; yet his rank is only that of a Zemeedar! Theſe attempts will draw down deſtruction upon him; he will be extirpated in a moment.' After this converſation he promiſed to return the boats; but he never performed his promiſe. An animoſity to all the Engliſh plainly and evidently appeared from the language of the Rajah's Vakeel. He repeatedly ſaid that he would go even to Calcutta, and that he would expel the Engliſh; nor would he be deficient in ought which he had the power to execute. When he found that he had nothing to hope from my interpoſition, he began to act hoſtilely towards me alſo. He denied me boats to croſs the Burna, and he directed the tribe of Gurkbunſee to attack me in the night. During the few days that I continued there, we were obliged to keep ourſelves ready for action, and be upon our guard day and night. In the neighbourhood of Jounpoor the people of the Rajah wounded ſeveral of the ſtragglers belonging to the cavalry in his Highneſs's ſervice, who were coming to join me, and carried off ſome horſes. And the people ſtationed at Azumgur, who came in to me, ſet forth, that Nadir Shah the ſon of Azum Shah, Zemeedar of Azumgur, which was formerly under the government of Cheit Sing, had by directions from the Rajah gone to Azumgur and raiſed diſturbances. And the Vakeel of Cheit Sing, in the courſe of his converſation, ſaid, that the Rajah had ſent forces towards the Carramnaſſa, and even to the walls of Patna, and that letters were gone to the King, to Nujjuf Khan, and to Sindiah. Zaulim Sing, formerly expelled from Amurdeh, was at Budlapoor in the government of Cheit Sing. He alſo went to Amurdeh in the territories of the Nabob, and raiſed diſturbances. It appears that the people of Budlapoor accompanied Zaulim Sing. Such were the reports communicated to me by the people of that place. Finding it impracticable to croſs the Burna, where I was, without boats, I marched from thence, and croſſing higher up, where the river was fordable, I proceeded to join the Governor General.

This account of what I heard, and of what I ſaw, I have truly and faithfully related. There may be a difference between the idioms of the Hindoſtan and Perſian languages, but there is none in the ſenſe. I ſwear by the Almighty, that I have truly wrote, without diminution or addition, all that I heard and all that I ſaw, and nothing but the truth.

HYDER BEG. *That which is written is true.*

SEALED with his Seal.

[Num. III. C.] *TRANSLATION of the Depoſition of the* Moonſhy Gore Perſhaud; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey,* December 2d 1781.

WITHOUT the means of eſcape, I was obliged to put on the habit of a Fakeer, and with my brother take ſhelter in the Hindoo temple Arne-

poorna, where I continued undiſcovered for eight days. At length a Fakeer, for the ſake of the reward, went to Girdhauree Laul, the brother of Diaram Aumeen of Banaris, and ſaid, that for a recompenſe he would ſeize and deliver me up. The ſaid Girdhauree Laul gave five Rupees to the Fakeer, and ſent five and twenty Peadahs along with him, who took me from the temple and confined me for twenty two days in the Aumeen's Kutcherree. My pen is unable to deſcribe the ignominy and the ſeverities which they inflicted upon me. After that, I was confined for four days at Ramnagur; and at length, on the 27th of Ramzan, in the 23d year of the reign, I was tied hand and foot and thrown upon a Dooly and ſent away from Ramnagur to Lutteeſpoor. On the road, near to the houſe of the Chowdry Sewan, I ſaw a number of ladders made of wood and Bamboos (about forty or fifty) lying on the ground. I enquired of the Peadahs, who guarded me, what thoſe ladders were intended for. They replied, that they had been intended for the garden of Mehadew Doſs; but it was ordained that the Engliſh gentlemen ſhould live: They made their eſcape, otherwiſe Bauboo Soojaun Sing would not have left one of them alive. Having heard this reply, I remained ſilent.

MOONSHY GORE PERSHAUD.

[Num. III. D.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Hurry Ram Pundit; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, December 2d 1781.

THE Rajah Cheit Sing, having reflected on his conduct, determined with his confidential people, that it was neceſſary he himſelf ſhould go to meet Mr. Haſtings, but that he ſhould go from the place where he was with ſuch a force, and with ſuch preparations as would enable him to act both by land and by water, and impreſs the above-mentioned gentleman with an idea of his ſuperior ſtrength; for that Mr. Haſtings had with him but a ſmall number of troops; and if he ſhould have entertained any ill intentions toward him on obſerving the number and force of his followers, he would be led to reflect that nothing could be effected, and conſequently be deterred from making the attempt. Therefore he gave information and particular directions to all his ſoldiers and attendants, that he was going to meet Mr. Haſtings, and that they ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs to proceed: that he ſhould go by water, for which purpoſe a fleet of boats was prepared, for the before-mentioned gentleman (the Governor General) would come by water, and conſequently his fleet of boats would come with him; therefore it was neceſſary that he (the Rajah) ſhould have a fleet of boats alſo, that his people might always be near at hand: That a body of cavalry moreover ſhould proceed by land, and tents be pitched at two places between Ramnagur and Buxar; for at all events he muſt meet the Governor General. Accordingly on the 16th of Shaubaun the Rajah ſet out from Ramnagur by water to meet Mr. Haſtings. The Jemmadars and Huzzarries, Jaafir Khan, Dillall Khan, Jattoo Khan, Zubburduſt Khan, Lulloo the ſon of Kauna Mull, Rambukſh, Baulkiſhen

Baulkiſhen &c. altogether near five hundred horſe, alſo Jemmadars of foot, with Matchlock-men &c. near two thouſand, proceeded along the ſouthern bank of the ganges. And by water, the Rajah was attended by a fleet of boats, in number about a hundred and forty, in which were embarked Suddanund Buxey, Golaum Hooſſein Tay, Mirza Fyz-ullah Beg, Bauboo Doorgbijey Sing, Munnear Sing, Purtaub Roodur Sing, Doond Bahadre Sing, Ahlaud Miſſur, Meer Hoôſſein Ally &c. Sheakh Mahommed Auneen Commandant of the Sepoy Battalions, Dabee Sing, Mahommed Moraud, Dhun Sing, and Hukkoomut Sing, Soobadars, with two companies of Sepoys, Huzzooree Peadahs, and Matchlocks, in all about 2000 men. Godur Mull and Bullum Daſs, who were ſtationed at Ghauzipoor, joined by orders from the Rajah, who afterwards arrived at Buxar and had an interview with Mr. Haſtings.

Written by HURRY RAM PUNDIT.

[Num. III. E.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Jewan Ram Moonſhy *in the ſervice of the late* Lieutenant Stalker; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, December 2d 1781.

AFTER the arrival of Mr. Markham at Shewallah, I went in and paid my reſpects to my Maſter, who aſked me if I knew whether Mr. Markham would come there or not. I replied, it was reported ſo, but that it depended on his inclinations. Mr. Stalker then told me, I might go, but afterwards ordered me to ſtay. I continued there, and ſaw Doorgbijey Sing ſitting with the Rajah in the center apartment, and Suddanund Buxey and others whiſpering to the Rajah. Shortly after news was brought to the three gentlemen, ſitting in the adjoining room, that there were diſputes without. Mr. Stalker went without the Jauli, (or firſt wall) and aſked the Subadar Biſhun Sing, why he had ordered the Bayonets to be fixed. The Subadar replied, that numbers of the Rajah's armed ſervants had come in, and that they paid no regard to the Company's orders. After which Mr. Stalker advanced further out, and aſked of the younger Mowllavy and me, who amongſt thoſe people was the chief. I anſwered, Bauboo Munnear Sing. Mr. Stalker ſent for Munnear Sing, and ſtrongly enjoined him to appeaſe his people, and enquire why they attempted to diſpute and fight with his Sepoys. Munnear Sing replied, "what power have they that any one of them ſhould preſume to fight. We two, father and ſon, are deſirous to go to the Rajah." Mr. Stalker anſwered, "very well, but you muſt ſtay here between your people and mine, that they may not come to blows." After that a letter arrived from the Governor to the Rajah, which Mr. Stalker, having quieted and ſoothed the people, preſented to him. The Rajah then got up, and went out of the Burradurry to the adjacent baſtion to perform his devotions. At this time information was brought to Mr. Stalker, that the Rajah's people oppoſed, and refuſed admitttance to another company of Sepoys who had brought proviſions,

proviſions, a table &c. for the gentlemen. Mr. Stalker again went out, and calling to Suddanund Buxey, aſked the cauſe of this oppoſition, and told him to ſend directions (to the Rajah's people.) Suddanund ſaid he would go himſelf. Mr. Stalker replied, " No, ſend one of your ſervants." While the man was going out to ſilence the people, Mr. Stalker returned within the Jauly. Doorgbijey Sing was gone from thence, no one knew whither. Cheit Ram, Mr. Markham's Chubdar, informed Mr. Stalker that he had a meſſage to deliver to the Rajah from the Governor General. Mr. Stalker ſaid, " deliver it." He the Chubdar, ſaid, at the place where the Rajah was at his devotions, " the Governor ſays, your people want to quarrel and fight, it will be better if you forbid them, for every Sepoy is as an European, and every European is as a (or the) Company : If a drop of their blood is ſhed you ſhall be plundered and deſtroyed." At this period there was a report of guns at the gate of Shewallah. The action was commenced. At this time Mr. Stalker and Cheit Ram went towards the Rajah. Munnear Sing and others cut down Cheit Ram, pulled Mr. Stalker back, and, puſhing him on one ſide, began the ſlaughter. The Rajah eſcaped through a window by a rope made of Turbans, got into a boat, and went off. His people, by the ſame means, drew up ſwords and ſhields, as a bucket is drawn up from a well, and began to engage. I ſtood near the Jauly behind my maſter. When my maſter was killed I fled toward the place where the Rajah's victuals was dreſſed. I continued there a ſhort time, and ſaw the Rajah's people jump from the walls and the trees with their ſhields and ſwords, and advance. After this, I aſſumed the character of one of Cheit Sing's ſervants, fled with his people, and came to the preſence. The gentlemen, after this, went to Chunar, and I ſhould have arrived the next day, but I was plundered on the road and confined in the fort of Pindera. Diaram took away from my houſe two Tangon horſes, and placed his ſeal and a guard upon the door. After the flight of the Rajah, the Zemeedar of the before mentioned fort ſet me at liberty. Without a maſter, every way diſconſolate, to whom can I communicate my diſtreſs ! I now hope for favor, and ſupport from the almighty, and from you.

JEWAN-RAM.

[Num. III. F.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Biſhen Sing ; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, December 2d 1781.

I HAD two locks of muſquets fixed on my ears. Bauboo Soojaun Sing ſent for me by Ram Kiſhen Hircarrah to come into his preſence. He ſaid, " deliver up the trunks of gold-mohurs, which the Governor delivered over to your care when he went to Chunar." I ſet forth, that I did not know any thing about ſuch trunks. He then gave orders to the Sepoys to preſs the locks hard, (ſaying) that without ſeverity I would not be prevailed upon to give them up ; and then the blood ran from both my ears.

Written by BISHEN SING,
the 4th of the month Ramzan, Year 23d.
[Num. III. G.]

[Num. III. G.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of the Moonſhy* Patnimul ; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, 2d December 1781.

THE depoſition of Patnimul Moonſhy. On the laſt day of the month of Ramzan, in the year of the reign twenty three, the gentlemen went to Chunar. I was unable to accompany them for want of a conveyance. Without remedy, I remained in the houſe of one of the inhabitants for eight days. The Aumeen Dharam daily cauſed a proclamation to this purport to be made through the city : " In the houſe of whomſoever a perſon belonging to the Engliſh Gentlemen may be ſecreted, let the owner bring him to the Aumeen's Kutcherry and deliver him up ; otherwiſe, (upon proof) in the houſe of whomſoever a perſon belonging to the Engliſh ſhall be found, the owner thereof ſhall be (conſidered) as a criminal to the Government of the Rajah, his houſe and property ſhall be deſtroyed, and his belly ſhall be ript open."

[Num. III. H.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of the Moonſhy* Gore Perſhaud ; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, 2d December 1781.

WHEN the gentlemen marched for Chunar I was not informed of it. I knew it about four Gurries after. In terrour for my life, I ſecreted myſelf in the houſe of Bauboo Duffan Ram. I continued undiſcovered for one day. The next day the ſaid Bauboo Duffan Ram ſaid to me, " to day there has been a proclamation through the city to this purport: *Whoever has ſecreted a follower of the Engliſh in his houſe, let him produce and deliver him up, otherwiſe, on diſcovery, his houſe ſhall be ſeized, and he himſelf ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.* I cannot keep you in my houſe ; go from my houſe to ſome other place." Without remedy, I put on the habit of a Fakeer, and took ſhelter in the temple of Arnapoorna.

GORE PERSHAUD.

[Num. III. I.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Doond Sing *Commandant ; the deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

IN the month Phagun a Jemmadar and a Havildar in the ſervice of Soojaun Sing, the brother of Rajah Cheit Sing, came to me and ſaid, " Soojaun Sing has ſent for you." I aſked, " on what account has he ſent for me." They replied, " We do not know." I ſaid, " I am a ſervant to the Engliſh, I will not go to him." They [then] ſaid, " he has ſent for you, to take you into his ſervice." I anſwered, " from my youth to this day I have been the ſervant of the Engliſh ; I have never gone to any Rajahs or Bauboos, nor will I go to them." When thoſe people returned to Soojaun Sing, they ſaid, " Doond Sing the commandant, i, e this deponent, refuſes to come." The Rajah Futteh Saw alſo wrote to the Rajah Cheit Sing to place a guard over my houſe at Banaris, in which caſe I ſhould (be obliged to) join him with my Sepoys and guns. This information

was

was given to me by the Jemmadar Chaint Sing. I ſaid, " my houſe and my wife and my children may be deſtroyed, ſtill I am the ſervant of the Engliſh, and I am faithful and loyal. By the bleſſing of God, in a ſhort time we alſo ſhall go to Banaris, and plunder that Rajah, and we will ſpoil the Rajah Futteh Saw alſo." At Sukroreh I was informed that a guard was placed at my houſe.

The Commandant Doond Sing, not being able to write either in Perſian or Hindee, has made his mark.

[Num. III. K.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of the Moonſhy* Mahommed Moraud; *the deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, Nov. 26th 1781.

ON the 19th of Ramzan the Captain * iſſued orders to all the Subadars for marching towards Banaris, and directed them to get in readineſs. The next day we marched to Burragong. The Captain had mounted his horſe to proceed; and I was in the rear in ſearch of a conveyance for my baggage; when five or ſix Sepoy grenadiers, and others, came and ſurrounded me, and demanded their pay, in conſequence of which a great many more of the Sepoys came and clamoured for their pay, and ill uſed me. And they brought me down from the Bungala, and beat me ſeverely with the but-ends of their pieces, and charged bayonets even to my breaſt, ſo that my life was in danger. A Hircarrah carried information of this affair to the Captain, who, on receiving it, turned back and arrived immediately. All the Sepoys then turned their clamours againſt the Captain, uſing inſulting language; and they ſurrounded him, (and ſaid) that unleſs they received their pay they would not ſet him at liberty; that if I ſhould pay them, well; if not, they would carry me to Baunſy, which is near to Kunkooa; and that, when they ſhould receive the whole of their pay from me, they would ſet me free. They moreover placed a guard with fixed bayonets over the Captain, and pointed bayonets to his breaſt to ſtab him; and they ruſhed upon us ſeveral times, ſo that we gave up ourſelves for loſt. In this ſituation, the Captain ordered them back, and gave them three months pay, and then propoſed to them to march with him to Banaris. The Sepoys anſwered inſolently, that they would not, on any account, go to Banaris. Without remedy, the Captain marched from thence with the battalion, and arrived at Gooruckpoor. He halted there a few days, purchaſed grain for the Sepoys, and marched from thence by the way of Baunſy. We halted ſix days at Baunſy on account of the heavy rains. We afterwards marched from thence, and, after encountering a thouſand diſtreſſes, arrived at Buſkoreh. The paſt events, which are known to every one, I have thus related.

MAHOMMED MORAUD,
and Sealed with his Seal.

* *Captain Williams.* [Num. III. L.]

[Num. III. L.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Doond Sing *Commandant; the deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

IT appears from the letter of Ram Sing Jemmadar, ſtationed at Mutcholi, that the Rajah Ajeet Mull, the Rajah Futtch Saw, and Genoo Roy had engaged themſelves to each other by oath to croſs the rivers Gogra and Surjoo, for as much as they had received a letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing, and the ſum of fifteen thouſand Rupees, to cut off the Engliſh in the diſtrict of Surwur, and drive them out. And letters have arrived from Futteh Saw to all the Zemeedars, great and ſmall, to withhold the collections, and not to pay a ſingle Daum to the Engliſh. And the ſaid Futteh Saw ſent near two hundred men with matchlocks into the Jungle of Burragong and near to Kunkooa.

After three days the three Rajahs croſſed the river and incamped in the Jungle; and it was reported from all quarters, that the Zemeedars had ſhut up all the Ghauts on the rivers, and ſunk all the boats. And I wrote an account of theſe things to Major Macdonald and Captain Williams, and told them that there were great diſturbances in the country, and that there were reports alſo that the Rajahs would croſs the river. And I wrote theſe things to Major Macdonald, that he might inform the Colonel that the road to Banaris was ſhut up, for fear the Captain ſhould march from that quarter towards Banaris. It was alſo reported among the people that three gentlemen had been killed at Banaris. After ſome days the Captain arrived at Kunkooa, and after a halt of three days, gave orders for marching, and directed all the Sepoys to get ready; and about nine o'clock in the morning on the ſixth of September he marched, and came to the bank of the river Khaukhi. It then rained exceſſively. When we arrived at the Khaukhi, the Captain ordered the troops to be croſſed over the river. Agreeable to orders I croſſed them over. When, after a thouſand diſtreſſes, we had croſſed the river, the Captain ſaid, that there were many rivers in the road and no boats on any of them; that the Ghauts were ſhut up, and no grain to be procured on the march for the people; how then would it be poſſible to paſs the guns and troops through ſuch a country. It would be better, he ſaid, to go to Banaris by way of Buxar, therefore we again croſſed the river Khaukhi and encamped after marching half a coſe from it. He (then) gave orders for marching toward Kunkooa. Moving from the Khaukhi, the Captain with the troops arrived at Kunkooa. He then told all the Subadars and Jemmadars, that the Rajah Futtch Saw, with his force, was poſted on the road, and that it was neceſſary to attack and drive him from thence; that he would halt a few days at Nuddy Kaunoon and then march toward Banaris. It was now known that the Sepoys of the battalion had ſaid, "let them give us our pay, and wherever they go we will go with them." To which the Subadars replied, "they might take it wherever they found it." The ſaid Subadars neither confined thoſe Sepoys, nor informed me of the circumſtance. I received the information from Chaint Sing Jemmadar. The Subadar of grenadiers ſtationed a Sepoy behind his Hackery, and told him he might

either

either protect and convey it to his, (the Subadar's) houſe, or he might leave it to be plundered by the country people. The Sepoy told him to ſet his mind at reſt, for that he would convey it ſafe to his dwelling. At night, after twelve o'clock, I made my report to the Captain, who ordered me to go with Bukhtawur Sing Subadar to the Sepoys, to ſatisfy and explain to them, that he would give them their pay when they arrived at Burragong. In the morning we marched a ſmall diſtance toward Burragong. Firſt, a Sepoy pulled off his coat and drew his bayonet on the Captain; the Subadars and Jemmadars did not interpoſe, (or check him). The Captain ſaid, "I will pay this Sepoy and diſmiſs him; do you march on." I obeyed his orders and marched; but the Sepoys quitted their colours and their guns, and aſſembled at Kunkooa. The Subadars and Jemmadars ſaid nothing (to prevent them). Seeing the ſituation of things, I directed the Jemmadar Kihaul Sing to take with him twelve Sepoys, and go to the Captain, that he might know how things were; after which orders from the Captain came to return back and join him. I went back and ſaw that the Sepoys had mutinied violently; that they had drawn their bayonets, and were threatening the Captain; moreover, three of the Sepoys loaded their pieces to fire at him, and they demanded four months pay; and moſt of the Sepoys ſaid, "let him pay us all our arrears, and he may go were he pleaſes." When the Sepoys had received their pay, they ſaid, one and all, "We will not go to Burragong. We will go to the Begum at Fyzabad. If ſhe will retain us, we will ſtay, if not, we will carry the gun, (or guns) to the Rajah Cheit Sing and Saadut Ally Khan." The Sepoys after his, directed the Subadars to tell the Captain to march. The Captain replied, that the two companies and the gun, ſtationed at Nuchlole, were coming; he would march as ſoon as they had joined. The Sepoys ſaid, "let the Captain march, we ſhall meet the companies on the road." However the Captain halted till the two companies arrived. He then ſent Hurdeaul Sing Commandant to the Sepoys, to tell them that the people (i. e. the two companies) were fatigued; that they ſhould halt one day, that thoſe people might receive their pay alſo; and then he would march. The Sepoys refuſed to liſten to Hurdeaul Sing. The Captain then ſent for the two Subadars, and told them to go and perſuade the Sepoys to make one halt, that he might give the two companies their pay. The Sepoys were prevailed upon to halt by the Subadars, and the Captain paid the people.

The next morning the Captain ſent a man to the Chucklahdar, and directed him to march alſo. He ſent word, that he was collecting cattle for the baggage, and that he would march as ſoon as he had got them. It was afterwards heard, that the Chucklahdar had given twelve thouſaud Rupees to Futteh Saw. The ſaid Rajah demanded twenty thouſand from the Chucklahdar, promiſing to protect him. And it was currently reported through the country that Saadut Ally Khan was the Nabob, and that the Engliſh Government was over thrown. After this we marched from Kunkooa. The Captain purchaſed grain for the Sepoys; the waters

ters were out from the heavy rain, and whoever loitered behind was plundered by the villagers. When we arrived at Baunfy, we were obliged to halt fix days on account of the rains; after that we marched and arrived at Buſkroreh; but there were many rivers and Nullahs in the road.

DOOND SING *Commandant, not knowing to write either Perſian or Hindoo, has made his mark.*

[Num. III. M.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Ahlaud Sing *Subadar ſtationed in the fort of* Gooruckpoor; *the deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, 26th November 1781.

I HAD confined under my guard in the fort of Gooruckpoor, one hundred and fifteen Burgomauls, inhabitants of Surwaur. On the 15th of Ramzan, the Rajah of Gooruckpoor, the Zemeedars of Oulooleh, Bechouly &c, &c. great and ſmall; likewiſe all the inhabitants of Gooruckpoor, with ſix thouſand matchlocks and great numbers of country-people armed with clubs, at four gurries of the night, ſurrounded the fort, and made an attack by ſurpriſe; but the Sepoys on guard at the baſtions were awake, they began to fire, and an action immediately followed. Seeing that the country people were in great numbers, I went to each of the baſtions, and encouraged the Sepoys, and called them to me into the body of the place, and formed them together. I left a Havildar and ten Sepoys at the Rung Mahul to protect the baggage; but it was night-time: The country-people made an aſſault with ladders and entered the fort, and both parties fought reſolutely. At this time they placed ladders againſt the inner fort toward the ſouth, and I entered upon the baſtion. I ſeized an advantageous opportunity (attacked) and killed ſeventeen of the enemy on the baſtion, and wounded ſeveral others. About half after ten at night they made an attack upon the weſtern baſtion. As there was a ſtraw Chupper on that baſtion, I took ſhelter under it, and threw down with all my force a part of the brick battlement on the enemy by which four of them were killed; one other fell by a muſquet ball, and they retreated. A third time, about three o'clock in the morning, the country people raiſed a great ſhout and attacked us again. I was then engaged on the inner fort baſtion. Scubunſe Havildar was poſted with twelve Sepoys to guard the Burgomauls. They ruſhed upon him in a body, and Scubunſe called out to me with a loud voice, that the Burgomauls had attacked him. I gave him orders to put them all to the ſword. He inſtantly ſtruck off the heads of eighteen Burgomauls, and threw them out; and he wounded ſeveral others. The morning now broke, and I entertained a hope that the enemy would fly, and that the people of the town would certainly join me; but the country people, the Fougedar &c. were all united with the Rajah. They lifted up their arms and ſaid, "the Dowaw * of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan and the Begum has ſpread through the country; for the Rajah Cheit Sing has deſtroyed all the Engliſh, and

* The acclamation of appeal to the ſovereign power.

letters have come to the Rajahs to put the dependants of the Engliſh to the ſword wherever they may be found." And he ſaid, "where will they go? The country is mine; I am a Bhonear Rajah; how long will they (be able to) oppoſe me?" In ſuch diſcourſe two Gurries of the morning had paſſed away. From the eaſtern to the weſtern gate, within the Mahul, they ſurrounded the inner fort on all ſides, and the action was renewed. We continued engaged for five Pahr (15 hours) with the enemy, without taſting either food or water. At this time Furhaud Beg came from the Rajah Bhonear to make propoſals, of which he informed me by one of my people. The Havildar Seuperſaud ſaid, "perhaps the Rajah has ſent him to ſupport us; no matter let him be called." So I ſent for him, and he came up to the gate of the inner fort, and when he ſaw me, he ſaid to me, "you have no maſters, the Engliſh are all killed, and the Colonel and Mr. Gordon are confined by the Begum." I gave him inſulting language in reply to this, and told him to tell this ſtory to the Sepoys who were with me; and he did repeat it with a loud voice to the Sepoys and ſaid to them, "you have no maſters, give up the Burgomauls that they may enter into the Rajah's ſervice, or go where they think proper." In reply we ſaid, "the good fortune of our maſters is on our ſide, and while we have life we will fight; and we will not give up the Burgomauls." At this juncture Selamut Khan Jemmadar of grenadiers, with nine Sepoys, unexpectedly arrived in the town from Nerownah. My people from the inner fort ſaw that a company had arrived near to the Cutwall's Chubbootre. They gave a loud ſhout, and ſaid, "a company of grenadiers is arrived from Kunkooa." And their ſpirits were raiſed, and we opened the gate of the fort, and Selamut Khan joined us. The bravery and reſolution of Selamut Khan are not to be deſcribed. When the enemy beheld the arrival of Selamut Khan Jemmadar, they turned their faces to flight. I purſued them with my people through the weſtern gate, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded, and numbers were killed, and numbers were drowned in the river; and by the bleſſing of God we obtained the victory. I returned into the fort, and immediately ſecured Ferhaud Beg and Fyz-Oolla Beg, who had come to make propoſals about the Burgomauls. I wrote an account of the whole of this affair to the Colonel and to the Captain. * After a few days, an order came from the Colonel to Munnowur Khan directing, that if the Rajah Muſtapha Khan had been put to death, well; if not, ſtrike off his head. Munnowur Khan ſhewed me the order. I ſaid, "the order is not written to me. I will write to the Colonel on the ſubject." And it was underſtood from the country people, that the Captain was marching towards Banaris (but) that the grenadier Sepoys had mutinied and demanded their pay; that the Captain gave them three months pay and propoſed to them to march with him to Banaris. The Sepoys all anſwered, that they would go to Bungulla, and deliver up their arms at the gate of the Begum; in conſequence of which the Captain was obliged to give up his intentions of going to Banaris, and returned to Gooruckpoor. And he gave orders that the head of Muſtapha Khan ſhould be ſtruck off. And he was beheaded accordingly, and a proclamation was made through

* *Captain Gordon.* the

the town, that thofe who were guilty of fuch crimes would meet with the fame punifhment. The Captain halted for fome days, and brought up grain for the Sepoys. At this time the brother of Soobaun Sing, Pulwaun Sing, with a thoufand matchlocks and others, country people, was at Gooruckpoor; and they raifed an outery and faid, that the Engliſh ſhould not remain in the town. And they prepared for action. So the Captain croſſed the Raubty. A bullock-man belonging to the artillery, who returned into the town to buy fodder, they put to death. Marching from thence, in four days the Captain arrived at Baunfy. The Ranny of Baunfy came to fee him; but her fon prepared for hoſtilities, he faid, "they have ſtruck off the head of our Rajah at Gooruckpoor, and I will be revenged." We marched from thence, and the Rajah of Bulrampoor with his people had thrown up an intrenchment acroſs the road; and he faid, "It is the Begum's orders that you ſhall not march by this road.' With the greateſt hazard and caution we marched from thence, and arrived at Koonda; and the country people retired into the fort.

This is a true account which I have ſet forth. AHLAUD SING.

[Num. III. N.] *TRANSLATION of the Depoſition of* Denoo Sing, Subadar, *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

ON the 16th of Ramzan an order came to me from the Commander of the Battalion, that a Jemmadar and Sepoys belonging to the Company of Dut Sing were coming to me, that I ſhould deliver over to him the fort, and the gun, and the Burgomauls, and that I myſelf ſhould march and join Mr. Gordon at Taundeh. On the 13th the ſaid Jemmadar and Sepoys joined me at Dummooreah Gunge, and being relieved on the ſame day, on the 14th of the ſaid month I marched toward Taundeh. The Zemeedars and villagers ſurrounded us all the way from Dummooreah Gunge to Ruddouly, and they ſaid, "the Government of the Colonel is at an end;" but they had not the reſolution to attack us. They alſo ſaid, "the Rajah Cheit Sing has cut off the Engliſh forces at Banaris. Deliver up your baggage, it is the order of the Begum." In this ſituation I replied, "the baggage belongs to us and we have ammunition to defend it, if any one chooſes to attack it let him come. We lay the whole night on our arms at Ruddouly. We marched the next morning, and arrived at Buſty; but got no intelligence of Mr. Gordon to enable us to join him. Ghulloor Beg, Subadar of the Nabob's artillery, told me that Bauboo Dhun Sing, with a thouſand matchlocks, had taken poſt in the Jungle of Buſty; and that he had moreover ſunk all the boats on the river. I halted ſix hours at Buſty, ſearching after boats, at laſt I procured a very ſmall one; and when I was about to croſs, the Subadar Bejy Sing arrived after a march of twenty Coſe, in which march a Sepoy and three horſes were killed, and four Sepoys wounded. Bejy Sing deſired I would

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ſtop for two or three Gurry, till his people had ate their victuals, for they had marched twenty Coſe. At the time that Bejy Sing's Sepoys had untied their Commurbunds (laid aſide their arms) the country people with Bauboo Dhun Sing came and ſurrounded us in the village of Buſty, in conſequence of which I reſolved to ſeize upon the fort of Buſty, and take poſt there. The Subadar of the artillery beforementioned, and others of the people ſaid, "accounts have arrived from the Begum that all the Engliſh are cut off, why will you ſeize upon the fort and take poſſeſſion of it?" I deſired the ſaid Subadar to join and ſupport me. He replied, "whoever is appointed Aumil of the Pergunnah I will join him. I will not go with you." At this time a man arrived and brought news that Mr. Gordon was at Sunjur Ghaut in the Pergunnah of Ruddowly; ſo I marched to Meer Gunge, intending to go from thence to the ſaid Ghaut, and I ſent a Sepoy, naked, to obtain intelligence of Mr. Gordon. The ſaid Sepoy returned, and brought word, that Mr. Gordon and the Subadars and Jemmadars were impriſoned at Taundeh by orders from the Begum; that many of the Sepoys had deſerted, and ſeveral had been killed. When I heard this news, and that the Ghauts on the river were ſhut, and that the Rajahs with ſix thouſand matchlocks had ſurrounded Ahlaud Sing in the fort of Gooruckpoor, with an intention to ſet the Burgomauls at liberty, I determined to march to Gooruckpoor. On the road, news arrived that through the good fortune of our Maſters, all the country people had been put to flight, and that Ahlaud Sing had obtained the victory; in conſequence of which I went to Mukhur, and there I ſaw that all the Pergunnah Aumils of that country had taken ſhelter in the monument of Kubbeer Daus. From them I learned, that it was the Begum's orders to cut off all thoſe who were connected with the Engliſh in Surwar, wherever they might be found. I alſo heard that the Rajah Cheit Sing had deſtroyed all the Engliſh troops, and that three of the Engliſh had been killed. It was alſo reported, that the authority of the Nabob Saadut Ally Khan and the Begum was eſtabliſhed throughout all the county. I marched from Mukhur and arrived at the fort of Gooruckpoor. After this, a letter came from Bauboo Ajeet Sing to Ahlaud Sing, to this purport, "deliver over the Burgomauls to me, and I will cauſe you to be conducted wherever you think proper to go; or (if you think proper) enter into my ſervice, for you have no Maſter. Why will you give yourſelves up to deſtruction?" We and Ahlaud Sing ſent a verbal anſwer, that the fortune of our Maſters was on our ſide, if he thought proper he might come; that while we had life we would not give up the Burgomauls; but that we would put them all to the ſword. We wrote an account of theſe things to the Colonel, and received the following anſwer, that we ſhould maintain our poſt in the fort, and that we ſhould march toward him with the Captain (when he arrived). It was now known that the Captain intended to march to Banaris by the road of Nuddi Kaunoon; but that the grenadiers had mutinied, and obliged him to return. It was alſo heard that Futteh Saw, and Genoo Roy, and Rajah Ajeet Mull &c. had reſolved to attack the Captain, becauſe letters had come from the Rajah Cheit Sing

Sing to all the Zemeedars, to this purport: "Wherever there are dependants of the Engliſh kill and drive them out." It was moreover reported, that when the Captain marched to Kunkooa, on his way to Banaris, the grenadiers made a diſturbance, and demanded their pay; that he gave three months pay to the Sepoys to prevail upon them to march with him to Banaris, but that thoſe cowards would not conſent: They ſaid, "we will not go to Banaris; we are the ſervants of the Begum and Saadut Ally Khan; we will deliver up our guns and our arms at the gate of the Begum." Without remedy, the Captain was obliged by the diſobedience of his troops, to march to Gooruckpoor where we joined him. Moreover, Pulwaun Sing, the brother of the Rajah Soobaun Sing, came with a thouſand matchlocks, and he and the inhabitants of Gooruckpoor raiſed a clamour, demanding that the Captain ſhould march from thence, and they killed the brother of the Chowdry of the bullock-men who went into the town to buy fodder. At this time half the troops had croſſed the Raubty, when the foregoing accident happened. The Captain marched by the way of Baunſy. After our arrival at Baunſy it rained 6 days without intermiſſion. The Ranny of Baunſy came to ſee the Captain; but her ſon ſtood prepared for hoſtilities. After ſix days we marched from thence to Purtaul Buckra, from thence to Dummeorea Gunge. Marching from thence we halted at Chunderdeep for two days. When we marched from thence, the Captain went on in front; Hurdeaul Commandant was in the rear; a ſkirmiſh enſued between him and the country people; two of them were taken priſoners, and one was killed by a muſquet ſhot. We marched from that place to the Nullah of Attroleh, three Coſe to the weſtward. We marched from Attroleh, and were oppoſed near Bulrampoor by about two thouſand country people; but when the battalion and gun were drawn up fronting them, they gave way and fled. The road cleared, we marched and encamped at the Nuddy Koaubeh. We continued there one night, and marched to Gonedeh. When we arrived at Gonedeh, the country people quitted our rear.

This is a true account which is written. DENOO SING.

[Num. III. O.] *TRANSLATION of the Depoſition of* Ram Sing Jemmadar; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

THE Rajah Futteh Saw, and Genoo Roy and Ajeet Mull united themſelves all three together, and bound themſelves by oath; and theſe were the improper reſolutions which they had agreed to: That they would croſs the river Gograh, and eſtabliſh their own authority there; for letters had arrived from the Rajah Cheit Sing at Banaris, in which he ſaid, "all the Engliſh are cut off; the government of the Engliſh is overturned; I have taken poſſeſſion of the country; do you, the Zemeedars, eſtabliſh your authority alſo in thoſe diſtricts." It was likewiſe publickly reported, that the Rajah Cheit Sing had ſent fifteen thouſand

thouſand Rupees in ſpecie to the ſaid Zemeedars to raiſe men, and kill and drive out the dependants of the Engliſh wherever they might be. It was alſo reported, that Colonel Hannay and Captain Williams were in confinement. The Rajah Futteh Saw came to inform himſelf of this; but, not obtaining any certain intelligence, returned, and determined to go to Kunkooa to cut off the people and plunder the place. At this time the Captain returned from Lucknow, and arrived at Kunkooa. I alſo arrived at Kunkooa agreeably to orders. In the evening, he informed all the Subadars and Jemmadars and Sepoys that they were to march towards Banaris the next day. In conſequence of which the Sepoys went to the Subadars and ſaid that they had no money. The Subadars replied, their pay was in the Sirkar, if they could get it, they might take it. Early the next morning we marched, the companies faced to the right. Four or five of the foremoſt grenadiers ſtept out, ſurrounded the Captain, and ſaid, "give us our pay and we will go with you." The Captain replied, "you are only four or five men, take (your pay) and I will pay the Battalion when we arrive at Burragong," which is only eight coſe from Kunkooa. The battalion had gone on about a coſe. On hearing the above, numbers of Sepoys returned, and loaded their pieces, and fixed their bayonets, and pointed them at the Captain, in conſequence of which, he recalled the whole battalion, and told them to take their pay, and march with him to Banaris, to which they all agreed: But when the Captain had given them three months pay, the men who were the mutineers raiſed a clamour (and ſaid) "we will take our arms and the gun to the Chuckladar, and receive our pay from him; for the Chuckladar is a ſervant of the Begum's, and we alſo are the Begum's ſervants and Saadut Ally's." The Captain ſaid to the Commandant and the Subadars, "I have paid them all, what then is the cauſe of this improper behaviour." But what he ſaid had no effect upon them. However much he urged them to march to Banaris they ſtill refuſed, and only ſaid that they would go to Bungulla, and attend the Begum and Saadut Ally Khan: And that, if the Captain attempted to eſcape, they would put a guard over him, and deliver him up there. Without remedy, the Captain marched this way.—That which was true has been written.

RAM SING.

[Num. III. P.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Hurdeal Sing *Commandant; the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

THE ſervant Hurdeal Sing commandant of Major Macdonald's battalion gives the following account. I was ſtationed in the Pegunnah of Beelpoor in the diſtrict of Narrain Buttool, with two companies of Sepoys of Captain Williams's battalion, three hundred and fifty Nejeeb and Sehbundy men, and one gun, and acted in the buſineſs of the Sirkar agreeably to my orders. From the 15th of Ramzan I received ſeveral letters from Mahommed Shuffee Khan, the Chuckladar

Chuckladar, and from the Captain, who were then at Kunkooa, to march ſpeedily with my force and join them, for that the power of the turbulent country people and Rajahs was become exceſſive. At this time I collected together the people who were ſtationed at different places, and on the 19th of the ſaid month, notwithſtanding the waters were very much out in the road, I marched toward Kunkooa. When I arrived at Ram Kolah, which is about fifteen coſe from my ſituation, I heard from the general reports of the people, that the Rajahs Ajeet Mull and Futteh Saw and Genoo Roy, who had been expelled from their Zemeedaries, and reſided with the Rajah Cheit Sing in the country of Banaris, had all three, by orders from Saadut Ally Khan and Rajah Cheit Sing, marched from thence, and croſſed the Gograh, and taken poſſeſſion of their lands; and that the Rajah Cheit Sing had aſſiſted the ſaid Rajahs with five and twenty thouſand Rupees to drive out the Engliſh, [directing] that they ſhould drive them and all their dependants out of their diſtricts. When I came to the next ſtage, I heard that the grenadiers who were with Captain Williams at Kunkooa had mutinied, and confined the Captain and cruelly beat his Moonſhy, that they had got their pay and intended to go off to the Vizeer, and that no one attended to the orders of the Captain. As the companies with me had been informed of theſe circumſtances, I ſoothed & perſuaded them not to think of acting in ſuch a manner; that pay was never withheld or loſt in the Engliſh ſervice; that they would receive every Daum of that which was due to them; but that it would be improper for them, at that time, to act as others had done. The Sepoys aſſented to what I had ſaid, and notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the country people on the road we arrived in ſafety, and with the greateſt expedition, at Kunkooa, and attended the Captain and the Chuckladar. And I then ſaw with my own eyes what I had before heard on the road. The Captain ſaid when I went to him, "you have without doubt heard how things are here. What are the intentions of the people with you?" I ſaid in reply, that the people along with me, both the Sepoys, the Nujjeeb, and the Sehbundy men, had no other intentions but thoſe of obeying his orders, and that he might at all events make himſelf eaſy as to thoſe men. The Captain then ſaid, "it was my intention to have taken the grenadier companies and the two guns and to have marched to Banaris and joined the Governor, by the way of the Nuddy Kaunoon, and to have chaſtized the three Rajahs, with whom we ſhould have fallen in on the road; but the grenadiers would not conſent to this. Do you inquire of them what their intentions are." Agreeably to the orders of the Captain, I went at night to the line, to the Subadars and Jemmadars, and Sepoy-grenadiers, and aſked what they wiſhed for and intended. The Sepoys all replied, "If the Captain reſolves to march to the eaſtward, not one of us will go with him; moreover we will march early to morrow morning to the weſtward, to the Vizeer. Whoever chooſes to go that way may accompany us." The two grenadier Subadars then told to me to go to my tent, for that theſe matters the two companies had already talked upon with the Captain. I again endeavoured to prevail upon the Sepoys and Subadars

dars, and told them to continue, and ſet their minds at reſt; that I would go and ſpeak to the Captain; that if he approved of it he would take them with him and march to the weſtward; that at all events it would be better to obey him. At laſt I ſoothed and appeaſed them, and went to the Captain and told him what had paſſed. After this the Captain ordered me to go to Mahommed Shuffee Khan the Chucklahdar, and tell him to prepare to march. I went to the Chucklahdar and delivered the meſſage. In anſwer the Chucklahdar, who had ſent a perſon named Munſhan Ram on his part to the Rajahs Ajeet Mull, Futteh Saw and Genoo Roy before-mentioned, on a private buſineſs, made the want of cattle for his baggage an excuſe, and deſired that we would halt two or three days longer, and that he would then collect beaſts of burden and march. The ſaid Chucklahdar told me the next day, and told the Captain alſo, that a man of his was returned, and had brought information that four companies of Sepoys and four guns were come from the Rajah Cheit Sing to the aſſiſtance of the Rajahs Ajeet Mull, Futteh Saw, and Genoo Roy, and moreover that they would croſs the Gograh and join them that day. At length, two days after my arrival, our whole force marched toward Gooruckpoor, and notwithſtanding the Rajahs and the country people moleſted us on all ſides on the march, and the waters and Nullahs were out, yet in ſix days we arrived in ſafety at Gooruckpoor. There I heard from the people, that orders from the Begum had arrived to all the Rajahs of Pergunnahs not to permit any Engliſh gentlemen or any of their dependants to paſs in ſafety through their ſeparate diſtricts; and that they had ſurrounded Ahlaud Sing Subadar, who was ſtationed with a few Sepoys in the fort of Gooruckpoor; but that, through the good fortune of our maſters, the enemy was repulſed and obliged to retire; that no Engliſh letters or others, or Hircarrahs, were permitted to paſs, and that if the country people diſcovered any Engliſh letters or others in the hands of Hircarrahs they ſcourged them with the greateſt ſeverity. In conſequence of theſe (accounts) the Captain ſent for me and ſaid, "the people have raiſed great diſturbances in the country; beyond this no grain will arrive, therefore we muſt buy grain here, and carry it with us." In the ſpace of eight days grain was procured for the march, and bullocks got together; and in four days, notwithſtanding the heavy rains, we croſſed the Raubty and marched toward Sukrorah. From the day that we arrived at Baunſy for ſix days ſuch heavy rains fell, both day and night, that no one had the power to ſtir from his place. Without remedy, we halted during that time, and on the firſt day that the rain ſubſided we marched, and in two days arrived at Dummoorea Gunge. At that place there was a Nullah in the road which was over flowed by the rains and ſtopt our progreſs; and we were at laſt obliged to halt there one day to make a bridge, over which the troops were paſſed. While we were croſſing, the country people ſhowed themſelves, but were repulſed and obliged to retreat. We proceeded from thence the next day, and march after march to Bulrampoor. As the river Kuwannah croſſed our way at that place, we were obliged to halt there for one day. At laſt we paſſed that river in ſafety

and

and by repeated marches arrived at Sukroreh. This account knowing it proper, is written according to the truth.

HURDEAUL SING.
Sealed with his Seal.

[Num. III. Q.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Bejy Sing *Subadar; the deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

ON the 13th of Ramzan I received orders from Mr. Williams to join Mr. Gordon at Taundeh, and to deliver over the gun and the Burgomauls to Kaumdar Beg. Agreably to orders I delivered over the gun and the Burgomauls to Kaumdar Beg, and ſet out. When I arrived at Naurood, the Hooly rejoicings had commenced, and the country people gathered together on all ſides and ſurrounded me. Making an effort, I puſhed on from thence about a Coſe; but the enemy were now encreaſed to a prodigious number. Till nine o'clock at night they continued to inſult us, and when the moon got up they began to fire with matchlocks; and they ſaid, "you have ſtruck off the head of the Rajah Juggut Sing; where will you go? We will ſtrike off your heads in return. It is the orders of the Begum, that whoever ſtrikes off and brings in the head of an Engliſhman ſhall receive a reward of a thouſand Rupees; and for the head of a Subadar or Jemmadar a hundred Rupees; and for every Sepoy's head ſtruck off and brought, that a reward of ten Rupees ſhall be given." The attack continued through the night, one Sepoy was killed and ſeven men and three horſes wounded of my party. The country people ſaid, "give up your baggage and arms and coats, and go naked where you pleaſe." But I ſtood firm and we fought with them, and marched on, night by night, to Baunſy, where we were quitted by the enemy. Having joined Dhoon Sing Subadar at Baunſy, we marched from thence with him. This which is related is true.

BEJY SING, and ſealed with his Seal.

[Num. III. R.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Merun *Moonſhy to* Mr. Gordon; *the deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, Nov. 16th 1781.

I MERUN &c. conſidering God and the Prophet of God as preſent, do ſwear upon the ſacred Koraun to the following facts, which I give in writing. That on the 7th of the month of September Mr. Gordon, with four companies of Sepoys and a hundred horſe of the Ruſſauleh of Ruzza Beg Khan, did march from the Ghaut Jchoora for Taundeh; and at that time, from our ſetting out till our arrival at Taundeh, thouſands of country people aſſembled together, and attempted to cut off the troops and the baggage, ſo that there was a continued action both with ſwords and muſquetry all the way. But as the order of march was well regulated, and the Sepoys were not deficient in firmneſs and reſolution, many of the enemy were killed; and on this ſide, not a ſingle article of the pro-

perty of any one was plundered ; Mr. Gordon conducting them all, together with the whole of the baggage, in perfect safety to the Nullah of Teerah, which runs beneath Taundeh. On our arrival there, he intended to crofs the Nullah and encamp at Taundeh, and he gave directions for the troops to pafs over. When they were about to crofs, (it appeared that) all the boats were on the oppofite fide of the Nullah. And the people of the Taundeh Fougedar, whofe name is Shumfheer Khan, ftood guard over the boats, and faid, "it is the orders of the Fougedar that the boats fhall not pafs over to that fide." When Mr. Gordon heard of this, he wrote a letter to the Fougedar, and fent it by a Hircarrah. The contents of the letter were, "I am a fervant of the Nabob, and am going to join the army by his orders: where is the propriety of fhutting up the Ghaut, and refufing to permit people to pafs?" The faid Hircarrah took the letter, and went to the Ghaut, and endeavoured to get over, but the Fougedar's people would not allow him to crofs. When I faw that they would not permit the Hircarrah to pafs over, I gave Mr. Gordon's letter to a fervant of the Fougedar's, who had fwam over to our fide of the Nullah to fee one of his friends, and I told him to convey it, by fome means or other, to the Fougedar. He put the letter in his Turban, and fwam back acrofs the Nullah and delivered it to the Fougedar, who read the contents; but returned no fort of anfwer. At the time when the letter arrived, Mirza Ruzza Beg Khan Ruffaulehdar, who by chance had arrived alone on fome bufinefs, and had croffed over before this affair, was fitting by Shumfheer Khan, and is an evidence that the letter arrived. The faid Mirza declared to me and confirmed it by oaths, that the letter came to the Fougedar when he was prefent, and that although he endeavoured to perfuade him, it was to no purpofe. At laft he fent for three guns and fome Tomuns of Matchlock-men who were ftationed at Taundeh; and he pointed the guns acrofs the Nullah at the troops, and ftationed the men at the Ghaut, and ordered them not to permit a fingle perfon to crofs. In confequence thereof the Fougedar's people ftood at the Ghaut and ufed infulting language, and faid that if any one attempted to crofs the river, they would fire upon him. When Mr. Gordon faw this, that no anfwer to his letter had come from the Fougedar, and that his people were inclined to hoftilities, he directed me to go and explain things to Shumfheer Khan and perfuade him to defift from fuch improper conduct. According to the orders I had received, I went to the Ghaut and demanded a boat, and faid that I was fent by Mr. Gordon to the Fougedar on bufinefs, and defired that they would allow me to crofs over alone; but they would not liften to me, or fend a boat to carry me over. Without remedy, I returned to Mr. Gordon and informed him of the behavior of the people at the Ghaut. He faid, "If they will not give you a boat it is no matter, mount an elephant and fwim him over." I obeyed and mounted an elephant, and went and endeavoured to puſh the elephant into the Nullah. The Fougedar's people at once levelled their pieces at me and faid, "beware

ware, if you drive the elephant into the Nullah we will fire upon you, and kill you." Perforce I returned to Mr. Gordon. It was now almoſt ſun-ſet. When the country people ſaw this affair, that the Fougedar of Taundeh was our enemy alſo, that he had ſhut up the Ghaut, and would not permit us to paſs, they charged us on all ſides. Our Sepoys ſeeing thouſands of the country people aſſembled on one ſide, the Ghaut ſhut up, and Shumſheer Khan diſpoſed to hoſtilities on the other; and being alſo much exauſted by the ſkirmiſhing and labor on the march, gave up their reſolution and firmneſs at once, and, throwing a ſide their arms and their coats, diſpoſed themſelves to flight, and notwithſtanding Mr. Gordon uſed every means of perſuaſion, both to the Sepoys and the officers, no one either heard or obeyed him, until Mr. Gordon was left with only ten men and the baggage; all the reſt were fled. At this time Cally Perſhaud, a Bengaly of Mr. Scott's, who was ſtationed at the Kooty, by a thouſand entreaties and ſupplications, obtained an order to ſend one boat from the Fougedar, and ſent it over. Mr. Gordon then ſaw that none of his people had remained with him; that continuing there alone was to no purpoſe, and therefore was obliged to croſs over. All his baggage and the baggage of his ſervants and followers was plundered; that which they carried over with them, when they croſſed, and delivered into the hands of the Fougedar's people, who promiſed to protect it, was afterwards taken by them and never returned. Some days after ſome firelocks were produced from the houſe of the Fougedar, and many of the people's effects were ſeen there; but the Fougedar's men did not deliver them up. In ſhort this is the ſubſtance of the affair which happened at Taundeh, and I have wrote this account upon oath, that whoever reads it may know it to be true. Written with my own hand.

MOONSHY MERUN.

[Num. III. S.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſitions of* Meer Ahmud Ally Subadar *in the battalion of* Captain Williams, *and* Doond Sing Subadar; *the Deponents ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 26th 1781.

WE Meer Ahmud Ally Subadar in the battalion of Captain Williams, and Doond Sing Subadar of grenadiers in the battalion of Major Macdonald, do ſwear (one) upon the ſacred Koraun, and (the other) by the Ganges &c. to the (truth of the) following depoſition, which we give in writing. That on the 7th of the month of September Mr. Gordon with four companies of Sepoys and a hundred horſe of the Ruſſauleh of Ruzza Beg Khan, did march from the Ghaut of Jehoorah toward Taundeh, and we (the deponents) were along with him. From our ſetting out till our arrival at Taundeh, thouſands of country people ſurrounded us on every ſide with intention to cut off the troops and the baggage, ſo that we were continually engaged both with ſwords and ſmall arms the whole way; but as the order of march was well regulated, the enemy could not ſucceed

ceed in their attempts upon the army. After ſkirmiſhing throughout the whole march, by which ſeveral of the enemy were killed, we arrived in ſafety about two o'clock in the afternoon on the bank of the Nullah of Teerah which runs beneath Taundeh. After our arrival there Mr. Gordorn wanted to croſs the Nullah and halt in Taundeh, and he gave us orders to croſs the Nullah. We attempted to paſs over; but the Fougedar of Taundeh, by name Shumſheer Khan, hearing that Mr. Gordon was about to croſs the Nullah, prepared three guns and three or four Tomuns of matchlock-men, who were ſtationed with him, and poſted them at the Ghaut; and they pointed the guns toward the troops of Mr. Gordon; and the Fougedar gave orders not to permit a ſingle man belonging to that gentleman to croſs. Although Mr. Gordon wrote a letter to the ſaid Fougedar, it made no ſort of impreſſion upon him. At laſt evening came: It happened that Ruzza Beg Khan had arrived alone on ſome buſineſs before this affair, and croſſed over to Taundeh. The cavalry, belonging to the ſaid Ruſſaulehdar, before any one elſe, ſwam their horſes acroſs the river and fled. The Sepoys ſeeing thouſands of country people advancing on one ſide, the Ghaut ſhut up by the Fougedar, Shumſheer Khan, who would allow no one to paſs, on the other; and that the cavalry who accompanied them were diſperſed and gone, gave up at once their ſteadineſs and reſolution, and taking off their coats, and throwing down their arms, turned themſelves to flight, until Mr. Gordon was left with only ten or eleven men; for all the reſt had fled. At this time Cally Perſhaud, Mr. Scott's Bengally, who reſided at the Kooty in Taundeh, by a thouſand ſupplications and intreaties, obtained an order from the Fougedar for one boat, which he ſent over. Mr. Gordon was then alone on the bank. He was forced to croſs, and all the baggage belonging to him and his followers was plundered.

MEER AHMUD ALLY and DOOND SING.

[Num. III. T.] TRANSLATION *of the ſolemn Declaration of the* Ranny Golaub Kooer, *made on the* 12th *day of* November 1781, *before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey.*

ON the 27th of Shabaun, ſunday, the Chiefs who came to Ramnagur from Lutteeſgur appointed by Rajah Cheit Sing, were Mocundy, and Ram Bukſh, Bhemun Sing, and Cullian Sing, and Baul Kiſhen Huzzarry, and Sirdar Sing a follower of Ramjewun, and Ram Sheweh a follower of Ajayb Sing, and Dildar Hooſſein Khan, and Nuzzur Aſhriff with their own parties. On the next morning, which was monday the 28th of Shabaun, the above-named Chiefs had an engagement at Ramnagur with the companies which came from the fort of Chunar. At two Pahr and a half of the day ($\frac{1}{2}$ paſt one P.M.) thoſe companies where defeated, and the intelligence was immediately ſent to Lutteeſgur, and at and one Pahr of the night (9 o'clock) Bauboo Soojaun Sing having left Lutteeſgur with Gholaum Hooſſein Khan and Fyz Oolla Khan arrived that ſame night at Ramnagur when two Gurries of it remained.

Tueſday

Tuefday the whole day he was employed in preparations, and in ftationing the abovementioned chiefs, and in loading Bamboo ladders on the boats and guns upon the pinnace. And he gave orders to the chiefs and the troops, that at twelve at night on wednefday they fhould crofs and attack the Governor-General and the other Engliſh gentlemen who refided in Mehadew Daufs's garden. All the inhabitants of Ramnagur, as well as, I faw and heard thefe particulars.

(The Ranny's fignature.)

With refpect to Cheit Sing's having, from of old, an improper correfpondence with the Begums at Lucknow and the Rajah of Bheraich and Gooruckpoor the declaration of the above Ranny is as follows.

Since two years, on account of the enmity of Cheit Sing to me, I had left Ramnagur and refided in another dwelling; and Cheit Sing had always acted towards me with fuch enmity and oppofition as cannot be deſcribed. How therefore fhould he have acquainted me with his Correfpondences? But I have heard from report that he had in many places improper correfpondences. However it is very plain that he had enmity towards the Governor-General, becaufe whenever he learned anything to the prejudice of the Governor from the letters of his Vakeels, or the reports of ill deſigning perſons, he uſed to rejoice. This is known to all the inhabitants of Ramnagur. Accordingly, when the Governor General was lately coming from Calcutta towards this quarter, the Rajah and his companions uſed to ſay, "the Governor has been diſplaced and is making his eſcape to Hindoſtan." Beſides, from the Rajah's going to Buxar to meet him with the greateſt preparations his intention plainly appears.

RANNY GOLAUB KOOER.

[Num. III. U.] TRANSLATION *of the Depoſition of* Gudgerauge Sing; *the Deponent ſworn before Chief Juſtice Sir Elijah Impey*, November 12th 1781.

I GUDGERAUGE SING, the ancient Kelladar of Ramnagur from the time of the deceaſed Rajah Bulwant Sing, do declare and give in writing, without reſerve, (conſidering God to be preſent and a witneſs) all that I have done, ſeen, or heard, to the following effect.

On the day that the engagement happened between the forces which came from Chunar and the troops of Rajah Cheit Sing, I was in readineſs in the fort of Ramnagur with the Burkandazes with their matches lighted. When the Chunar army had been defeated, a budgerow from the weſtward came near the Ghaut of Buxey Suddanund. Having obſerved it from the fort, I went out by the wicket gate, which is to the Southward, with ſeven or eight Burkandazes. The rowers and other people belonging to the Budgerow on ſeeing this leaped into the water,

water, and the gentleman was killed by the ſtroke of a ſword from the men who accompained me. About this time I received intelligence that the Rajah's cavalry, who oppoſed the Chunar army, had fled. Upon this I was greatly confuſed, and was deſirous of carrying the Budgerow under the fort; but the people of Buxey Suddanund took poſſeſſion of the Budgerow, and declared that they would keep it, as it had come to their Ghaut. Two Burkandazes brought from the Budgerow two muſquets and ſome cloths; and one of my people took one muſquet, whilſt the Burkandazes took more cloth and arms. From thence I went to my charge in the fort.

My further depoſition is as follows.

On the night of the ſame day that the army from Chunar was defeated, about two Gurries of the night remaining, Bauboo Soojaun Sing arrived from Lutteefgur at Ramnagur. I heard from ſeveral perſons that the ſaid Bauboo had given orders to his troops and chiefs to make a night attack on the Governor General and the other gentlemen who were in Mahadew Daſs's Garden. Accordingly he employed his troops in bringing bamboo ladders and loading them on boats, and every one was preparing for the attack.

I ſwear that whatever is written in this paper is true.

GUDGERAUGE SING.

FOURTH PARCEL.

[Num. IV. A.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN William Davy, Private Perſian Tranſlator to the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and faith, that he underſtands the language ſpoken by the deponent Hindoo Sing, and that he faithfully and truly explained to the ſaid deponent the contents of the annexed affidavit in the Hindoſtan Languge, being the language of the ſaid Hindoo Sing, before he the ſaid Hindoo Sing had ſworn the ſame.

SWORN *before me this* 12th *day of* December 1781. E. IMPEY.

WILLIAM DAVY.

[Num. IV. B.] *Affidavit of* Hindoo Sing *Adjutant at* Buxar.

THE depoſition of Hindoo Sing Adjutant at Buxar ſays, that the people under the government of Cheit Sing gave many proofs of diſaffection to the Engliſh. That about two months before the arrival of the Governor General at Buxar,

Buxar, two Sepoys belonging to the fort of Buxar obtained leave of abſence and did not return. That Soojaun Sing, the brother of the Rajah Cheit Sing, took them into his ſervice, and made one of them a Havildar and the other a Naick; that he received undoubted information, which was afterwards confirmed by deſertions from the garriſon, that Soojaun Sing tutored the two deſerters to entice away the Engliſh Sepoys from Buxar promiſing to make them Havildars and officers if they would enter into his ſervice, in conſequence of which ſeven Sopoys deſerted and entered into the ſervice of the ſaid Soojaun Sing; and that many more would have followed, but that proper meaſures were taken to prevent them. The deponent alſo ſays, that long before this, when Sir Eyre Coote was on his way to Lucknow, three Sepoys were ſent to purchaſe grain at Balleah in the country of the Rajah; that they applied to the Fougedar of the place for his aſſiſtance in purchaſing the grain, which he not only refuſed, but he cauſed them to be beaten almoſt to death; that their turbans and bayonets were taken away, and that no ſatisfaction could ever be obtained for this injuſtice and inſult to the Engliſh government, nor was the Fougedar called to account for his conduct. The deponent further ſays, that when the Rajah came to Buxar to meet the Governor General, he had with him a fleet of boats, in number eighty or eighty-five, on which were embarked, according to the information which he obtained, two thouſand or two thouſand five hundred men, Sepoys and Matchlock-men, with four guns; that he came to, and encamped on the northern ſide of the river oppoſite to Buxar, and that he had ſeveral bodies of cavalry on the road on the ſame ſide of the river; ſays that the Rajah came to Buxar to ſee the Governor General; that he brought with him only fifty or ſixty people, but that they were all his relations and particular friends, on whom he depended, and that they were all armed. The deponent further ſays, that when hoſtilities commenced between the Rajah and the Engliſh, the Sepoys and others who happened to be in the Rajah's country, were all driven out, and the road on both ſides the river ſo compleatly ſhut up, that no individual could paſs; that four or five thouſand matchlock-men were to be collected by two brothers, Deir Sing and Beir Sing, at Serinjah agreeable to orders from the Rajah, and that the ſaid Rajah wrote directions to the ſaid Deir Sing and Beir Sing, and to the Kelladar of Serinjah to reduce the fort of Buxar, and to eſtabliſh his government in that country.

The Deponent further ſays, that about twelve months ago three European gentlemen were attacked at Beerpoor in the country of the Rajah, about five coſe from Buxar; that one of the gentlemen was deſperately wounded; that a ſerjeant, a Jemmadar and fifty Sepoys were ſent from Buxar to ſeize the Zemeedar, but without effect; that complaints were made to the Rajah, but no redreſs could ever be obtained.

SWORN *before me, (the contents being firſt explained to the Witneſs by W. Davy Eſq; in the Hindoſtan language) the 9th day of December* 1781. *E. IMPEY.*

HINDOO SING.

FIFTH

Fifth Parcel.

[Num. V. A.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVY private Perſian Secretary to the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor General of Bengal &c. &c. upon oath ſayeth, that he is acquainted with the language ſpoken by the perſons who made the annexed depoſitions; that he received ſaid depoſitions verbally from each of ſaid deponents his ſeparate depoſition; and that he has rendered them faithfully into Engliſh to the beſt of his knowledge and judgment, and that he has faithfully explained to ſaid deponents in their own language, to each his proper depoſition, the contents of ſaid annexed depoſitions.

Sworn *before me this* 3d
day of December 1781. E. IMPEY.

[Num. V. B.] *Affidavit of* Sheakh Mahommed Aumeen Meyher.

DEPOSITION of Sheakh Mahommed Aumeen Meyher, late a Commandant in the ſervice of Cheit Sing. Upon his oath ſays, he was the ſervant of Cheit Sing; that he commanded a battalion of eleven hundred and fifty Sepoys in his ſervice; that he accompanied Cheit Sing when he went to Buxar to meet the Governor General; that there was with Cheit Sing at that time the following armed force: Two hundred and twenty-eight Sepoys under the immediate command of this deponent, ſix hundred matchlock-men under the command of Scuperſaud Sing, and three hundred Peadahs, or ſword men, called Huzzoory or guards; that the abovementioned troops accompained the Rajah in boats; and that the ſaid Rajah Cheit Sing was alſo attended by a body of ſix hundred cavalry under different leaders; that the cavalry marched down on the ſouthern bank of the Ganges, and directed their movements by the motion of the fleet of boats, in which the Rajah and his infantry were embarked. That when the Rajah Cheit Sing arrived at Ghauzipoor he was joined by Bullum Daſs, the Aumil, and the Dewan Ruggoobur Dial; and that, when he proceeded on from thence, a detachment of cavalry and matchlock-men (ſtationary troops at Ghauzipoor) in number about five hundred accompanied the Rajah, marching along the northern bank of the river in the ſame manner as the troops on the oppoſite ſide, moving when the fleet moved, and halting when that halted. That the Rajah arrived and encamped on the northern ſide of the ganges, oppoſite the fort of Buxar: That the Governor General arrived at Buxar the next day; that the Rajah croſſed the river and waited upon him; that he returned to his camp, and about three oclock in the afternoon put his people and fleet in motion, returning as he had went, and the troops on the banks of the river accompanying the boats. That the Governor General proceeded the next morning and came up with the Rajah at Zemeneeah, about twenty coſe from Buxar. That the Rajah

jah again waited on the Governor General on board his boat, and that the Gov. General then proceeded on before the Rajah, the Rajah following at the diſtance of four or five coſe until they reached Banaris: That the Gov. General went to the garden of Mehadew Daſs, and the Rajah to Shewallah Ghaut, his armed people taking their ſtations in their neighbourhood: That his, the deponent's people, did not arrive with the Rajah, but that he joined him with fifty Sepoys, and took his ſtation near to Shewallah; that two companies of Sepoys alſo joined the Rajah from Ramnagur. The deponent further ſays, that on the day that the three gentlemen and the two companies of Engliſh Sepoys came to the Rajah, and the circumſtance of his arreſt was known, the Rajah's people (who were then ſtationed round Shewallah) to the number of about four thouſand were armed and prepared for action; that at this time Munnihar Sing, Seuamur Sing, and Nunkoo Sing went to the Rajah; that the diſturbance and diſpute at the gate ran high and encreaſed every moment; that the Huzzoories, Peadahs, and others with their arms, got upon the Chuppers which were erected againſt the wall on the outſide; that the matchlock-men fired upon a company who were without Shewallah; that the deponent counted ſeven matchlocks which were fired, and ſaw a Sepoy fall by the firſt ſhot; that the moment the firing was heard the Rajah's people forced their way ſword in hand into Shewallah, and cut the gentlemen and Sepoys to pieces: That the Rajah Cheit Sing eſcaped during the conflict to Ramnagur, and from thence to Lutteeſpoor.

The deponent further ſays, that after the detachment from Chunar was repulſed near Ramnagur and obliged to retreat, Soojaun Sing and the Buxey Suddanund arrived with troops at that place, and that by orders from the Rajah they prepared ſcaling ladders &c. in order to make a night-aſſault on the garden of Mahadew Daſs; that boats were prepared and guns and troops marched down to the Ghaut of Auſi Sungum: That the Sepoys belonging to the deponent refuſed to croſs the river until they had obtained ſome refreſhment, having been without food for two days; that the night paſſed away without any thing being done, and that the Governor General on that night quitted Banaris and arrived at Chunar; that Soojaun Sing and Suddanund Buxey wrote a complaint to Cheit Sing againſt the troops under the command of the deponent the next morning, and that Soojaun Sing ſent a company of his own Sepoys to take poſſeſſion of the garden of Mahadew Daſs; that they plundered the property of the gentlemen at that place, and returned to Ramnagur.

The deponent further ſays, that the following is, to the beſt of his memory, a true liſt of the forces with Rajah Cheit Sing; thoſe on the regular eſtabliſhment, thoſe newly entertained, and thoſe who came in to his aſſiſtance.

(Here follows the Liſt, which being the the ſame as that which has already been inſerted in the Narrative p. 43, is purpoſely omitted in this place.)

SWORN, *(the contents being firſt explained to the deponent by W. Daxy Eſq;) this 3d day of December* 1781. SHEAKH MAHOMMED ALMEEN MEYHER.

E. IMPEY.

[Num. V. C.] DEPOSITION *of* Sheakh Hoſſein Oolla *Jemmadar relative to the action at* Shewallah Ghaut, *at which period he was Havildar and Orderly with* Lieutenant Stalker.

THE deponent upon his oath ſays, he was one of thoſe who attended Mr. Markham and Lieutenant Stalker, when they went to the Rajah Cheit Sing at Shewallah Ghaut, with about fifty orderly Sepoys armed with ſwords only; that a ſhort time after, two companies of Sepoys arrived under the command of Lieutenants Scott and Symes; that Mr. Markham returned from the Rajah's with about thirty of the orderlies; that he the deponent continued during the whole of the ſucceeding tranſaction near to Lieutenant Stalker; that he ſaw Lieutenants Scott and Symes enter Shewallah with their ſwords drawn, and ſhortly after obſerved guards poſted in different places, from which he diſcovered, for the firſt time, that the Rajah was in arreſt; that after the departure of Mr. Markham there were preſent Meſſ. Stalker, Scott and Symes, with ſeven or eight Sepoys (orderlies) attending juſt without the apartment where they were ſeated with the Rajah: That ſeveral of the Rajah's people, all armed, to the number of forty, were ſeated without the purdahs. That centries were poſted round the building, and that the two companies remained without the inner gate; that many of the Rajah's Peons, to the amount of about three hundred, were aſſembled in the ſame place; that ſeveral notes were ſent off by Lieutenant Stalker, and one note received by him: That about twelve o'clock at noon the Rajah deſired permiſſion to perform his ablutions, which was refuſed, unleſs he would ſend for water and perform them on the ſpot, which he did accordingly. That before this period, the Rajah's people between the outer gate and that which led immediately to the building, made two different attempts to force their way through the inner gate, but were kept back by the two companies who were poſted there: That Lieut. Stalker once went himſelf to the gate, and ſtruck one of the Rajah's people who was endeavouring to force his way in; that the Rajah's people appeared to be highly irritated, and that the Subadars of the companies found it neceſſary to fix bayonets. Says that Meſſ. Scott and Symes accompanied Lieut. Stalker on this occaſion, but that he the deponent continued near the Rajah, with three or four Sepoys, by orders from Lieutenant Stalker; that he nevertheleſs ſaw what paſſed through the ſtone lattice which ſurrounded the building: That at this period the Rajah ſent his Buxey to forbid his people from making any diſturbance and the affair ſubſided; that the gentlemen returned to the Rajah. The deponent further ſays, that after the Rajah had finiſhed his ablutions, he retired to a ſtone pavilion, or fort of baſtion, to perform his devotions; that three or four orderly Sepoys were directed to attend him at a ſmall diſtance, to obſerve his motions (the officers continuing in their places); that at this period a Chubdar (named Cheit Ram) came from Mr. Markham, and delivered a meſſage to Mr. Stalker, and that the ſaid Chubdar afterwards went to the Rajah Cheit Sing, who was ſtill at his devotions; that he appeared by his manner, and the loudneſs of

of his voice, to be ſpeaking inſultingly and paſſionately to the Rajah; that at this period a report of matchlocks was heard; and one of the Subadars, Biſhen Sing, called out to the officers that they were fired upon by the Rajah's people from the outer wall. That the gentlemen ſtarted from their ſeats and drew their ſwords; that Lieutenant Stalker ruſhed forward toward the gate, and that Lieutenants Scott and Symes attempted to follow him; that the moment the firing commenced from the outer wall, the two companies were attacked by the three hundred Peons, in the ſpace between the two walls with them. At the ſame inſtant the officers and their orderlies were attacked by the forty of the Rajah's people (ſaid to be within the building at the beginning of this depoſition); that the beforementioned Subadar, Biſhen Sing, forced his way through the inner gate with about twenty Sepoys to the aſſiſtance of the officers; that the paſſage was ſoon ſtopt up by the number of dead and wounded in the gate-way: That after the communication was cut off, the action ſtill continued, both within and without; the two companies ſtill fired upon from the outer wall: That the deponent ſaw Lieutenant Stalker defend himſelf with great reſolution, with a ſword which he had taken from one of his Sepoys: That the deponent himſelf in a ſhort time received ſeveral wounds and fell; that he fainted, and therefore has no further knowledge of what paſſed during the remainder of the action, or how the Rajah made his eſcape: That when he recovered his ſenſes, he ſaw Lieutenant Stalker lying dead near him, with many of the Sepoys; that he heard a firing which one of the wounded told him proceeded from a company of Sepoys, who were driving off the Rajah's matchlock-men; that he, the deponent, continued on the ground the whole night, but was removed the next morning to the garden of Mahadew Daſs.

SWORN *before me, the contents being firſt explained to the deponent by W^m. Davy Eſq; this 3d day of December* 1781. *E. IMPEY.*

The mark of SHEAKH HOSSEIN OOLLA Jemmadar.

[Num. V. D.] *The Depoſition of* Biſhen Sing Subadar, *relative to the action at* Shewallah Ghaut.

UPON his oath ſays, that in the morning of Lieutenants Scott and Symes gave orders that two companies of Grenadier Sepoys ſhould be got ready; that the companies were immediately paraded; and that the above gentlemen marched with them to Shewallah, where the Rajah Cheit Sing reſided: That Lieutenant Symes with one company took poſt within the firſt gate; that the company under Lieutenant Scott ſtationed themſelves at the inner gate; that Lieutenant Stalker ordered him to poſt a guard of a Havildar and twele Sepoys at the ſmall gate leading to the river, and another guard at the gate opening from thence into Shewallah; that he poſted guards as he was ordered, and that he

he ſent out a Havildar to ſee what number of men were in the neighbouring gardens and cantonments, and what they were about. That the Havildar brought back information, that the Rajah's people were all arming themſelves, and loading their matchlocks; that he communicated this intelligence to Lieutenant Stalker, and added that the Rajah's people were certainly preparing to attack them; that at this period the Rajah's Buxey arrived; that he went in to Cheit Sing, and that he ſaw him make a motion with his hand as one ſtriking with a ſword; that the deponent ſaw this from the inner gate where he was ſtanding. That Cheit Sing's people became turbulent, exclaiming on all ſides, that they (the Engliſh) had made their Rajah a priſoner, and calling out to attack them. That he found it neceſſary to order the Sepoys to fix their bayonets, and that he ſent information to Lieutenant Stalker that they were about to be aſſaulted; in conſequence of which Lieutenant Stalker came out to the place where Lieutenant Symes was poſted with his company. That Lieutenant Symes, pointing to the Rajah's people with his hand, told Lieutenant Stalker that thoſe people were going to attack him; that Lieutenant Stalker ſpoke to the Rajah's people and returned, and that the clamour in ſome meaſure ſubſided. That at this juncture Munnear Sing, and his ſon Nunkoo Sing, and Seuanur Sing arrived and ſeated themſelves by the Rajah; that at this inſtant an Hircarrah brought intelligence to the Rajah that another company of Engliſh Sepoys were coming from Murwarry, and that they were arrived near at hand; That at this period one of the Rajah's matchlock-men fired at the company which was advancing; that the moment the report of the matchlock was heard, the Rajah's people within who were alarmed became very turbulent; the noiſe and confuſion increaſed, and Lieutenant Scott came out and enquired into the cauſe of it. That the action immediately commenced within, and that Lieutenant Stalker called out to the deponent to enter with his company; that he attempted to obey the orders which he had received, but that the attack at that inſtant began without the inner gate alſo; that it was no longer poſſible to enter with his company; but that he nevertheleſs forced his way in with about twenty Sepoys; that Mohun Sing Subadar, the Moulavy, and Cheit Ram (Mr. Markham's Chubdar) were firſt cut down; that Munnear Sing ſtruck at Lieutenant Stalker with his Scymetar, but without effect; that Lieutenant Stalker made a thruſt at Munnear Sing with his ſword without effect alſo, that Lieutenant Stalker threw the ſword from his hand and took a ſcymetar from one of his orderly Sepoys, with which he continued the action; that Nunkoo Sing afterwards made a ſtroke at Lieutenant Stalker: That the Rajah's people who were now aſſembled in great numbers, both within and without, charged the Engliſh Sepoys ſword in hand, and continued the attack till Lieutenants Stalker and Scott with all the Sepoys were cut down. That the deponents arm was ſtruck off by the blow of a ſcymetar; that he received ſeveral other wounds, and at laſt fell, and that he continued there among the dead and

the

the wounded until a company of Sepoys came and carried off thoſe who remained alive. BISHEN SING Subadar.

SWORN *before me, the contents being firſt explained to the deponent by W. Davy Eſq; this* 3d *day of December* 1781. *E. IMPEY.*

[Num. V. E.] DEPOSITION *of* Ruggoobur Sing, *Orderly Sepoy to Lieut. Stalker.*

THE deponent (upon his oath) ſays, he went with Lieutenant Stalker and Mr. Markham to Shewallah, where the Rajah Cheit Sing reſided, and that he went with them into the preſence of the Rajah, that ſhortly after two companies of Sepoys arrived with two gentlemen whoſe names the deponent does not remember, being a newly enliſted Sepoy; that thoſe two officers came in and continued with the Rajah and Lieutenant Stalker; that he, the deponent, was directed by Lieutenant Stalker to attend with three other orderly Sepoys in the apartment where the officers were ſitting with the Rajah; that the reſt of the orderly Sepoys remained without the Purdahs, which were let down in the front of the apartment. That he is unacquainted with what paſſed without the gate, where the two companies were, or what people were there on the part of the Rajah. The deponent does not recollect, nor can he, he ſays, relate the circumſtances which paſſed before the attack commenced; but in reply to a queſtion put to him, whether Mr. Markham's Chubdar, Cheit Ram, ſpoke to the Rajah, he ſays, that ſaid Chubdar brought a note to Lieutenant Stalker at the time when the Rajah's people without were endeavouring to enter; that he delivered the note to Lieutenant Stalker; that at this time the noiſe and confuſion at the gate-way was very great; that the Chubdar went from Lieutenant Stalker toward Cheit Sing, who was then ſitting at the place where he performed his devotions; that he told him to order his people to deſiſt; that he, the Chubdar, was Cheit Ram, and that the Rajah was but Cheit Sing, and that if he did not make his people deſiſt he would confine him: Says, he was an ear-witneſs to the foregoing; that it was at this moment the firing was heard and the attack began: that Lieutenant Stalker's Hircarrah had his ſword, that he called to this deponent to give him his ſword, which he did, and ſtood behind Lieutenant Stalker by his orders with the ſcabbard in his hand until that officer fell; that he was ſoon after cut down himſelf; that he was deprived of ſenſe, and knows nothing of what paſſed afterwards

SWORN *before me, the contents being firſt explained to the deponent by W. Davy Eſq; this* 3d *day of December* 1781. *E. IMPEY.*

The mark of RUGGOOBUR SING Sepoy.

SIXTH

Sixth Parcel.

[Num. VI. A.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAVY private Perſian Tranſlator to the Hon'ble Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and ſaith, that he underſtands the Perſian language, and that the paper hereunto annexed is a true and faithful tranſlate of the Perſian verſion of the original Hindoo depoſition both hereunto annexed, to the beſt of this deponents ſkill and belief.

Sworn *before me this* 12th *day of* December 1781. E. IMPEY. WILLIAM DAVY.

[Num. VI. B.] Translation *of the Depoſition of* Contoo Doſs, *rendered into Engliſh from a Perſian verſion of the original in the Hindoo language, written by* Bunny Mull *Moonſhy, according to the interpretation of* Bauboo Juggut Sing. *The Deponent and the writer of the Perſian tranſlate ſworn before Sir Elijah Impey, one on the ſecond, and the other on the 5th of December* 1781.

ON the firſt of the month Ramzan, wedneſday in the 23d Year, Bauboo Soojaun Sing, appointing Diaram Aumeen, ſent him to Banaris. Diaram came and made a proclamation through the city, that whoever protected in his houſe the dependants of the Engliſh, or the property of the Engliſh, ſhould be conſidered as a criminal, and his houſe be ſeized.

Written by Contoo Doss.

Seventh Parcel.

[Num. VII. A.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

Captain William Davy private Perſian Tranſlator to the Honorable Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and ſaith, that he underſtands the Hindoſtan language, being the language of the deponents Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Miſſer, and that he faithfully and truly explained to the ſaid deponents the contents of the annexed affidavit, in the Hindoſtan language, before they had ſworn the ſame.

Sworn *before me, this* 22d *day of December* 1781. Warren Hastings. W. Davy.

[Num. VII. B.] *Affidavit of Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Miſſer.*

Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Miſſer make oath according to the practice of their religion, and ſay, that about the 12th of the month of Baudoon the deponent

deponent Dadjoo Sing received a Perwannah or letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing dated the fourth of the ſaid month of Baudoon; and that about the 18th of the month Kawwar the ſaid deponent received a ſecond Perwannah or letter from the ſaid Rajah Cheit Sing bearing date the 10th of the month Kawwar, that both thoſe Perwannahs or letters were peruſed by the deponent Dadjoo Sing, and ſhewn by him to the deponent Gobindram Miſſer who read them alſo, and that the ſaid Perwannahs or letters were immediately ſent to Mr. Græme at Chuprah by the deponent Dadjoo Sing. And theſe deponents further ſay, that having peruſed the annexed papers in the Hindoo character, marked Num. VII. D. and Num. VII. E. they are the ſame Perwannahs or letters which the deponent Dadjoo Sing received as aforeſaid from the Rajah Cheit Sing.

SWORN *before me this* 22d *day of* *December* 1781. WARREN HASTINGS.

DADJOO SING.
GOBINDRAM MISSER.

[Num. VII. C.] *Affidavit of Captain Davy.*

CAPTAIN William Davy private Perſian Tranſlator to the Honorable Warren Haſtings Eſq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal &c. &c. maketh oath and ſaith that he underſtands the Perſian language, and that he received from Gomauny Lall a Hindoo, who he believes underſtands both the Hindoo and Perſian languages, a verbal interpretation in Perſian of the annexed papers written in the Hindoo language, and the deponent further ſaith, that the Engliſh papers hereunto annexed are true and faithful tranſlations of the ſaid Hindoo papers, made from the verbal interpretation, in Perſian, of the ſaid Gomauny Lall, to the beſt of this deponent's ſkill and belief.

SWORN *before me, this* 12th *day of* *December* 1781. *E. IMPEY.*

W. DAVY.

[Num. VII. D.] TRANSLATION *of a letter from the* Rajah Cheit Sing *to* Dadjoo Sing; *written in the Hindoo language and character, this verſion made from the verbal interpretation of* Gomauny Lall *a Hindoo Moonſhy.*

(Complimentary introduction.)

GREAT miſunderſtandings have come to paſs between me and the Engliſh. I therefore direct you, with your people, to join me the moment you ſee this order. Every encouragement and ſupport ſhall be given you by me. Let your mind be at reſt and come with ſpeed.

Wherever you meet with either Europeans or Sepoys, plunder and cut them off.

off. Conſider this as particularly enjoined.

Written the 4th of the month Baudoon.

Superſcribed by Cheit Sing in his own hand, "*The contents approved.*"

The cover directed to Dadjoo Sing, *and ſealed with the ſeal of the Rajah Cheit Sing.*

[Num. VII. E.] TRANSLATION *of a letter from the* Rajah Cheit Sing *to* Dadjoo Sing, *written in the Hindoo language and character; this verſion made from the verbal interpretation of* Gomauny Lall, *a Hindoo Moonſhy.*

(Complimentary introduction).

IT appears that you are united with the Engliſh. I therefore write to you, that living as you do under my protection, the taking part with them will be attended with bad conſequences to yourſelf.

I direct that, immediately on the arrival of this order, you join the Rajah Futteh Sing, and ſee the enemy; in this only you will find your advantage. Conſider the above as moſt ſtrictly enjoined.

Written the 10th of the month Kawwar.

If you act according to theſe orders you will obtain honor thereby.

[Superſcribed by Cheit Sing] "*The above is ſtrictly enjoined.*"

The cover directed to Dadjoo Sing, *and ſealed with the ſeal of the Rajah Cheit Sing.*

EIGHTH PARCEL.

[Num. VIII. A.] *Affidavit of Colonel Blair Commanding the Fort of Chunar.*

THE Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel William Blair taken before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. This deponent on his oath ſaith, that on the 21ſt of Auguſt 1781, to the beſt of his recollection, about eight o'clock in the morning, and ſome thing near an hour after he had iſſued orders for the 2d battalion of the 6th regiment to croſs the river and march with all poſſible expedition to Banaris, a man was brought to him, who ſaid he had ſome particular intelligence to deliver; that upon hearing what he had to ſay, he acquainted the deponent, that he had left Ramnagur in the night, and that it was there determined to attack the Fort of Chunargur the following night. He mentioned ſeveral of the leaders names

names whom the deponent does not remember, and ſaid that ladders had been prepared at Pateeta for that purpoſe, and that a conſiderable force was expected to join thoſe at Ramnagur. The deponent further ſaith, that at the time this fellow gave him the above information, he was going to the beach to ſee the battalion paraded, and to expidite the boats, and that he ſaw the ſame man upon the road as he was returning from the river-ſide. Lieutenant Colonel Blair further ſaith, that a ſhort time before dinner on the ſame day, another man was brought to him with intelligence, who was dreſſed like a Fakeer; he ſeemed a middle aged man, and appeared very ſolicitous for the ſafety of the Engliſh. His information correſponded with the former as to the time that the fort was to be attacked; the forces, he ſaid, could not in all conſiſt of leſs than between twenty and thirty thouſand men with artillery; that they were to be led on by tha Rajah in perſon, and were to come from Lutteeſpoor, Ramnagur, and Pateeta. The deponent remarks, that this man ſpoke ſo much more than meerly anſwering queſtions that were put to him, that this joined to his ſeeming anxiety for the ſafety of the Engliſh, created in the deponent's mind great doubts of his veracity, though he did not totally reject his information. The deponent here obſerves, that this man, and alſo the perſon that delivered the firſt intelligence, were perfect ſtrangers to the deponent and every perſon about him, and that among other queſtions he aſked him what was his inducement to come to him with ſuch particular information; to which he anſwered, that he was a poor man and expected a reward. The deponent then told him, that if he called upon him next day he would moſt undoubtedly reward him accordingly. The deponent further ſaith, that as far as he recollects, between three and four o'clock the ſame afternoon he was obſerving the laſt of the before-mentioned battalion croſſing the river, his Jemmadar Hircarrah came to him and told him, that it was the general belief every where, that a large army was upon the march, and it was ſuppoſed would reach Chunar that night, and that vaſt numbers of the inhabitants were flying the town: That he the deponent warned the ſaid Jemmadar Hircarrah to beware of bringing or ſpreading falſe intelligence, as he ſhould anſwer for it with his life. His anſwer was, that he ſpoke nothing of himſelf.

The deponent after having ſeen all the battalion acroſs the river, and begun their march, ordered the Jemmadar Hircarrah to attend him to camp; that as the deponent was on the road he met a young man ſeemingly much out of breath, but could not underſtand what he had to ſay till he reached the camp, when he called Capt. Blair to interpret for him. The information this man gave was, that he was an inhabitant of Pateeta, and uſed frequently to come to Chunar upon his own buſineſs; that the deponent's Jemmadar Hircarrah knew him, which was acknowledged by the Jemmadar himſelf: He ſaid, that when he left Pateeta there was about ſix thouſand men getting ready to march towards Chunar, and that he underſtood that a very large body was to follow from Lutteeſpoor. The deponent further ſaith, that upon reflecting upon the the various intelligence he had received through the day, he thought it neceſſary to acquaint Captain Sparks

and Capt. Blair with his apprehenſions of an attack being made that night; that he the deponent ſaw out-poſts placed, and gave every neceſſary inſtruction to prevent a ſurprize, and to oppoſe the enemy with vigour, as he was conſcious that every thing depended upon being able to keep the field. The deponent after this, when the troops were turned out at roll-calling, directed Captains Blair and Sparks to thank their men in the name of the Governor General for their late gallant behavior at Ramnagur, lamenting at the ſame time the great loſs that they had ſuſtained by being imprudently led into a place where they could not act; but that he the deponent was confident they could in the fair field beat any force that the Rajah could bring againſt them; that the men expreſſed a perfect confidence and readineſs to oppoſe the enemy if attacked, and the Chaſſeurs expreſſed the greateſt eagerneſs to embrace the firſt opportunity of revenging the death of their companions and Commandant; and they remained upon their arms all night with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs. The deponent further ſays, that when the Goveror General arrived at Chunargur next morning, and that he was told the danger that threatened him and all the other gentlemen at Banaris, which he was perfectly ignorant of before, it then crouded on his mind, as no enemy had made the leaſt attempt either upon the camp or fort, that all theſe pieces of intelligence, which had been brought in the day before, were entirely calculated for the purpoſe of detaining the troops from being ſent to Banaris, and thereby favoring the deſign of attacking the Governor and gentlemen there; and the deponent ſays, that he is the more induced to this belief as he was not able next day or any time ſince to find the people that brought the deponent this intelligence, though every endeavour was made to diſcover them.

SWORN *before me this* 2d *day of* December 1781. E. IMPEY.

W. BLAIR.

[Num. VIII. B.] *Affidavit of Captain M'Dougall.*

THE affidavit of Captain Patrick M'Dougall taken before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. This deponent on his oath ſaith, that on the evening of the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, after having croſſed the river with his battalion, in order to march to Banaris agreeable to Colonel Blair's orders, ſeveral people came and acquainted him, that there were two thouſand armed men poſted in the neighbourhood of Beety-bur, to oppoſe his marching to Banaris; and not doubting this intelligence to be well founded, and night approaching, took every preeaution to guard againſt a ſurpriſe and oppoſe the enemy; but, meeting with no oppoſition on his march there, or returning to Chunargur, therefore concluded the information to have been groundneſs.

SWORN *before me this* 2d *day of* December 1781. E. IMPEY.

PATRICK M'DOUGALL.

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